THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XX.—No. 1. Established 1881. | PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY, 1900. | Fifty Cents Per Year. Single Copies, 5 Cts.

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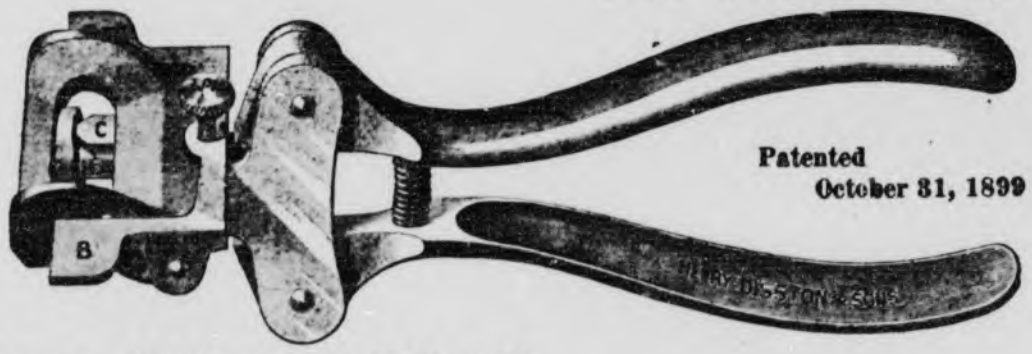

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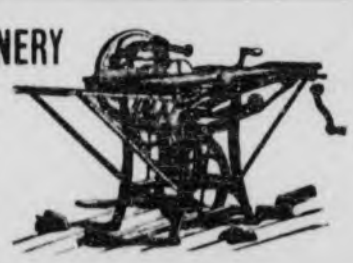

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WE THANK YOU.

See that Keystone? It's on the Ticket.

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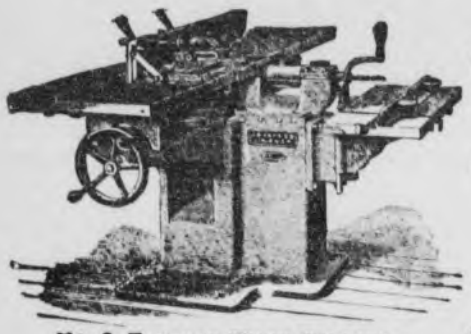

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A most valuable machine for Carpenters, Builders, Sash, Door and Blind Makers, etc., as on it you can perform a variety of work which would otherwise require the use of several machines.

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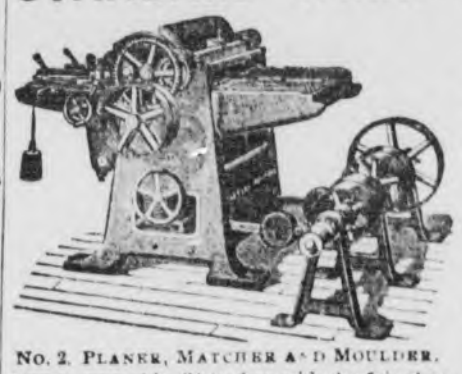
Illustrated 312 page catalogue free if you have good use for it.



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Planes, one side, 24 inches wide by 6 inches thick.
Matches 12 inches wide;
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UNION CARPENTERS, ATTENTION!

SAWS

The only UNION MADE Hand, Back, and Panel Saws, manufactured in the United States, are made by

E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

See the following, from Carpenters' Unions:

To the Carpenters of the United States and Canada:

We hereby certify that the Saws made by E. C. Atkins & Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., are strictly UNION MADE GOODS, and are first-class in quality.

We are instructed to sign this certificate by our respective Unions.

B. A. SCHLUDER,
President Carpenters Union No. 60, Indianapolis, Ind.

O. G. SMOOK,
President Carpenters Union No 281, Indianapolis, Ind.

This Space is paid for by Saw Makers' Union No. 1, of Indianapolis, Ind.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

95 Chambers Street
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FINE TOOLS
Chaplin's Patent Planes
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LEVER ADJUSTMENT

TOWER'S CHAMPION SCREW DRIVERS

Special Steel. Tested Tough Temper. Solid Tangled Bolster. Heavy Mail Ferule. Fluted Handles.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Be sure the trade mark CHAMPION is on each blade.

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Satisfaction

is given all around when the house is trimmed with Sargent's Hardware. The Architect is pleased because he specified it; the owner is pleased each time he looks at the trimmings because they add so much to the beauty of the home, and everybody is pleased with the working of Sargent's Easy Spring Locks.

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VOL. XX.—No. 1.
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY, 1900.

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Single Copies, 5 Cents.

To Our Advertisers and Readers.

By the retirement from business, on account of ill health, of our old-time printer and publisher, we were obliged to make new arrangements for the publication of this Journal. This issue appears in an entirely new typographical garb, and with new head-piece, which we hope our readers will appreciate. From this time on we propose to add new and interesting features to make THE CARPENTER more and more attractive and instructive in its technical and trade union character.

Our Bag Mail

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The Unions in this city are building up their membership, and the prospects are very favorable for a good year in 1900.

LOCKPORT, N. Y.—We are doing pretty well here. Have enrolled nearly all the carpenters in town in Union 289. The few who have not yet joined will be with us shortly. Our members are busy in the work of conversion to trade union principles.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The Carpenters here all work nine hours, except those employed by Wm. P. Murcells who voluntarily gave his men eight hours about a month ago. An effort will soon be made to thoroughly organize the carpenters of this city.

IOLA, Kan.—The prospects are bright for an excellent increase in the membership of Union 123, and as soon as we have sufficient strength, we intend to start a movement to reduce the hours of labor and thereby better the conditions of our members.

KEWANEE, Ill.—All is well here. The Carpenters' Union promises to be one of the leading Unions in the city. We have a flourishing Trades and Labor Assembly, and seventeen unions. We expect to fill every public office in the city next spring with union men.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb.—The outlook is bright here. After an interview with Armour & Co., we were successful in getting the wages raised from 22½ cents to 30 cents per hour. Union 279 is growing rapidly and steadily in membership.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Local Union 269 is on the boom. We are receiving twelve and fifteen members every meeting night. We control several Union jobs at present. We have formed a Building Trades Council and hope to cope with all questions and complications that may arise. The prospects are bright for this year. Our members are all good workers.

SEATTLE, Wash.—We are still increasing our membership. Thirty six so far this month. Send us more CARPENTERS. Our members all want it. Even those who are out of town desire the paper to be sent them. We have changed our place of meeting twice to accommodate our members. We do not anticipate any trouble about the new scale of wages that went into effect January 1st, as the contractors in the Builders' Exchange are favorable to higher wages. This town is now more thoroughly unionized than in the palmy days of old 351 of which I was a member.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—"When the devil was sick, the devil a saint would be," etc. And so it seems to have been with the firm of W. H. Shepperd & Sons of this place. In June last, during the trouble in the Wyoming Valley, this firm was doing little or nothing, ignored the representatives of organized labor and took a stubborn stand against the local unions.

Finally they secured a contract, and, in order to complete the job without trouble, they conceded to the demands of the Carpenters and Bricklayers. When the work was nearly completed they put their men on ten hours and told the unions that they would not recognize them in the future.

Recently, they secured another expensive contract and are sending to Philadelphia and elsewhere for their men. They cannot get men from Philadelphia as we notice that that city is now thoroughly organized. Warn all carpenters and other mechanics to stay away from Wilkes-Barre. We are determined to bring this firm to terms, and we will surely succeed.

New Unions Chartered During the Past Month.

376. Georgetown, S. C.
409. Erie, Pa.
426. Los Angles, Cal.
430. Wilkinsburg, Pa.
431. Brazil, Ind.
432. Atlantic City, N. J.
435. Chester, W. Va.
436. New Albany, Ind.
438. Brookline, Mass.
441. Cambridge, Mass.
443. Chelsea, Mass.
445. Wagoner, Indian Ter.
446. Carthage, N. Y.
447. Portsmouth, Va.
450. Ogden, Utah.
452. Sumter, S. C.
454. Bessemer, Ala.
455. Somerville, N. J.
456. Danville, Va.
458. Lawrence, Kas.
459. Bar Harbor, Me.
463 Frankford, Pa.
465. Ardmore, Pa.
466. Dunkirk, N. Y.
469. Aiken, S. C.
661. Ottawa, Ill.

Making a grand total of 171 new unions chartered during the past ten months.

St. Paul Carpenters' Rousing Meeting.

Carpeners Union No. 87, St. Paul, Minn., opened up the new year with a rousing meeting on Tuesday 2d inst., there being upwards of 150 members present. A committee of five, consisting of J. B. Morrison, E. M. Allen, John Jackson, S. McPadden and C. E. Brown, was appointed to draft a new set of by-laws, the same to be submitted to the union at its next meeting. The newly elected officers were installed and delegates were appointed to represent the union in the Trades and Labor Assembly and also the Building Trades Council. Those appointed to the Trades and Labor Assembly were S. McPadden, Jos. Swanlund, Victor Anderson, B. Albachten, E. L. Blakesley, Gus. Elmquist, A. Erickson and Wm. Baldwing; while J. Morrison, T. J. Kavanaugh, and E. M. Allen were chosen as delegates to the Building Trades Council. Several applications for membership were received and referred to the investigation committee.

The Eight-hour Day in Pittsburg.

The building trades of Pittsburg have decided to attempt the enforcement of the eight-hour law after April 1. The workers to participate in the endeavor include the carpenters, plasterers, stonecutters, and masons, bricklayers, painters, paper hangers, electricians, plumbers, tile-setters, sheet metal workers, stair-builders, hod-carriers, structural iron workers and interior decorators—fifteen trades in all. In Pittsburg and Alleghany, it is estimated these men will aggregrate 12,000.

Atlanta Carpenters and Joiners Celebrate.

With splendid exercises, and before one of the largest gatherings of the laboring people ever held in Atlanta, Ga., the officers of the three local unions of the Carpenters and Joiners of America were installed on the evening of the 5th. The installation occured in the hall of the Federation of Trades on North Forsyth street.

The exercises began at 7.30 o'clock and consisted of speeches, recitations and vocal selections. The spacious hall was filled, 500 visitors at a conservative estimate, being present.

The following programme was excellently rendered:

W. J. Williams, master of ceremonies.

Prayer.

Address of welcome—Master Grady Hollingsworth.

Ghorus, "Columbia" the Audience.

Address—Mayor James G. Woodward.

Installation of officers.

Vocal solo—Professor McCardle.

Presentation of gavel—C. M. Hudson.

Quartette—C. P. Hill, leader.

Address—"Organized Labor"—Jerome Jones.

Literary selections—Mrs. Margaret Scott Hall.

Address, "On Organized Lines,"—F. P. Rice.

Selection—Miss Connie Layton.

Vocal solo—Miss Della Tucker.

Address, "Our National Union" Jerry Williams.

Trade Movements for Better Conditions.

MARCH.

TUXEDO, N. Y.—We propose to make a demand for the eight-hour day and a standard wage of $2.75. The conditions are very favorable to the success of the movement which will be inaugurated on March 1st.

DANVILLE, Ill.—The demands of No. 269 have been made, and these include 30 cents per hour and the eight-hour day, on and after March 1st. The union spirit is strongly pervading Danville, and the success so far obtained by unity of effort is exceedingly encouraging.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind. — Local Union 205 has demanded that from March 1st the minimum price per hour shall be 25 cents, and that the union be fully recognized.

ANDERSON, Ind.—We are in communication with the contractors here and our memorial to them includes the eight-hour day and a minimum scale of 30 cents per hour. The majority of the employers are in favor of granting our demands from March 1st, the date fixed upon by our Local Union 352.

APRIL.

GENEVA, N. Y.—The schedule adopted by Union 187 for the ensuing year from April 1st has been signed by all the contractors in the city.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—We have taken a stand for the eight-hour day beginning April 1st. All the bosses have been notified, and we believe the demand will be conceded without any opposition.

MONTCLAIR, N. J. — We will make a movement on April 1st next for the eight-hour day and a standard scale of $2.75 per day. Union 429 is in splendid shape and we believe we will be successful.

YONKERS, N. Y.—At a joint meeting of Local Unions 273 and 726, it was unanimously decided that on and after April 1st, the minimum rate of wages shall be 41 cents per hour, the eight-hour day and half holiday on Saturday.

NEWARK, N. J.—The Carpenters of Newark have decided to make a demand for $3.00 per day on April 1st. There is every reason to believe the movement will be a successful one.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The District Council has sent a request to the contractors that on and after April 1st, 45 cents per hour shall be the minimum rate of wages.

PEORIA, Ill.—We are making arrangements for a movement for the eight-hour day on the 1st of April. We expect to be successful without much trouble. A considerable number of the leading contractors have manifested their sympathy with the movement and the members of Union 183 are greatly encouraged.

LOCAL Union No. 42 has notified the contractors that on and after April 2d, $3.25 per day shall be the rate of wages for Carpenters in the district of New Rochelle, Pelham, Larchmont and Mamoraneck, N. Y.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia.—The carpenters of this city have decided to make a stand for the eight-hour day and minimum rate of $2.25 per day. The members of Local Union 308 will make every effort to win.

CLEVELAND, O.—The carpenters of this city have decided to make a stand for 35 cents per hour, and to maintain the eight-hour day. The Unions are all in a flourishing condition. The movement will be made early in the Spring.

OSHKOSH, Wis.—Local Union No. 252 has submitted to the Builders Exchange trade demands for the betterment of the condition of the carpenters. These include a minimum scale of wages of 25 cents per hour, and nine hours to constitute a days work. The feeling towards our union by leading contractors is friendly.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A communication has been directed to the Master Builders' Association containing the demand for the eight-hour day, a minimum wage rate of 37½ cents per hour, that overtime be paid for at the rate of time and half, and that work on Sundays and holidays be paid for at the rate of double time. Union No. 4 is in excellent condition, and the prospects are bright for the success of the movement which will be made on April 1st.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The prospects for gaining our demands on April 1st are very encouraging. A majority of the good bosses are in favor of the movement, as it will check the rapid growth of new and incompetent contractors, who are a detriment to them as well as to our organization. This will be a busy season in the Bronx for all the building trades, especially carpenters. The number of plans filed and approved by the Building Department for the week ending Dec. 23, was for 150 buildings, at a total cost of $841,000. The week following was just as large. This was for the Bronx alone, and broke all previous records. The demands of the Bronx Borough District Council include the eight-hour day, a minimum scale of $3.25 per day, and the Saturday half holiday.

LANCASTER, Pa.—The Contractors of this city have been notified by Local Union 208 that on and after April 1st the nine-hour day shall be adopted, and the minium rate of wages shall be $2 per day. All work contracted for before January 1st will be finished at the old rates.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Beginning on April 1st, 30 cents per hour will be demanded, and the eight-hour day. All overtime to be paid for at the rate of time and half. The Secretary of Local Union 87 has notified all contractors.

NEWPORT, R. I.—A circular has been sent to all the boss carpenters and builders here reqnesting the eight-hour day and $2.50 as the daily wage. From the communications received by Local Union 176, it seems that the prospects of gaining the demands are very favorable.

MAY.

DALLAS, Texas.—We are keeping pace with the times here. Local Union 198 will demand the eight-hour day and $2.50 per day on and after May 1st.

RACINE, Wis.—We have demanded that eight hours shall constitute a day's work ; that the minimum scale of wages shall be 30 cents per hour, and several other provisions, all to go into effect on May 1st. Local Union 91 has started the agitation and will keep it up until a satisfactory agreement has been concluded.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—All the bosses have been notified by Union 318 that on and after May 1st, $2.00 per day and upward to $3.50, and nine hours to constitute a day's work.

NORFOLK, Va.—At a regular meeting of Union 331, last week, a circular was sent to all the contractors intimating that on and after May 1st a demand would be made for 30 cents. per hour, first-rate, and 27 cents second-rate, nine-hour day, except Saturday, which shall be eight hours.

DENVER, Col.—At a joint meeting of Local Union No. 55, and branch 664 of the Amalgamated Society, representing over 600 Union Carpenters of Denver, it was decided by unanimous vote that on and after May 1st the minimum wage of journeymen carpenters shall be $3.50 for eight hours work. Notice to this effect has been sent to all Builders and Contractors.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The journeymen carpenters of the Quaker City have sent to the Master Carpenters, Builders and Contractors a request that on and after May 1st the hours of labor be reduced to eight per day, that wages be increased to $3.00 per day, that all overtime be paid for at the rate of time and half, that all Sunday work be paid for at the rate of double time.

TRENTON, N. J.—A demand has been made by Local Union 31 for a minimum rate of wages of 32 cents per hour, the nine-hour day, eight hours on Saturday ; all overtime to be paid for at a minimum rate of 48 cents per hour, except Sundays which must be paid for at the minimum rate of 64 cents per hour. Notice has been served upon all the contractors and will take effect on May 1st.

PATERSON, N. J.—The members of Local Unions 325 and 490, Paterson and Passaic, have advised the master carpenters of both places that on and after May 1st, the minimum rate of wages shall be 35 cents per hour and eight hours per day ; that all overtime be counted double time, Sundays and legal holidays included ; that all shops shall be union shops ; that each employer be allowed an apprentice every two years, and that the business agent be allowed on all jobs during working hours if he deems it necessary.

The Bommer Spring Hinges.

Bommer Spring Hinges were awarded the highest medal and diploma at the National Export Exposition at Philadelphia, Pa.

The exhibit of planished steel hinges created much interest particularly the bronze plated, antique copper and sand blast finishes on account of the reasonable prices in connection with the beauty of finish and workmanship.

Bommer Brothers also exhibited some fine samples of fully polished steel hinges.

The interior steel construction, which takes the wear and friction in their solid bronze hinges, was much admired and appreciated as it makes their goods in solid bronze as durable as steel.

MONEYS $$$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending December 31, 1899.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	$188 80	131	$96 15	258	$22 40	389	$16 00
2	6 00	132	114 40	259	2 80	391	16 40
3	14 55	133	7 68	260	20 30	392	9 20
4	122 80	134	14 80	261	9 00	393	12 40
5	48 55	135	23 40	262	8 40	394	12 60
6	12 80	136	19 00	263	5 00	396	1 00
7	179 85	137	7 20	265	10 65	400	4 20
8	131 40	138	1 75	266	5 00	402	10 20
9	20 60	139	26 80	268	7 60	404	7 90
10	173 60	140	14 00	269	7 45	405	10 00
11	66 60	142	41 87	271	13 80	406	6 90
14	6 00	143	3 95	272	3 00	407	4 00
15	13 20	144	27 70	273	18 80	411	3 50
16	47 65	145	12 40	274	40 70	412	1 50
18	6 20	146	1 00	275	2 75	415	10 00
19	54 50	147	33 40	276	38 00	416	44 15
20	7 40	149	4 40	277	40 55	417	10 00
21	24 60	150	9 40	278	19 40	418	10 00
22	144 20	151	23 20	279	32 80	419	43 80
24	24 35	152	21 80	280	7 00	420	10 00
25	29 80	153	10 20	281	56 35	421	10 00
26	28 20	154	10 00	282	16 40	422	10 00
27	17 00	155	15 60	283	10 25	423	10 00
29	79 20	156	12 40	284	10 80	424	5 60
30	16 60	157	7 05	285	46 00	425	10 00
31	40 55	158	8 80	286	14 75	426	10 00
32	32 95	160	18 00	287	3 00	427	64 10
33	96 40	161	18 20	288	19 20	428	6 00
34	2 50	162	8 40	289	50 00	433	17 40
35	16 60	163	3 50	290	8 20	434	5 60
36	32 40	164	10 00	291	49 00	437	3 60
37	3 20	165	37 80	292	2 20	439	6 90
38	5 40	166	16 20	293	5 20	440	19 00
39	12 60	167	47 25	294	8 20	442	3 00
40	18 00	168	12 60	295	3 40	444	21 60
41	7 40	169	26 70	296	32 45	448	12 15
42	17 60	170	4 40	297	8 10	449	26 10
43	3 75	171	11 20	299	26 00	451	18 20
44	12 40	172	14 45	300	10 20	457	50 80
45	32 35	173	2 00	301	30 60	460	3 10
46	9 60	174	36 10	302	27 85	462	10 00
47	45 75	175	14 10	303	8 40	464	39 60
48	5 40	176	16 90	304	18 35	467	9 20
49	63 65	177	31 65	305	11 60	468	27 00
50	9 25	178	6 60	306	6 75	471	42 70
51	55 95	179	19 75	308	22 55	473	42 40
52	33 70	180	15 60	309	213 00	474	4 00
54	28 20	181	108 00	310	7 20	476	74 60
55	11 75	182	7 60	311	5 00	478	64 40
56	20 15	183	41 60	312	15 10	482	20 85
57	4 00	185	14 95	313	22 10	483	71 20
60	10 90	186	8 60	315	8 90	486	22 85
61	3 75	187	7 30	316	5 20	490	41 75
62	100 35	188	12 75	317	15 40	493	31 60
63	26 95	189	2 75	318	27 80	495	1 00
64	39 20	190	17 70	320	7 00	497	41 20
65	16 80	191	12 95	321	12 00	499	5 80
66	10 40	192	4 20	322	27 20	507	8 60
67	8 60	193	2 25	323	3 80	509	48 75
68	4 00	194	7 00	324	15 25	513	76 55
70	11 80	195	4 60	327	2 80	515	38 00
71	3 40	196	12 00	328	25 10	521	25 25
72	43 35	198	8 30	329	7 20	522	15 40
73	121 40	199	35 40	330	6 20	556	44 55
74	25 60	200	32 00	331	65 00	534	4 20
76	3 20	202	29 65	332	8 20	547	67 20
77	20 00	203	18 90	333	11 00	554	59 95
78	27 20	204	3 20	334	4 60	564	18 80
79	14 20	205	7 00	335	3 80	567	29 10
80	27 15	206	55 75	337	4 45	568	6 40
82	8 60	207	20 50	338	11 00	578	5 20
83	14 60	208	10 00	339	32 80	584	52 00
84	9 30	209	18 60	340	181 80	588	18 00
85	10 70	210	9 00	343	12 00	591	7 80
86	15 80	211	71 00	344	3 20	592	28 50
87	99 35	212	14 70	345	8 10	593	22 40
88	6 00	213	3 00	346	4 20	599	12 75
89	27 35	214	9 20	347	11 00	603	3 00
90	25 30	215	17 80	348	20 40	605	4 20
91	27 20	216	8 20	349	15 20	606	7 20
92	26 55	217	16 50	350	3 20	611	9 20
93	38 20	218	14 60	351	14 20	612	7 25
94	2 80	219	19 05	352	13 40	616	7 60
95	18 65	220	8 80	353	15 40	617	7 80
96	75 00	221	4 20	354	2 00	622	17 70
97	4 60	222	16 55	355	29 80	628	5 20
98	58 80	223	14 15	356	5 20	637	7 40
99	2 00	224	14 80	357	9 00	638	8 20
100	7 80	225	19 60	358	3 80	639	23 40
101	2 00	226	12 80	359	30 90	640	3 80
102	16 15	227	11 70	360	10 75	650	4 00
103	28 90	228	15 00	361	36 00	652	19 55
104	8 00	229	6 45	362	17 40	658	8 40
105	7 00	230	7 80	363	7 80	659	16 00
106	41 60	231	12 60	364	9 20	667	7 40
107	15 00	233	10 10	365	19 50	676	6 20
109	61 85	234	7 10	366	9 20	678	8 60
110	69 90	235	3 80	367	11 80	687	9 00
111	27 00	236	4 80	368	1 00	696	4 60
112	72 95	237	7 55	369	34 65	698	2 80
114	49 80	238	15 40	371	2 00	703	5 65
115	67 90	239	24 60	372	5 60	707	25 80
116	27 75	242	18 20	377	7 60	712	4 80
118	28 55	243	2 80	374	22 80	714	8 60
119	33 35	245	10 40	375	156 20	715	48 80
120	6 40	246	13 85	377	50	716	25 40
121	10 80	247	24 93	378	5 00	717	6 60
122	12 60	248	8 00	379	8 20	723	14 40
123	9 45	249	13 00	380	2 45	726	16 40
124	7 80	251	10 75	381	21 40	731	8 10
125	43 20	252	7 40	382	66 80	746	5 40
126	8 00	253	11 95	383	7 00	750	27 90
127	36 15	254	10 80	384	24 00	757	2 00
128	4 00	255	7 00	385	5 40	785	3 80
129	8 20	256	11 20	386	4 00	786	3 80
130	14 00	257	86 55	388	3 00		

Total $10,273 24

"THE trade unionism movement has stood for the great principle of subordinating minor interests for the good of all."—*Bishop Potter, of New York.*

FINANCIAL REPORT

RECEIPTS, NOVEMBER, 1899.

From the Unions, tax, etc.	$10,671 28
" Advertisers	208 51
" Subscribers	2 00
" Miscellaneous	4 25
" D. C. supplies	5 00
Balance, November 1, 1899	12,883 77
Total	$23,774 81
Total expenses	3,329 02
Cash balance, December 1, 1899	$20,445 79

DETAILED EXPENSES, NOVEMBER, 1899.

Printing 1,000 stamped envelopes	$1 25
" 500 postals	1 50
" 1,000 clearances	2 50
" 50 Treasurer's cash books	18 00
" 50-200 page Day Books	45 50
" 50-200 page Ledgers	56 00
" 28,750 copies Nov. CARPENTER	605 00
Expressage on CARPENTER	75
Postage on November CARPENTER	43 07
Special writers for CARPENTER	34 00
Engravings for CARPENTER	21 45
Telegrams	10 43
Expressage on supplies	38 06
500 postals	5 00
1,000 stamped envelopes	21 20
Postage on supplies	28 42
Office rent for November	50 00
Salary and clerk hire	370 66
Tax to A. F. of L. (Oct.)	66 67
Rubber seals and daters	15 03
Union 94, Prov., R. I., organizing	6 00
Frank Duffy, "	2 00
O. R. Moore, "	2 50
J. A. Shaw, "	5 00
T. H. Blakemore, "	7 00
J. F. Grimes, "	9 25
Union 134, Montreal, organizing	25 00
J. T. Cosgrove, "	9 60
James Conroy, "	20 00
D. C. Cincinnati, O., "	100 00
D. C. Philadelphia, Pa., "	100 00
Geo. D. Gaillard, "	100 00
A. C. Cattermull "	115 03
W. J. Shields, "	163 18
W. J. Williams, "	130 88
P. J. McGuire, travelling expenses	73 34
Union 52, Charleston, S. C., donation to New York strike	23 00
D. C., Chicago, for strike purposes	1,000 00
Philadelphia Toilet Company	60
Incidentals and stationery	2 15
Total expenses	$3,329 02

RECEIPTS, DECEMBER, 1899.

From the Unions, tax, etc.	$10,273 24
" Advertisers	181 12
" Subscribers	4 00
" Miscellaneous	2 22
" Clearances	2 60
" D. C. supplies	1 50
" Allowance in Scranton strike pay	2,850 00
Balance, December 1, 1899	20,445 79
Total	$33,760 47
Total expenses	13,512 81
Cash balance, January 1, 1900	$20,247 66

DETAILED EXPENSES, DECEMBER, 1899.

Printing 15,000 Members cards	$37 50
" 10,000 letter heads (tabbed)	40 00
" 1,000 stamped envelopes	1 25
" 1,000 postals (3 kinds)	4 00
" 100 F. S. rec. books	25 00
" 61-300 page ledgers	94 55
" 100 Treas. rec. books	25 00
" 100 Sec. order books	25 00
" 1,000 blank bonds	6 75
" 700 quarterly circulars	10 75
" 30,000 copies Dec. CARPENTER	622 50
" 80-100 page day books	53 60
" 50-200 page day books	45 50
" 10-100 page ledgers	7 80
" 10-200 page ledgers	11 20
" 21 Treas. cash books	7 56
½ ream wrapping paper	8 75
Expressage	75
Postage on December CARPENTER	45 00
George Chance, printing	34 50
Geo. W. Gibbons, printing	8 75
Special writers for CARPENTER	19 00
Engravings for CARPENTER	30 25
Telegrams	13 71
Expressage on supplies	61 91
500 postals	5 00
1,000 stamped envelopes, 500 postals	26 20
Postage on supplies	29 14
Office rent for December	50 00
Salary and clerk hire	428 16
Tax to A. F. of L. (Nov.)	66 67
Rubber seals and daters	6 00
Chas. Moritz (adv. com.)	160 50
644 Brotherhood pins	128 80
S. J. Kent, delegate A. F. of L.	133 30
O. E. Woodbury, delegate A. F. of L.	66 50
P. J. McGuire, delegate A. F. of L.	57 00
W. D. Huber, Gen. Pres., expenses	54 14
A. C. Cattermull, organizing	112 58
F. C. Weise, "	3 40
Geo. Beckler, "	5 00
Geo. Chance, "	16 00
D. C., Philadelphia "	50 00
Geo. D. Gaillard, "	162 52
W. J. Shields, "	118 70
W. J. Williams, "	141 95
J. Dickens, services	260 00
T. J. Flemming, services	11 85
D. D. Martz, services	13 30
Philadelphia Toilet Company	60
Stationery	1 42
Benefits Nos. 4760 to 4832	10,223 50
Total expenses	$13,512 81

Claims Paid in December, 1899.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AM'T.
4760	Chas. Yard	1	$100 00
4761	Fred. E. Hartmann	5	200 00
4762	Mrs. Antonio Huff	10	50 00
4763	Mrs. Addie Clifford	11	50 00
4764	Otto Stacer	19	200 00
4765	Frederick Heine	29	200 00
4766	Robert Herbst	32	200 00
4767	William Davis	43	200 00
4768	John Bachl	47	200 00
4769	Mrs. Elzadie Langley	55	50 00
4770	Carl Louderholm	58	200 00
4771	Jos. Becker	73	50 00
4772	W. H. McCarthy	73	200 00
4773	Jos. Lesperance	78	100 00
4774	Louis Bolsche	90	200 00
4775	Julius S. Johnson	91	200 00
4776	Fred. Brenner	103	50 00
4777	Mrs. Annie Kincella	109	50 00
4778	Mrs. Margt. MacDonald	109	50 00
4779	Bernard Cumaskey	119	200 00
4780	John McMullen	142	200 00
4781	Mrs. Mary Moss	142	50 00
4782	William Buechter	148	200 00
4783	John Wageman	148	200 00
4784	John Eberhart	168	200 00
4785	Henry Edelmann	175	200 00
4786	Mrs. Mary N. Dalziel	175	25 00
4787	Rudolph Lemmel	179	200 00
4788	Franz Klingenberg	207	50 00
4789	William Straub (dis.)	214	400 00
4790	Josiah J. Eaton	223	50 00
4791	Mrs. Margaret Robinson	224	50 00
4793	Adam Moser	233	200 00
4794	Harrison Arner	239	200 00
4795	Herman Headburg	258	200 00
4796	Mrs. Sarah J. Pattee	281	50 00
4797	Frank E. Miller	281	200 00
4798	Chas. E. Webster	281	50 00
4799	Mrs. W. F. Dean	286	50 00
4800	Sarah C. DeNoyelles	301	50 00
4801	Patrick McKenna	306	50 00
4802	Edward Scharf	309	200 00
4803	Frank Wohlitka	309	50 00
4804	Mrs. C. L. Robertson	309	50 00
4805	Mrs. Mahala S. Goodman	332	50 00
4806	Chas. Williams	375	200 00
4807	Constantine Haas	375	123 50
4808	Mrs. Margaret Backlund	375	50 00
4809	Theresa Schreiber	375	50 00
4810	Patrick Burns (dis.)	381	400 00
4811	James Taylor	382	200 00
4812	Oscar F. Zimmerman	406	200 00
4813	Carl Klapper	416	50 00
4814	Owen G. Jones	416	200 00
4815	Christian Greenwald	416	200 00
4816	Mrs. Paulina Kamin	419	50 00
4817	George Estel	428	200 00
4818	Patrick Wallace	429	200 00
4819	Mrs. S. F. Miller	439	50 00
4820	Mrs. Mary A. Winters	453	25 00
4821	Ferdinand Waitwood	471	200 00
4822	Mrs. Anna B. Henry	473	50 00
4823	Mrs. Anna E. Graf	476	50 00
4824	Theodore T. Teets	476	50 00
4825	Harry Hageman (dis.)	483	400 00
4826	Mrs. Rosie Mail	493	50 00
4827	Chas. Weiler	497	200 00
4828	James P. Swan (dis.)	509	400 00
4829	Peter Rishel	592	200 00
4830	Mrs. Victoria Matre	703	50 00
4831	Nicholas Lohman	704	200 00
4832	William S. Gundaker	750	200 00
	Total		$10,223 50

The Labor World, which is the name of the official organ of organized labor in Japan and which is published at Tokio, is authority for the statement that a general strike on the Japan Railway Company's lines is one of the possibilities in the very near future.

EXPULSIONS

LOCAL Union 246, Beaver Falls, Pa., has expelled J. W. Harbison for taking the place of one of the conductors during the recent strike on the Beaver Valley street car lines.

AT the last meeting of Local Union 123, Iola, Kansas, charges were preferred against L. W. Budd, and he was expelled for misappropriating funds of the Union. He left for Kansas City, Mo.

GEORGE M. GREEN has been expelled by union 313, Columbus, Ga., for violation of section 122 of the constitution.

Places Where Work is Dull.

Owing to local trade movements, suspension of building operations and other causes, carpenters and joiners are requested to stay away from the following places:

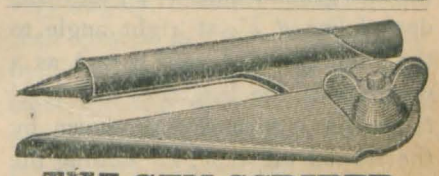
Birmingham, Alabama; Colorado Springs, Col.; Cripple Creek, Col.; Denver, Col.; Victor, Col.; Bloomington, Ill.; Canton, Ill.; Lincoln, Ill.; Alpena, Mich.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis Mo.; Butte, Mont.; Helena, Mont.; Omaha, Neb.; New Orange, N. J.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Oklahoma City, O. T.; Scranton, Pa.; Taylor, Pa.; Seattle, Wash.; Cleburne, Tex.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Asheville, N. C.; Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Charleston, S. C.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Savannah, Ga; Corsicana, Texas.

Do not be deceived by advertisements in the Eastern or Western papers.

Buffalo Builders Increase Wages.

At a meeting of the Carpenter Contractors' Association last week in the Builders' Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y., it was decided to increase the wages of carpenters and joiners after April 1st next. The wages of carpenters will be increased from twenty cents an hour to twenty-five cents, and the wages of the joiners will be increased from twenty-two and twenty-five cents an hour to thirty cents an hour.

It was also decided to pay carpenters and joiners time and a half for overtime work, that a day's work shall consist of eight hours and Sundays shall be reckoned as double time.



THE GEM SCRIBER

useful to all mechanics, carpenters especially, and being very small, can be carried in the vest pocket. Cut is two-thirds actual size. Ask your hardware dealer for it and see that it bears the stamp of F. Brais & Co. For further information address

F. BRAIS & CO.
366 Kirtland Street Cleveland, Ohio.
Price - - - 25 Cents

THE CARPENTER.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY, 1900.

The Principles of Geometry and Their Application in Handrail Construction.

VII.

BY MORRIS WILLIAMS, SCRANTON.

AS STATED in our last article, our subject this month will be the unfolding of sections of prisms, or blocks, having *obtuse* and *acute*, angle bases.

The portion below *x*, *y*, of Fig. 36 is a plan of a block having an obtuse angle between the tangents; as shown at *a*, *b*, *c*, the curve is struck from point *o*, and may be considered as a center line of a curved handrail and less than a quarter circle.

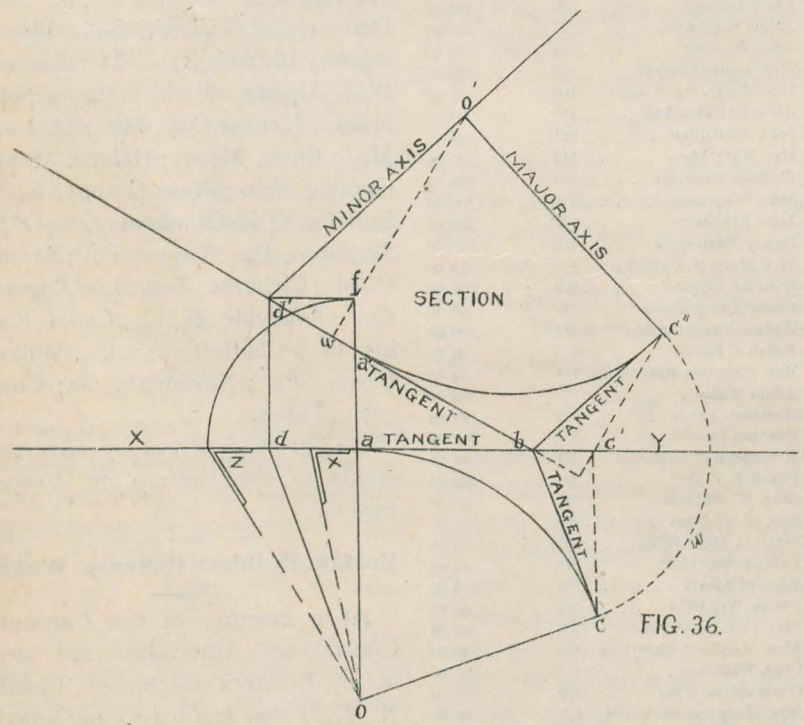


FIG. 36.

The tangent *a*, *b*, is inclined as shown at *b*, *a*; to conform with the pitch of the stairway, or flight connecting with the curve.

The tangent *b*, *c*, will be level so that the rail may connect at right angle with the newel placed at *c*.

This kind of problem is common in practice where the outside string is curved out, at the starting of a stairway; and the rail ramped, to connect level with the newel. To unfold the section proceed by drawing the dotted line *c'*, *c'*, perpendicular to the ground line *x*, *y*; and the dotted line *c'*, *c''*, at right angle to the pitch line *a'*, *b*; now from *b*, as a centre, with the length of the level tangent *b*, *c*, turn over as shown by the dotted arc *c*, *w*, *c''*; cutting the dotted line *c'*, *c''*, in *c''*: connect *c''*, *b*. We have now transferred the tangents *a*, *b*, and *b*, *c*, of the plan to the elevation: as at *a'*, *b* and *b*, *c''*; and also found the angle *a'*, *b*, *c''*, between the tangents of the section.

To find the minor axis draw a line from center *o*, on plan; parallel to the level tangent *c*, *b* of the plan; cutting *x*, *y* in *d*, on *d*, raise a perpendicular line cutting the pitch line of tangent *b*, *a'* in *d'*; again from *o*, draw a perpendicular line to *x*, *y* indefinitely; as shown through *a*, *a'*; from *d'*, on the pitch line, and parallel to *x*, *y*; draw *d'*, *f*; intersecting the line *o*, *a*, *a'*, in *f*; from *f*, and square to the pitch line *d'*, *a'*, *b*; draw *f*, *o'* make *d'*, *o'* the same length as *d*, *o* of the plan; connect *o*, *c''* and *o'*, *d'* thus completing the section *c''*, *b*, *d'*, *o'*. The line *d'*, *o'* will be the minor axis, and the line *o'*, *c''* the major axis.

To find the bevels to square the wreath, take point *f*, as centre, extend the dividers to the pitch line as shown by the dotted line *f*, *w*; take this for the altitude of a triangle, and the line *o*, *a* of the plan for the base, as shown at *x*; for the other bevel take *f*, *a* for altitude and the same line as before for base as shown at *z*. The bevels will be fully explained in our next article.

Fig. 37 is a perspective view of the block; all lines and letters corresponding to the lines and letters of Fig. 36.

In Fig. 38 we have a block, the base of which has an acute angle between the tangents *a*, *b* and *b*, *c*; the curve of the centre line of the rail greater than a quarter circle; the tangent *a*, *b* inclined, and the tangent *b*, *c* level. To unfold the section proceed as in the previous figure by drawing the dotted line *c*, *c'* perpendicular to *x*, *y*, and the dotted line *c'*, *c''* perpendicular to the inclined tangent *b*, *a'*; make *b*, *c''* equal to *b*, *c* of the plan; thus transferring the level tangent *b*, *c* to the section, and at the same time forming the correct angle between the tangents of the section, as at *a'*, *b*, *c''*. To find the minor axis draw the line *o*, *d* on plan parallel to the level tangent *c*, *b*; raise the perpendicular line *d*, *d''*, cutting the pitch line *a'*, *b* in *d''*; from *d''* draw *d''*, *f*, parallel to the ground line *x*, *y*; from *f*, draw

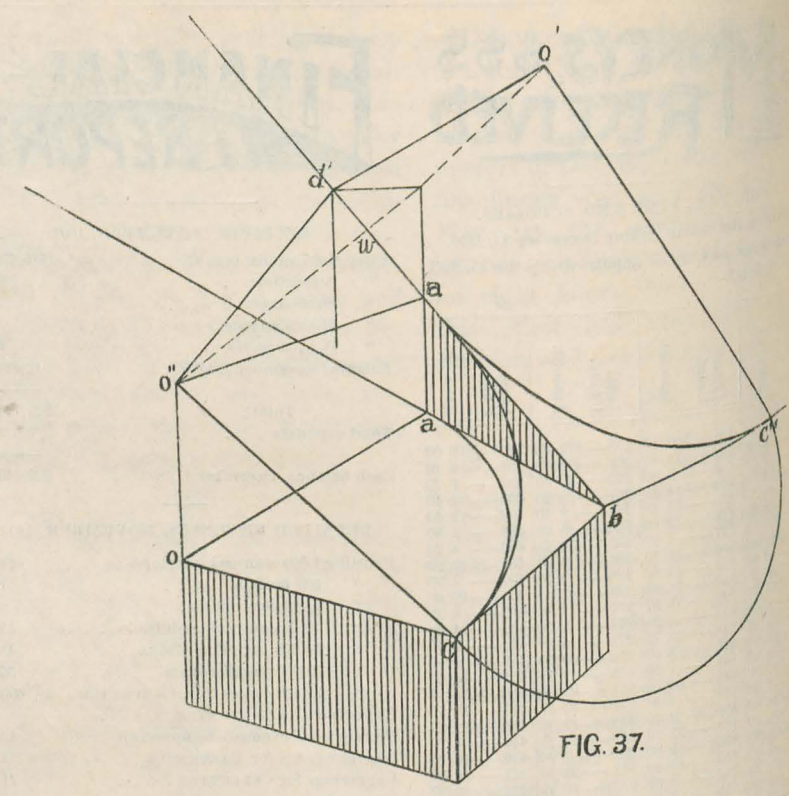


FIG. 37.

f, *o'* square to the pitch line *a'*, *b*; connect *a'*, *o'* and *d'*, *o'*; the line *d'*, *o'* will be the minor axis and the line *o'*, *c''* will be the major axis. To draw the curve of the centre line of the rail on the section, take any point *8*, on the curve of the plan; draw *8*, *h* parallel to the level tangent *c*, *b*; on *h*, raise a perpendicular line, cutting the pitch line in *h'*, from this last point, draw the line *h'*, *i'* equal in length to *8*, *h* on plan and parallel to the tangent *b*, *c''*; we thus find point *i*, which is a point in the curve of the centre line of rail on the section, draw a curve through *c''*, *i*, *a'* and the centre line of the rail is found.

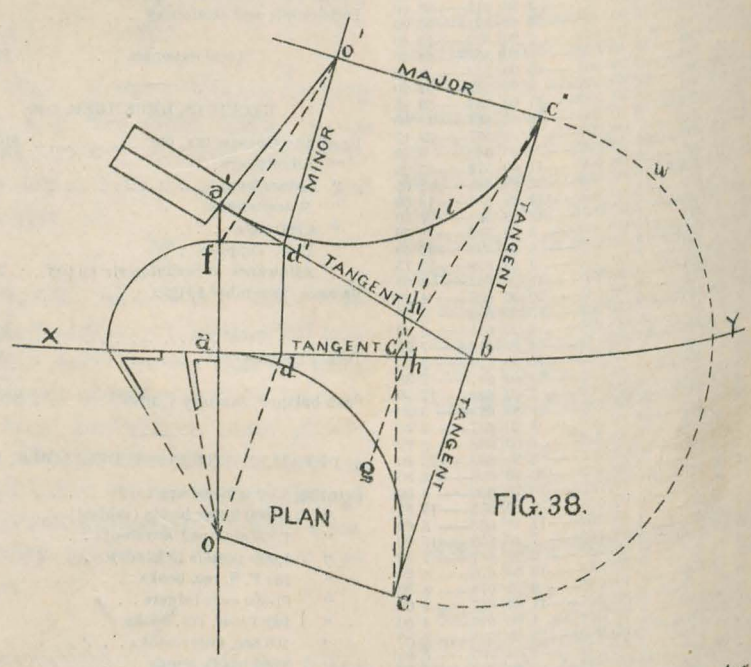


FIG. 38.

To show more clearly how Fig. 38 is applied to handrail construction we refer to Fig. 39 which contains a plan, elevation, face mould and falling mould of a handrail curving out at the bottom of a stairway, containing 3 steps in the curved portion.

All the difference in the section of the two figures is in the position of the ground line *x*, *y* which in Fig. 39 is raised from the floor line the height of two steps. A careful comparison of the two figures will suffice to explain Fig. 39.

In Figs. 40 and 41 we have the same form of blocks with the two tangents inclining; instead of as in Figs. 38 and 39, where one is inclined and the other level.

Fig. 40 has an acute angle between the tangents on plan, and the curve of the rail containing a greater portion of a circle than a quarter. The plan of the block is shown at *o*, *a*, *b*, *c*, below *x*, *y*. From *b*, as center and *b*, *c* as radius; turn over as shown to *c'*, on *x*, *y*; connect *c*, *c'*; connect also *o*, *b*; these two lines will be parallel. Let *a*, *a'* be the height the rail is to stand above point *a*; connect *a'*, *c'*, for the pitch of the rail, or more correctly the pitch of the tangents; raise the perpendicular line *b*, *b'*, cutting the pitch line in *b'*.

The tangent *a'*, *b'*, is now in the section to transfer the tangent *b'*, *c'*, to the section; take point *b'*, on pitch line as centre, with the length of tangent *b'*, *c'*, turn over as shown to *c''*, cutting the dotted line *d*, *c''* in *c''*. This dotted line *d*, *c''*, as was previously explained, is made square to the pitch line of tangents; connect *c''*, *b'*, which is the tangent *b'*, *c''*, transferred to the section, and the angle *c'*, *b'*, *c''* is the angle between the

tangents of the section. To find the minor axis draw the line b', o' parallel to the line c', c''; and make it the same length as b, o, on plan. On the *minor* draw the circle 1, 2, at a distance from o', equal to o—1, 2, on plan.

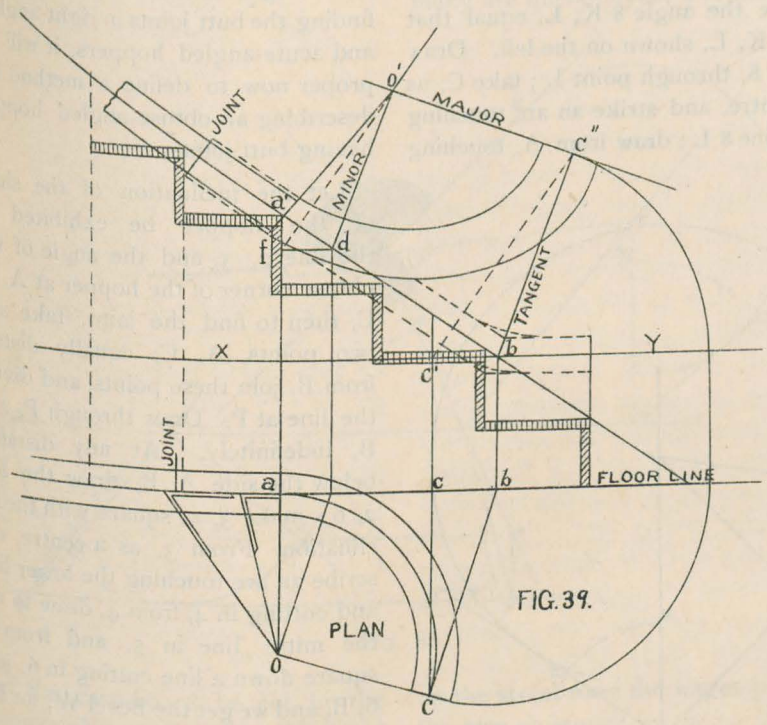


FIG. 39.

To find the bevels draw the line b', f, o'' parallel to x, y; from b', with the b'; from f, as centre draw the semi-circle touching the line a, b', and the tangent a', b', as shown; the bevels thus found are shown at w, and w, and both are equal, showing that only one bevel is required where the tangents are equally inclined and of the same length.

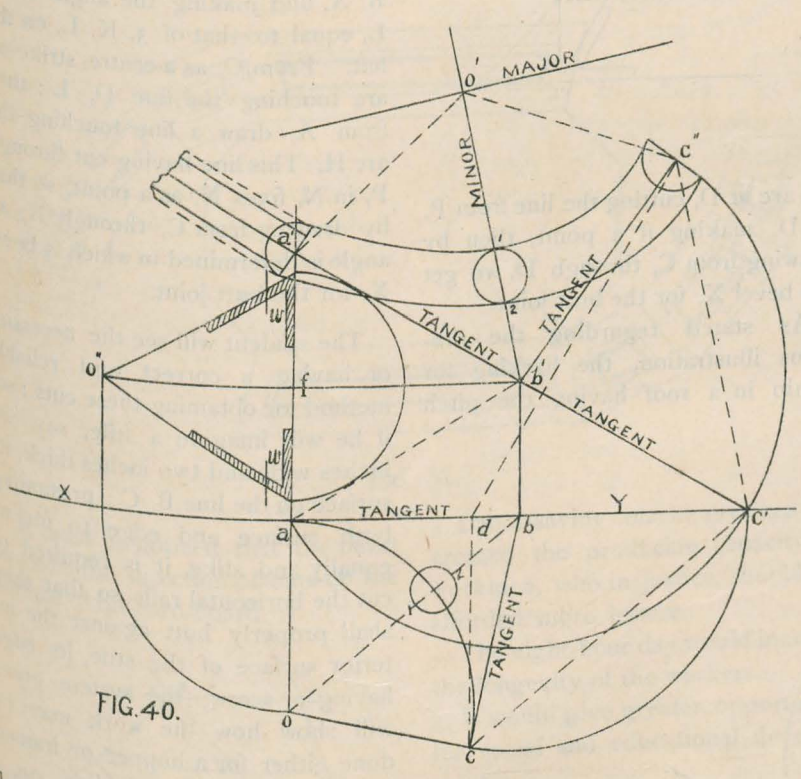


FIG. 40.

The explanation given for this figure will suffice for Fig. 41 the principle of unfolding the section being the same.

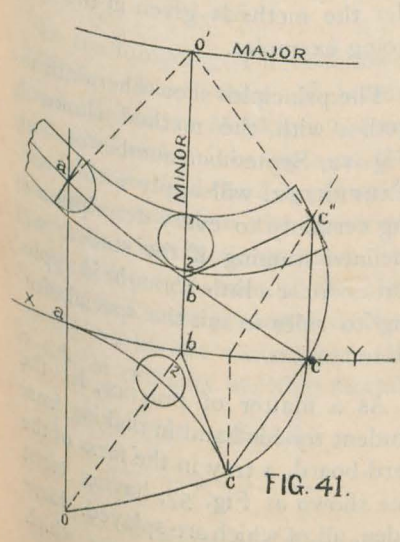


FIG. 41.

length of the tangent b', c', turn over as shown by the arc to a; connect a,

Origin of the Postal Card.

In 1869, while Professor Emanuel Herrman of Vienna was seeking a vast amount of information by correspondence for his notable book, "The Guide to the Study of National Economy," the thought occurred to him that many advantages would result from the adoption of a means of correspondence cheaper than the sealed letter.

On January 26 he went before the Austrian post director with his idea, an open, stamped card, and his suggestion was almost immediately adopted. Within a month the Austrian postal authorities printed and sold 1,000,000 postal cards and thus established this indispensable means of communication.

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The Cause of Freedom.

If this be treason—to speak out
To save the land I love from shame,
To doubly hate a wrong that seeks
Alliance with her honored name,
To point the timely cure, ere yet
The insidious poison does its work—
God make me worthy of the word!
Traitor I stand, with Edmund Burke!

If this be folly—to unsheathe
A stainless sword in Freedom's fight,
That men of alien birth and blood
May grasp their own God given right;
To count that good for others gained.
Rich payment of the bloody debt,
Nor seek to garner selfish fruits—
Count me a fool, with Lafayette!

If this be cowardice—to dread
The lust of conquest, greed of power,
The road the drunken empires old
Reeled downward to their fatal hour;
To fear to quit, for foreign strife,
The nobler work so well begun,
The paths where peace and honor join—
A coward, I, with Washington!

O, Nation! nurtured in the lap
Of Liberty, her sacred cause
Make still thine own—the sovereign sway
Of free born man, 'neath equal laws.

Dash not the downtrod million's hope;
Cheat not the waiting centuries' trust—
One people holding faith in Man,
One State too great to be unjust!

For Freedom knows no here nor there—
Her life is one in every part;
And tyrant stab, wherever dealt,
Must reach, or soon or late, her heart.

Carlisle, Pa. —W. A. Eckels.

Trade Unions.

Foster education and uproot ignorance.

Shorten hours and lengthen life.

Raise wages and lower usury.

Increase independence and decrease dependence.

Develop manhood and balk tyranny.

Establish fraternity and discourage selfishness.

Reduce prejudice and induce liberalty.

Enlarge society and eliminate classes.

Create rights and abolish wrongs.

Lighten toil and brighten man.

Cheer the home and fireside and

Make the World Better

All wage-workers should be union men. Their progress is limited only by those who hold aloof. Get together, agitate, educate and do.

Don't wait until to-morrow; to-morrow never comes.

Don't wait for someone else to start; start it yourself.

Don't hearken to the indifferent; wake them up.

Don't think it impossible; one million organized workers prove different.

Don't weaken; persistence wins.

The Labor Press.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor said in his annual address to the nineteenth annual session of that body at Detroit: "One of the methods by which we endeavor to accomplish the purposes of our movement is to aid and encourage the labor papers. The extension and efficiency of the labor press of America is an exellent barometer of the marvelous strides which have been made. The few struggling labor papers in the early days of the trade union movement helped to pave the way. To-day we have official trade papers and magazines appearing monthly, and some weekly, of a most creditable character. There are but few of our national or international unions which do not publish an official journal or magazine, endowed with vast trade and technical information and rich in literary merit. These, supplemented by the general labor papers issued by local central bodies or through private enterprises to espouse the cause of labor in their respective localities, reflecting the sentiment of the organized labor movement in their respective centers, each vieing with the other to do yeoman's service for the unification of the labor forces of the country, aid very largely, by every means within their power in crystallizing public opinion, so that by peaceful and legal methods the interests of all organized labor, and hence of all the people may be advanced."

Trouble in Clock Works

The Big Hand—"Say, it's 12 o'clock. I'm all run down."

The Little Hand—"Let's strike for shorter hours."—*New York Press.*

Bevels, Splays and Hopper Cuts.—VIII.

BY FRED. T. HODGSON.

SO far as splayed joints and heads are concerned, particularly heads of double curvature, the subject has been pretty well discussed, sufficient, I think, to meet the wants of ordinary requirements. True, there are some instances that may arise that will require a somewhat different treatment, and of a more complicated character than any method I have presented, and before completing this series of papers, I may have occasion to deal with one or more of the more difficult examples.

It may be as well to state at this point that the examples given for obtaining the splays for double curvature will apply, with slight variations, for work formed by double ellipsis, if elliptical curves be employed instead of circular ones. The workman will at once see how the bevels and splays for a double ellipse may be obtained, after once grasping the principle of forming work for double curvatures.

In dealing with hoppers all the rules given were for hoppers having mitred corners, and having no blocks or reinforcing pieces in the corners.

In the illustration shown at Fig. 54, I present a method where the corners of the hopper form a butt joint, in which it will be seen that there is quite a difference from the method employed in obtaining the lines for a mitred joint. Construct a right angle as at A, B, C, Fig. 54, continue A, B, past K. From K, B, make the inclination of the sides of the hopper, 2, 3 ; the cuts on the surface of these sides are found by the same principle as those for mitre joints previously shown in these papers.

Draw 3, 4, at right angles with 3, 2 ; take 3 as a centre, and strike an arc touching the lower line, cutting in 4. Draw from 4, cutting the mitre line in 5 ; from 5 square draw a line cutting in 6, join it and B ; this gives bevel W, as the direction of cut on the surface of sides. To find the butt joint, take every two points, A, C, on the right angle, equally distant from B, make the angle B, K, L equal that of 3 K, L, shown on the left ; from B draw through point L ; now take C, as a centre, and strike an arc touching line B, L. From A, draw a line touching the arc at H, and cutting the extended line through B in N, thus fixing N, as a point Then by drawing from C, through N, we get the bevel X, for the butt joint. Joints on the ends of timbers running horizontally in tapered framed structures, when the plane is square, and the inclinations equal, may be found by this method.

The barking of a hip-rafter may also be obtained by this method as shown at J, when the pitch line is used as at 2, 3, which would be the inclination of the roof.

The solution just rendered, is intended only for hoppers having right angles and equal pitches or splays, but hoppers having acute or

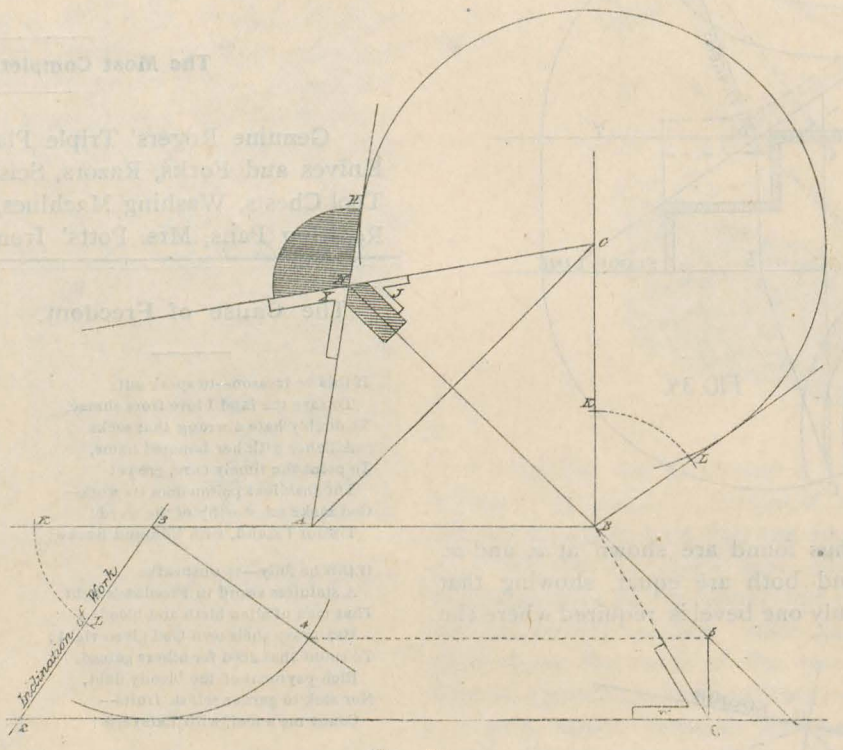

FIG. 54.

obtuse angles, must be treated in a slightly different way.

Let us suppose a butt joint for a hopper having an acute angle such as shown at A, B, C, Fig. 55, and with an inclination as shown at 2, 3, take any two points, A, C, equally distant from B. Join A, C, bisect this line in P, draw through P, indefinitely. Find a bevel for the side cut by drawing 3, 4, square with 2, 3 ; take 3 as a centre, and strike an arc touching the lower line cutting in 4; draw from 4, cutting the mitre line in 5, and from it square draw a line cutting in 6. Join 6, B, this gives the arc at D, cutting the line from P, in D, making it a point, then by drawing from C, through D, we get the bevel X, for the butt joint.

As stated regarding the previous illustration, the barking for a hip in a roof having the pitch as shown at 2, 3, may be found at the bevel J. The same rule also applies to end joints on timbers placed in a horizontal double inclined frame, having an acute angle same as described.

By putting this and that together, the student can get a good insight into the principles that are involved

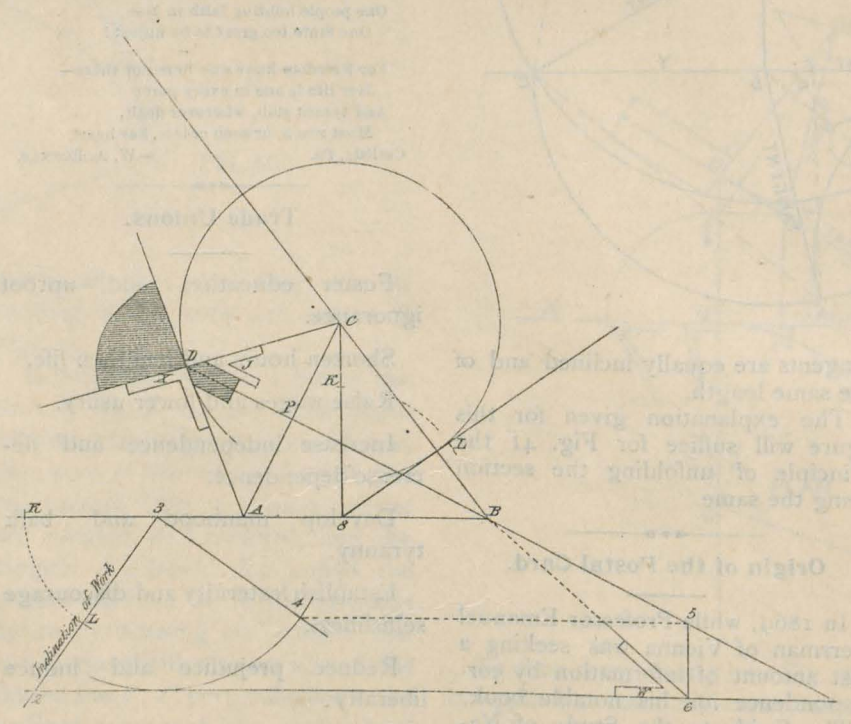

FIG. 55.

in framing pyramidal structures, and a large field will be opened to him for instructive investigation.

Having described the methods for finding the butt joints in right-angled and acute-angled hoppers, it will be proper now to define a method for describing an obtuse-angled hopper having butt joints.

Let the inclination of the sides of the hopper be exhibited at the line 2, 3, and the angle of the obtuse corner of the hopper at A, B, C, then to find the joint, take any two points, A, C, equally distant from B, join these points, and divide the line at P. Draw through P, and B, indefinitely. At any distance below the side A, B, draw the line 2, 6 ; make 3, 4, square with the inclination. From 3, as a centre, describe an arc touching the lower line and cutting in 4, from 4, draw to cut the mitre line in 5, and from it square down a line cutting in 6, join 6, B, and we get the bevel W, for the cut on surface sides.

The bevel for the butt joint is found by drawing C, D, square with B, A, and making the angle D, K, L, equal to that of 3, K, L, on the left. From C, as a centre, strike an arc touching the line D, L ; then from A, draw a line touching the arc H. This line having cut through P, in N, fixes N, as a point, so that by drawing from C, through N, an angle is determined in which is bevel X, for the butt joint.

The student will see the necessity of having a correct and reliable method for obtaining these cuts ; so, if he will imagine a stile, say six inches wide and two inches thick, its surface on the line B, C ; presuming both surface and edge to incline equally and alike, it is required to cut the horizontal rails so that they shall properly butt against the interior surface of the stile, its edge having a screw, the system given will show how the work may be done either for a hopper or framed pyramid, whether standing on a square base or on a base having acute and obtuse angles only, each angle must be treated separately under the methods given in the foregoing examples.

The principles shown herewith together with the method shown at Fig. 12, September number of THE CARPENTER, will apply with unerring certainty to every description of inclined framing if the student will but exercise a little thought in applying to rules to suit the special situation.

As a matter of practice, let the student try his hand in making from card-board, a tray in the form of the one shown at Fig. 57, having eight sides, all of which are splayed. Here are eight obtuse angles over which eight splayed joints are to be constructed. Fig. 58 shows the manner

of laying the card-board out. The line 2, 3 represents the direction of the mitre joint on the plane, and A, B, the inclination of the sides.

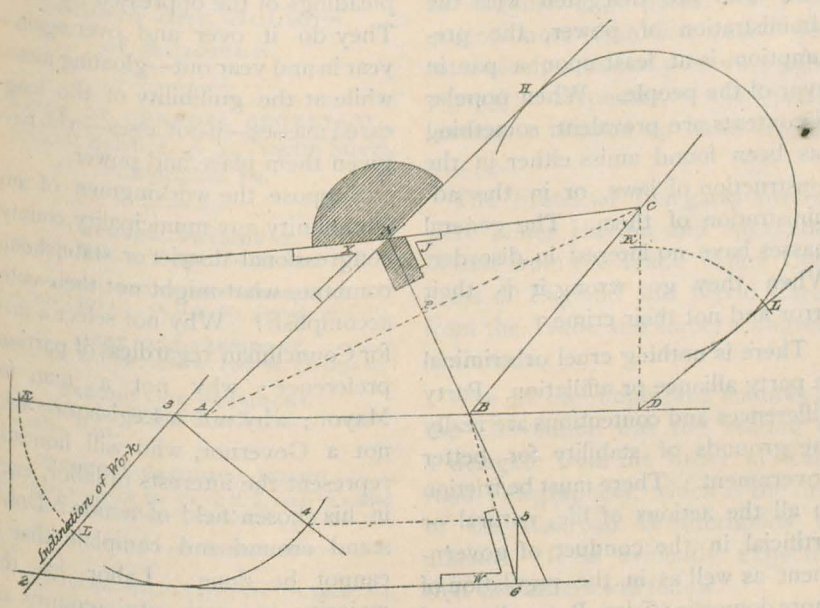

FIG. 56.

Let the card-board be cut in the manner shown; then the sides and ends being raised to their proper positions, and brought together, the model will be complete.

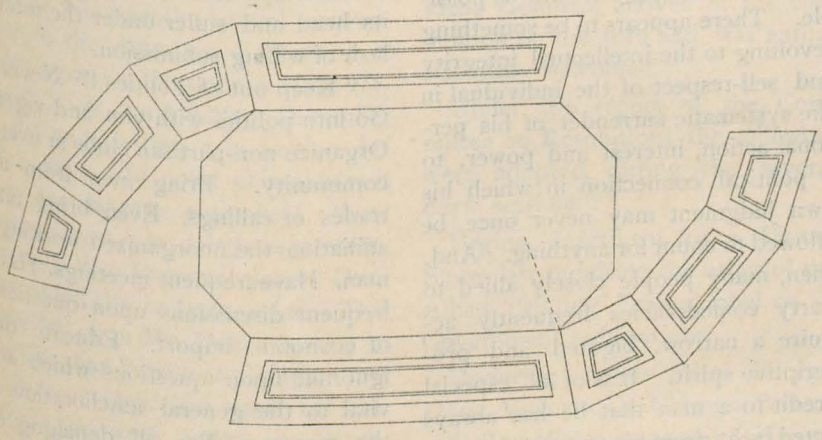

FIG. 57.

It must be noticed that the bevel X gives the direction of cuts on the surface of the card-board.

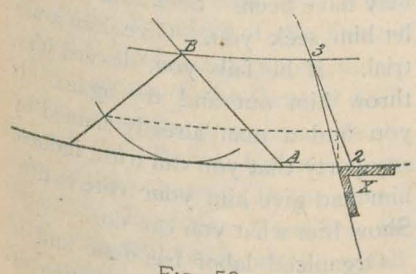

FIG. 58.

In the foregoing, I have followed Riddell, rather than Nicholson, Jones, Moxon, or Monkton; because I am inclined to the opinion that Riddell's methods and applications are better suited to the American workman, than the long drawn, and more theoretical ones of the older writers, and those presented in Newland's works are written over the heads of ordinary working mortals.

(To be continued.)

"TRADE unions are the bulwark of modern democracies."—*William Ewart Gladstone.*

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Under the present long-hour day many are unemployed, and the man on the street fixes the wages paid to the man at work.

The price of labor is regulated by the supply. Eight hours would reduce the supply.

Labor-saving machinery has increased the producing capacity of workmen, who in justice, should be afforded more leisure.

The eight-hour day would increase the longevity of the workers.

It would give greater opportunity for social and educational development.

It would raise the standard of living, upon which business prosperity depends.

It would give men a chance to get acquainted with their families.

It would promote temperance by removing the desire for stimulants which comes from long hours of labor.

It would make better citizens by giving the citizens more time to understand his duties.

It would help the taxpayer by putting the tramp at work.

It would promote an independant spirit, which is lacking in overworked people.

It would build up trade unions, and concentrated effort is the law of success in the militant world of industry.

It would open up the road to every desirable social reform.

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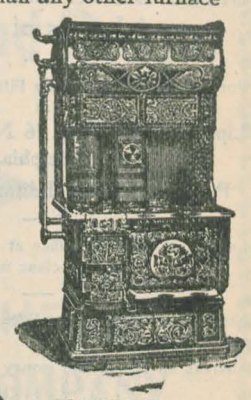

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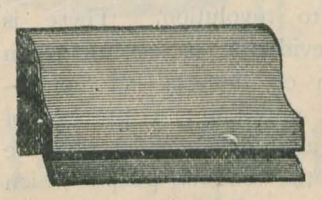

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PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY, 1900.

Keep Out of Politics.

BY. SAM. L. LEFFINGWELL.

DAYS of high political excitement are again coming on apace—days of blazing, flaming, burning, seething politics—days in which the men of the nation will take sides in a struggle with threatening violence, rage, vehemence—almost approaching in its fury, sanguinary results.

And what will be the cause of this upstarting of heated blood through the gates and alleys of its normal channel of natural flow? Will it be in honest contention for establishment of principles for the uplifting of a race, for the betterment of conditions of the general mass, for the stability of a nation of free and enlightened people; or will it be only for the spoils to be won, for the power to be obtained by the winning side, for the larger accumulation of wealth by the greedy, voracious few, and the willing subjugation of the many to further helpless, oppressive, humiliating contentions for a fair proportion of the world's belongings?

Year after year these excitements ebb and flow, and a whole nation is fired to the boiling point of heat. Demagogues and charlatans, mountebanks and political fakirs, bribe-takers and place-hunters, lighten up the horizon with torches of pseudo-patriotic flame, and the general mass attracted alone by the pyrotechnic display, find, in the end, the same gloom of darkness, and only the charred stick of the rocket which proved an *ignis fatuus* over the marsh of buried hopes and aspirations.

Has the working man no concern in the results of these uprisings of flame and flume? As a trade-unionist he is told to "keep out of politics." For a trade union, as such, that is most wholesome advice. The trade union has a mission to fill. Its motives are pure, holy and unassailable. It is fully worthy of its intentions, and with the progress now happily in view, it is on the broad road to the accomplishment of its honest desires. All it needs is a faithful adherence to the principles which prompt its creation and the methods which govern its action, and its destiny is assured.

But for the workingman, of any class, the admonition to "keep out of politics" is as "wasted sweetness on the desert air." "Keep out of politics!" Not when bread and butter are at stake. If there is anything more politic than another it is something to eat. Drop all the "ifs" and "ands" of partisan excitement and inducement, and "strike" for the flour barrel of your subsistence. Don't stand around and point the finger of censure at the fellow that's got more of this world's goods than you have. If a majority of us are penniless because the laws are so framed that those who have the most are getting more, and we that have nothing, and are getting nothing, are being deprived of gaining strength in our struggle for firmer foothold, we should not blame those who are filling their haversacks, but blame ourselves alone, who have the power of relief, but are too cowardly to assert our manhood. The circumstances, it is true, are at present against us, but a little reflection on economy in a political point of view; a little less faith and dependence in partisan pyrotechnics and horn blowing; a little more sense in selecting those who are to frame laws for our own economic advancement and amelioration, would bring about a new order of things, would accomplish a more equitable distribution of the products of our toil, give us a larger and fairer division of the capital we almost wholly create, and place us more securely on a level with those who have been, for many long ages of the world's history, robbing us with our own sweet submissive sanction and will.

"Keep out of politics?" No! Wade right in, and yourselves dictate what laws shall bring us relief.

To begin with, there must be no lack of harmony among the working masses in the work of accomplishing the ends to be obtained for a general amelioration of conditions. There can be no effect without perfect concert; there can be no concert without confidence; there can be no confidence without being bound together by common opinions, common affections and common interests. The movement of reform, slowly moving forward, has much resemblance to revolution. There is strong evidence of evolution—an evolution of thought—an unfolding and unrolling; a process of growth and development, in the minds of the common people, which is not the result of chance, nor of popular caprice; and if it should threaten rebellion, it is not from a passion for attack, but from impatience of suffering.

It is not to be supposed that the people, as a people, are never wrong. That they have been so is of frequent occurrence. But in all disputes between the people and those who are delegated with the administration of power, the presumption is at least upon a par in favor of the people. When popular discontents are prevalent, something has been found amiss either in the construction of laws, or in the administration of them. The general masses have no interest in disorder. When they go wrong, it is their error and not their crime.

There is nothing cruel or criminal in party alliance or affiliation. Party differences and contentions are really the grounds of stability for better government. There must be friction in all the actions of life, natural or artificial, in the conduct of government as well as in the regulation of more domestic affairs. But undisputed undeniable fealty to party or partisan measures, is bondage inexcusable to the promptings of reason and sanity. Party combination is convenient for working purposes, but one about which even those most interested care to say as little as possible. There appears to be something revolting to the intellectual integrity and self-respect of the individual in the systematic surrender of his personal action, interest and power, to a political connection in which his own judgment may never once be allowed to count for anything. And, then, many people closely allied to party confederacies frequently acquire a narrow, bigoted and proscriptive spirit. It is of no especial credit to a man that he has always acted right, from his own stand-point, but has taken especial care to act in such a manner that his endeavors could not positively be productive of any consequential good.

For the workingman, it is only by the exercise of his political power that he can ever hope for absolute redemption from evils which oppress him. This can never be done by politics in what may be termed a partisan sense. The average workingman has some knowledge of what he may expect in that line. Republican or Democrat, Populist or Prohibitionist—it is all the same when it comes to action in his behalf. Partisan promises go for naught. Majorities roll up on either side; the whoops and hurrahs signify satisfaction at the victories achieved; men are inducted into place and power; peculation, robbery and corruption characterize the general tone of legislation and administration of affairs, and the general mass of workingmen, like the gilly in the hunt for snipe, are left to hold the bag.

How much—Oh, how much—longer are laboring men to continue as "the hewers of wood and the drawers of water?" Who is at fault? Not the successful ones, certainly. Not the ones who have conceived and carried to accomplishment the schemes which have given them elevation to power and profit. Not them who laugh to scorn the pitiful pleadings of the oppressed for relief. They do it over and over again—year in and year out—gloating meanwhile at the guilibility of the long-eared masses—if not asses—who have given them place and power.

Suppose the workingmen of any community, any municipality, county, congressional district or state, should combine, what might not their votes accomplish? Why not select a man for Councilman regardless of partisan preference; why not a man for Mayor; why not a Legislator; why not a Governor, who will honestly represent the interests of labor, each in his chosen field of action? Don't stand around and complain that it cannot be done. Labor has the majority in any city, county or state. Labor has the power for its redemption in its own hands, and if it has at its very doors the means of relief and will not assert its prerogative, will not exercise the power it possesses for its own redemption, absolute and secure, it should hide its head and suffer under the pitiful lash of willing submission.

"Keep out of Politics!" Never! Go into politics with vim and vigor. Organize non-partisan clubs in every community. Bring men from all trades or callings. Even bring into affiliation the unorganized workingman. Have frequent meetings. Have frequent discussions upon questions of economic import. Educate the ignorant upon questions which are vital to the general amelioration of the masses. Bar all demagogues and partisan blatherskites. Keep your eye on the chronic place hunters and seek the best man for your purpose, no matter what his former predilections or partisan affiliations may have been. Seek him out, not let him seek you. Give him a fair trial. If he fails you, discard him, throw him out and try again. If you find a man already named by any party that you can trust, indorse him and give him your vote entire Show him what you can do.

Organized labor has done and is doing much for the redemption of labor from oppressive conditions. It is a long stretch of woods we are going through, but the blue sky is ahead of us if we persevere. Monopoly is still strongly intrenched. Let us keep our advancing columns well massed. Instead of keeping out of politics get right into the fray, and if we are firm in our purpose, true to our colors, we will rout the enemy, horse, foot and dragoon.

He who loves the bristle of bayonets, only sees in their glitter what beforehand he feels in his heart. It is avarice and hatred, it is that quivering lip, that cold, hating eye which built magazines and powder-houses.
—*Ralph Waldo Emerson.*

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The A. F. of L. Convention.

The Nineteenth Annual convention of the American Federation of Labor met at Harmonic Hall, Detroit, Mich., on Monday, December 11th, and continued in session for nine days. In point of numbers it was the largest ever held, there being about 200 delegates present. Second Vice-President James Duncan called the body to order. This duty fell upon Mr. Duncan owing to the fact that President Gompers met with an accident in a street car collision the week before in Washington, D. C.; First Vice-President P. J. McGuire being also absent from the opening ceremonies, because of illness in his family. An address of welcome to the representatives was delivered by Herbert J. Greville, President of the Detroit Council of Trades and Labor Unions.

The reports of the General Officers indicate the prosperous condition of the Trades Union movement in this country. In the annual report of President Gompers he notes a revival of industry, which is a cause for congratulation, especially as wages of organized workers have been increased and the hours of labor in many cases reduced. He reports the growth of Unionism during the year as particularly gratifying. During the past year charters have been issued to 9 National Unions; 35 City Central Labor Unions and Trade Assemblies, 304 Local Trade Unions and 101 Federal Labor Unions. There are now affiliated with the Federation, 73 National and International Unions; 11 State Federations of Labor, 118 Central Labor Unions and Trade Assemblies, 595 Local Trade Unions, (of which no National or International Union exists) and 202 Federal Labor Unions.

The report of Secretary Frank Morrison showed an increase in income of $17,862.98 over that of last year, while the expenses, mainly for organizing purposes, were $11,402.08 more than last year. The total receipts for the year were $36,757.13; Expenses, $30,599.22, leaving a balance on hand of $9,549.33.

The Fraternal Delegates present were James Haslam and Alexander Wilkie from the Trade Union Congress of England and David Carey from the Trade and Labor Congress of Canada.

One of the important features of the Convention was the seating of a delegate from the order of Railroad Telegraphers, which is the first of the Railroad Brotherhoods to affiliate. It is evidently expected that the others will follow.

Miss Susan B. Anthony addressed the convention during the second day's session on the subject of woman suffrage. At the third day's session addresses were delivered by the fraternal delegates from the British and Canadian bodies. President Gompers arrived at the convention on the 10th and was enthusiastically welcomed.

Under the report of the Committee on Resolutions the following were adopted during the several days' sessions:

Urging enactment of a United States law requiring the using of the Allied Printing Trades' label on all Government publications.

Declaring unfair the Chicago *Daily News* and the Chicago *Record*, and all publications owned and controlled by Victor F. Lawson.

Condemning the action of the proprietors of the New York *Sun* and *Evening Sun* and demanding the reinstatement of the old union printers on these papers.

Protesting against the increase of the standing army of the United States and urging a reduction to the regular quota of 25,000 men.

Recommending that the legislatures of all the states enact laws providing that no convict shall produce or manufacture articles to be sold in competition with products of free labor.

Condemning the contract labor system of the Hawaiian Islands and urging the immediate cessation of immigration under that system.

Indorsing the legislative measures of the International Seamen's Union of America and urging their enactment by Congress.

Urging the extension of the privilege of holidays with pay to all employees of United States navy yards, naval stations and arsenals.

Authorizing the executive council to appoint a special organizer for the Pacific coast states and territories, and recommending that the Presi-

(*Continued on Page 14.*)

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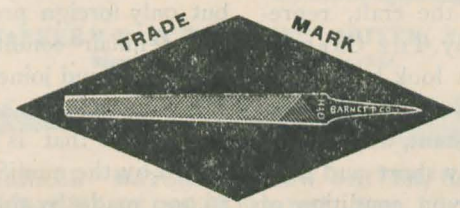

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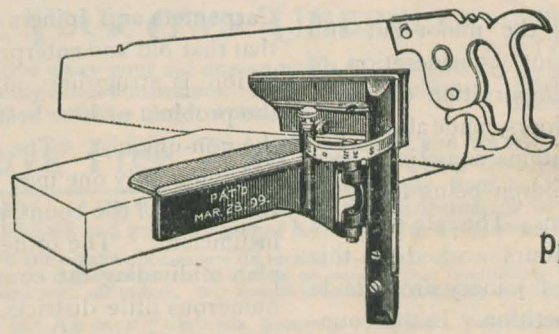

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MANUFACTURERS OF
The Original Wm. Beatty & Sons EDGE TOOLS
FOR CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS
CHESTER, PA.

London Letter

BY THOMAS REECE

THE end of the year is at hand now and the members of the craft, represented by THE CARPENTER, can look back upon twelve months of unusual prosperity. Work has been constant, wages high, and disputes usually short and successful. This halcyon condition of things, however, is not permanent in the present constitution of industry. Periods of enforced idleness and perhaps reduced wages, are ahead. How near no one can say, but with the experience of a century behind us we know these trade slumps are never many years away from the booms.

—

For example, whereas in December of this year the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners has only 814 unemployed members, out of a total membership of 61,725, it had in December, 1894, no less than 1,944 members out of work, out of a total membership of only 43,041. In 1896 unemployed benefits totaled up to over two hundred thousand dollars. It has not been a quarter of that during this year.

—

But as the night follows the day so the bad times recur and no men see this closer than the trade union leaders. General Secretary F. Chandler of the Amalgamated suggests to the members of his union that they should seriously consider this approaching prospect. He thinks that the first remedy to be used is shorter hours in order that the work that can be had should be spread over the greatest possible number of hands.

—

Then comes the minor but still hugely important consideration of checking the importation of cheap manufactured doors, made abroad under unfair conditions, sometimes even women and children being found at work upon them. The rate of wages paid and the hours worked on this foreign prepared joinery are outside all honest competition. In this country we have factories equipped with the latest and most improved machinery for turning out this class of work and located in rural districts, where wages are down to 10 and 12 cents per hour and yet these cannot compete with the imported stuff.

—

It is not the stuff that comes from the United States or Canada that is feared ; it is the product of Sweden and Norway where the joinery trade is in a rotten condition. Canada and the States are well unionized countries, but Scandinavia lags behind. The old custom here of making doors for "stock" in the slack season instead of discharging men has been pretty nearly swept away by the flood of continental unfair work.

—

It should be strongly emphasized here, however, that it is not foreign products that are objected to by us, but only foreign products produced under unfair conditions. That the carpenters and joiners of Britain are not *insular*, in the sense of prejudice against all that is not British, is shown by the munificent donation of $6,000 made by the A. S. C. J. to the associated trade unions of Denmark during their late struggle for life.

—

In three small districts the carpenters and joiners have gained increased wages in the past month—about 200 men being concerned altogether. At Selby and Alderly Edge the advance is from 15 to 16 cents per hour making the ordinary weekly wages for each place respectively, $9.25 and $8.50. At Chesterfield the rise is from 17 to 18 cents per hour, making the weekly wages $10.25. No changes in hours of labor are reported from anywhere.

—

The ship joiners at Cardiff, Penorch, Barry and Cadoxton, sent in recently a notice of their desire for an advance in wages and improved working rules. No settlement has been arrived at and so the craftsmen concerned have ceased work. The A. S. C. J. and the General Union are the organizations concerned. The employers are doing their best (which means their worst) to break the back of the strike by engaging non-union outside labor and using the shipwrights apprentices. It looks as though dangerous complications are going to result.

—

Mention of the General Union of Carpenters and Joiners reminds me that that old and enterprising organization is struggling manfully with the problem of how best to organize the non-unionist. The present plan of having only one man to look after the whole of the country has proved insufficient. The other suggested plan of dividing the country up into numerous little districts, each having the power to appoint and support a local organizer who shall work the district for a few weeks a year returning to his bench between times, is reckoned wasteful and useless. A medium plan, which seems a very happy one, has been devised and the members are now voting upon it. The country is divided into three districts —northern, southern and midland —each of which, it is proposed, will elect a divisional delegate annually. He shall hold office for a year at $15 per week, and be eligible for re-election. The new expense will be met by a special quarterly contribution of 12 cents per member.

—

If the new plan brings in fresh members in relative proportion to those brought in monthly by the old plan of a single organizer, the General Union may soon be increasing prodigiously. In November even, nearly 200 new members were added to the roll.

—

The little independent trade society in London, known as the Perseverance Carpenters and Joiners Society, which, founded in 1860, has, after varying fortune, reached a membership of 436, and has affiliated itself with the new General Federation of Trade Unions. This is the first carpenters' union to join.

—

Employment still continue good, but scarcely active except in a few districts. About 3 out of every 200 organized men are out of work. Taking the building trade, as a whole, the bricklayers and stonemasons are busiest, then come the carpenters, joiners and plasterers. Plumbers and painters are dull.

Industrial Items.

THE Order of Railroad Telegraphers has declared a boycott against the Colorado and Southern Railway on account of the disagreement between the company and operators regarding wages and hours of labor.

THE trouble between organized labor and the Pan-American Exposition Company, at Buffalo, has been amicably settled. Union wages will prevail and union labor will be given the preference.

ST. LOUIS street railway companies have agreed that $2,000,000 in new construction, to be erected during this year, shall be done by union labor exclusively.

AT Avon, N. Y., there is a colony of 270 Italians, who are under the direct control of one man, who hires them to farmers and fruit growers, and takes most of their earnings.

FOUR Chicago wholesale cigar dealers have been indicted by the grand jury for using counterfeit union labels.

THREE thousand miners have struck for an advance of wages in the Kofiack coal district of Styria, Austria.

A LARGE number of men out of employment in Victoria, Australia, have been set to work on railway construction.

A NEW sickness and accident insurance law has been passed (subject to referendum) in Switzerland. According to the law, on and after January 1, 1903, every person over 14 years of age carrying on work for any other person on Swiss territory must become insured. The insurance fund will be raised by contributions from the government, the employers and the workpeople. Workpeople are never to pay more than two per cent. of their wages into the fund. The balance must be paid by the employer; and in case of some dangerous employments this balance is considerable, for the maximum rate is as high as twelve per cent. of an employe's wages.

The national convention of the United Mine Workers of America was held last week at Indianapolis, Ind. Nearly 600 delegates were in attendance representing 100,000 workmen in twenty-seven states.

The 100th half-yearly report of the British Typographical Association shows a membership of 15,393 and assets amounting to over $229,500, a gain of $6,000 over the last report.

Typographical Union 180 of Sioux City, Iowa, is making preparations to celebrate the 194th anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's birth, and the 20th anniversary of the founding of the union.

SEVERAL important labor laws were passed by the special session of the Oregon Legislature in 1898. One of these laws provided that the wages of labor shall be exempt from an attachment upon a garnishee. Another directs the superintendent of the State Penitentiary to use convict labor to repair and construct only certain roads. It was also declared to be unlawful for corporations to maintain or to employ bodies of armed men. To violate this last act renders the members of a corporation liable to a fine of from $1000 to $5000 for each day the offense is committed, and, in addition to the fine, to an imprisonment of one year.

"LES Associations Professionelles Ouvrieres" is the title of the first volume of a report on workmen's trade societies issued by the French government. It seems that all forms of combination were considered illegal in France until the law of 1884. Under this law trade unions must keep their benefit societies as separate organizations. The number of trade unions formed under this law has more than doubled in the period of 1890-97. At the present time France contains 2324 unions, with an aggregate membership of 437,793. Of this number 243 unions of 160,208 people are engaged in transport and commerce, while 450 unions of 33,795 persons are in the building trades. There are 41,700 miners and quarrymen organized.

THERE will be $85,000,000 expended this year in Greater New York in the construction of buildings. This estimate is exclusive of the cost of structures contracted for or by the city.

THIRTY thousand lacemakers are on strike at St. Etienne, France. They have appealed to the government, and M. Jean Jaures has been appointed arbitrator to settle the dispute.

TOM CRONIN, General Secretary of the Iron and Steel Workers, has defeated a millonaire opponent for the Hutcheson, England, City Council. Cronin was the nominee of the allied trade unionists. His opponent was supported by the two old parties combined.

THE rod mill men employed by the American Steel and Wire Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, have struck, demanding an increase of 10 per cent.

THE managers of the Belleville Woolen Mills, at North Kingston, Rhode Island, have granted the demand of the operatives for a 10 per cent. advance in wages.

THERE are seventeen trade unionists in the State Legislature and a trade unionist Lieutenant Governor in Colorado.

THE plasterers of Wilmington, Del. made a demand for $3 for a day's work of eight hours, and they won.

Congressman Sulzer, of New York, has introduced a bill which provides for the establishment of the eight-hour work-day on all work done by or for the government.

Delegates of the British Miners' Federation have arranged to meet the representatives of the Coa Owners to debate a proposition for an advance of 5 per cent. in wages.

AT the request of the Legislative Committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor, Representative Ross has introduced in the House a bill providing for equal wages for men and women. The provisions of the bill are :

"That in any profession, pursuit, or service of any kind where female labor or professional service is employed, such female shall be paid for such labor or professional service the customary amount of compensation paid male employes for like service.

"Any person, firm, corporation, or public board violating the provisions of this Act shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than $100 nor more than $500 for each such offence."

OBITUARY

(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

UNION NO. 7, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst Brother CYRILLE PERRAS who so suddenly departed this life the 17th inst., and

WHEREAS, Union No. 7 feels the loss of a faithful brother, therefore be it

Resolved that we express our sincere sympathy to his bereaved family and friends, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the family of the deceased brother, a copy be published in THE CARPENTER, and the Charter of the Union be draped for thirty days.

W. J. OKER,
JOHN FRANZEN,
A. G. CARLSON,
Committee.

UNION NO. 361, DULUTH, MINN.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His wisdom, to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our brother and co-laborer, R. G. FREE; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we tender to BRO. FREE and his family our heartfelt sympathy in his sad bereavement, and trust that he may live the christian life of his late beloved spouse, and that when the final day of his calling comes that he may be prepared to meet that loved one in the bright beyond.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on our minutes, that a copy be furnished our afflicted brother, that a copy be sent for publication in the *Herald* and *Tribune* and in our official paper THE CARPENTER.

J. A. CLARY,
J. H. BAKER,
J. L. HEASLEY,
Committee.

UNION 103, LOUISVILLE, KY.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite goodness to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, FRED. BRENNER, who departed this life, Tuesday, November 7, 1899.

WHEREAS, Union No. 103 feels the loss of a good member, a faithful brother and an earnest promoter of unionism, therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our Charter in mourning for thirty days and that we express our sincere sympathy to his bereaved family and friends; and further be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting; a copy of the same be presented to the friends of the deceased brother who so faithfully cared for him until he made his everlasting flight into the Great Beyond; that a copy be sent to the daily papers of Louisville, Ky., and THE CARPENTER, our official journal, for publication.

H. PAUL,
CHAS. DEITZ,
HENRY VOIT, JR.
Committee.

UNION 348, WATERVILLE, ME.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and love to take to Himself our beloved Brother, SEWELL A. MCGUIRE.

WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a faithful member of our Union and one who merited the respect of all who knew him, therefore be it

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for thirty days and that we express our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of our deceased brother; also be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy of the same be presented to the family, and a copy be sent to THE CARPENTER, our official journal, for publication.

F. S. VARNEY,
F. A. STEPHENS,
C. C. DOW.
Committee.

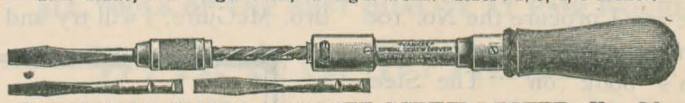
EDWIN Markham in a recent talk on "The Man with the Hoe" took pains to emphasize that "the man with the hoe" was not the American workman in his estate. "The American workman," he said, "knows more of the social problems of the day than do the lawmakers at Washington." He did not mean him, but merely Millet's "Man with the Hoe," who was the result of generations of drudgery. and not of labor; for labor is elevating and noble, while drudgery is debasing and evil.

Other Tools are very good Tools, but—

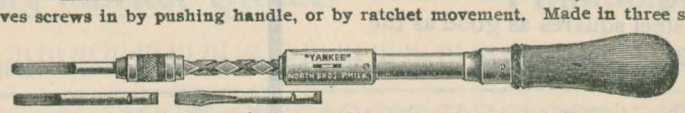
"YANKEE" TOOLS are better.

"YANKEE" RATCHET SCREW DRIVER, No. 10.
Sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 inches.

"YANKEE" RATCHET SCREW DRIVER, No. 15.
Slim blade, with finger turn, for light work. Sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5 inches.



"YANKEE" SPIRAL-RATCHET SCREW DRIVER, No. 20.
Drives screws in by pushing handle, or by ratchet movement. Made in three sizes.



"YANKEE" SPIRAL-RATCHET SCREW DRIVER No. 30.
Drives or takes out screws by pushing on handle, or by ratchet movement. Can be used as rigid screw driver at any part of its length.

"YANKEE" RECIPROCATING DRILL, No. 50.
For drilling metals and all kinds of woods. Chuck will hold drills 3-16 inch diameter or less.

"YANKEE" AUTOMATIC DRILL, No. 40.
For boring wood for setting screws, brads, nails, etc., can be used in hard or soft wood without splitting. Pushing on handle revolves drill Each drill has 8 drill points in magazine inside handle as shown in cut below.

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Insist on "YANKEE" TOOLS

IF YOU WANT THE BEST AND AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

Descriptive Circulars will be sent free by Manufacturers.

NORTH BROS. MFG. CO., - PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Jones Umbrella "Roof"

COVER YOUR OWN UMBRELLA

Don't throw away your old one—make it new for $1.00. Recovering only takes one minute. No sewing. A clumsy man can do it as well as a clever woman.

Ten Days' Free Trial

Send us $1 and we will mail you, PREPAID, a Union Twilled Silk, 26-inch "Adjustable Roof" (28-inch, $1.25; 30-inch, $1.50). If the "Roof" is not all you expected, or hoped for, return AT OUR EXPENSE and get your money back by return mail—no questions asked.

WHAT TO DO.—Take the measure (in inches) of your old umbrella. Count the number of outside ribs. State if the centre rod is of steel or wood. Full instructions for putting on the cover will be sent with all orders. Our special price list of different sizes and qualities mailed on request.

Send for our *free* book "Umbrella Economy" anyway. Your umbrella will wear out some day and you will be glad that you know about

THE JONES-MULLEN CO., 396-398 Broadway, New York

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Unequaled for Simplicity, Certainty, Quickness and Power in Action

Tested to 400 Pounds and Fully Warranted
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CRAFT PROBLEMS

(This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft organization.

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.)

Steel Square Question.

From Railway Journal, N. Y.:

Where can I procure the No. 100 square mentioned so favorably in Hodgson's book on "The Steel Square and Its Uses?" Are there no other steel squares as good as the No. 100?

Panel Doors.

From A. McWatt, Newburg:

Are panel doors put together with dowels, as good and as durable, as doors put together with mortise and tenon?

Laying Down Valleys.

From Wm. Kant, Pittsburg:

In putting in valleys, is it better that the metal should be in one length, or laid in with good laps, in short pieces? I should be pleased to have some brother chip discuss the question.

Oval Windows.

From Jack Plane, Altoona:

I want a design for an oval window about 1 foot, 8 inches, wide by 3 feet long, for a frame house, colonial style. Will some of our clever brethren publish one?

About Shingles.

From Pete Douglass:

What is supposed to be the actual dimensions of a shingle, and how many does it really take to lay 10 feet square on a roof?

Plan of Small House.

From W. T. C., Kansas City.

Will some of the readers submit to the CARPENTER the plan of a three room house to be one story and a half, built on the city suburbs, and cost of material and labor, outside of the carpenter work, not to exceed $300.00.

A Speedy Answer Wanted.

From John R.

Wanted—A quick method of finding the curve and length of a hip rafter of a veranda having a slightly concave roof? I should be much obliged for a quick answer.

How to Lay Out a Veneer.

From J. W.

Perhaps Mr. Wood, Mr. Hodgson, or some other reader would tell me how to lay out a veneer to bend around an arched doorway when the jambs are set in the wall on a flare? The doorhead is "built-up" of segments, and I want to cover the joints with a thin veneer. The door is 3 feet wide, and the flare is 4½ inches in a wall about 9 inches thick. The head is just a semi-circle. An answer, with sketch, will oblige.

Barn Framing.

From Old Framer:

I. N. W. of Trenton, N. J., asks a question, or rather a number of questions, that have been asked in some form or other many, many times, and with the permission of Bro. McGuire, I will try and answer a few of them, and give the plans asked for, if I do not take up too much space. Fig. 1, shows the plan of the barn with the lay-out all complete. Fig. 2, shows framing on extreme ends of building. Fig. 3, shows "bents" between ends. Fig. 4, shows method of framing sides. It will be seen there are five intermediate bents, making seven bents all told. The intermediate bents may all be framed and turned like Fig. 3, or they may have timbers framed into them as at *o*, *o*, Fig. 2, according to what is wanted. The manure drop, is a channel made by cutting into the joists 4x18 inches, and lining the channel with suitable material. These sketches are all drawn to scale, so that the dimensions may easily be taken from them as the measurements of ends and sides are marked on them. If it was not for taking up too much space, I would be pleased to give bill of material, hardware, etc.

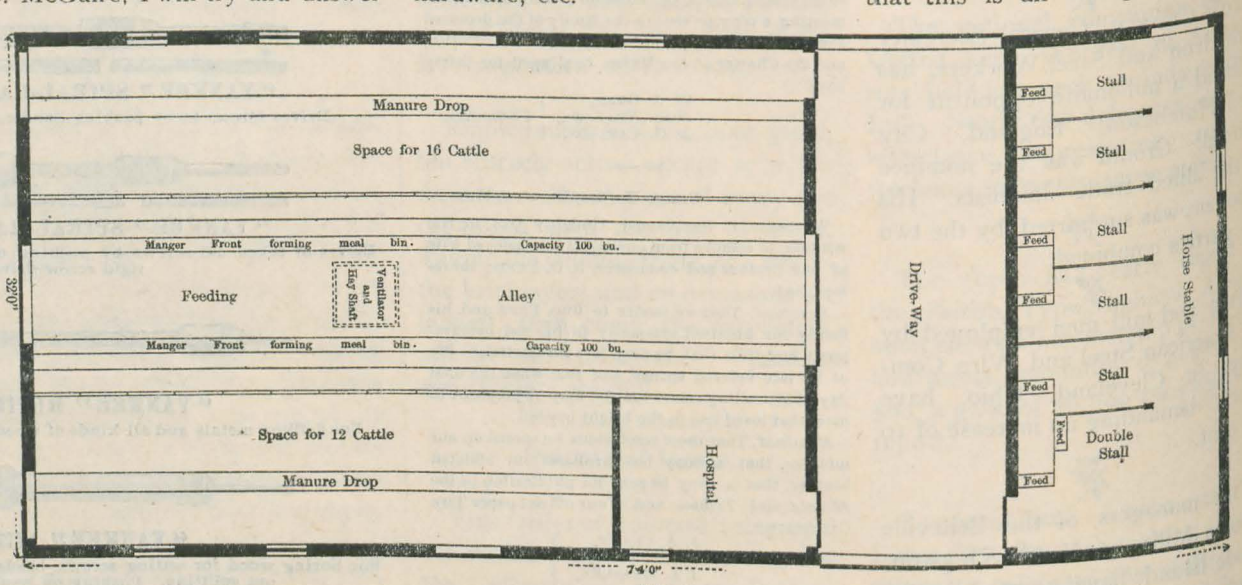


FIG. 1

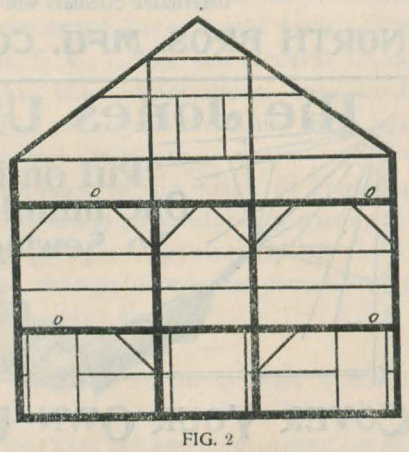


FIG. 2

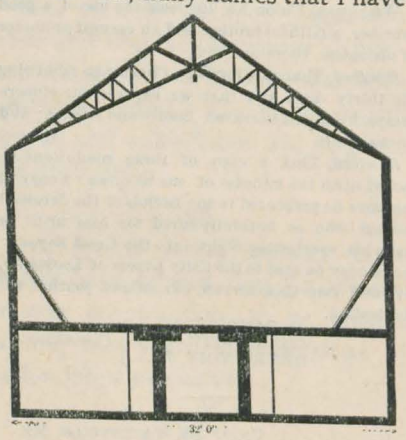


FIG. 3

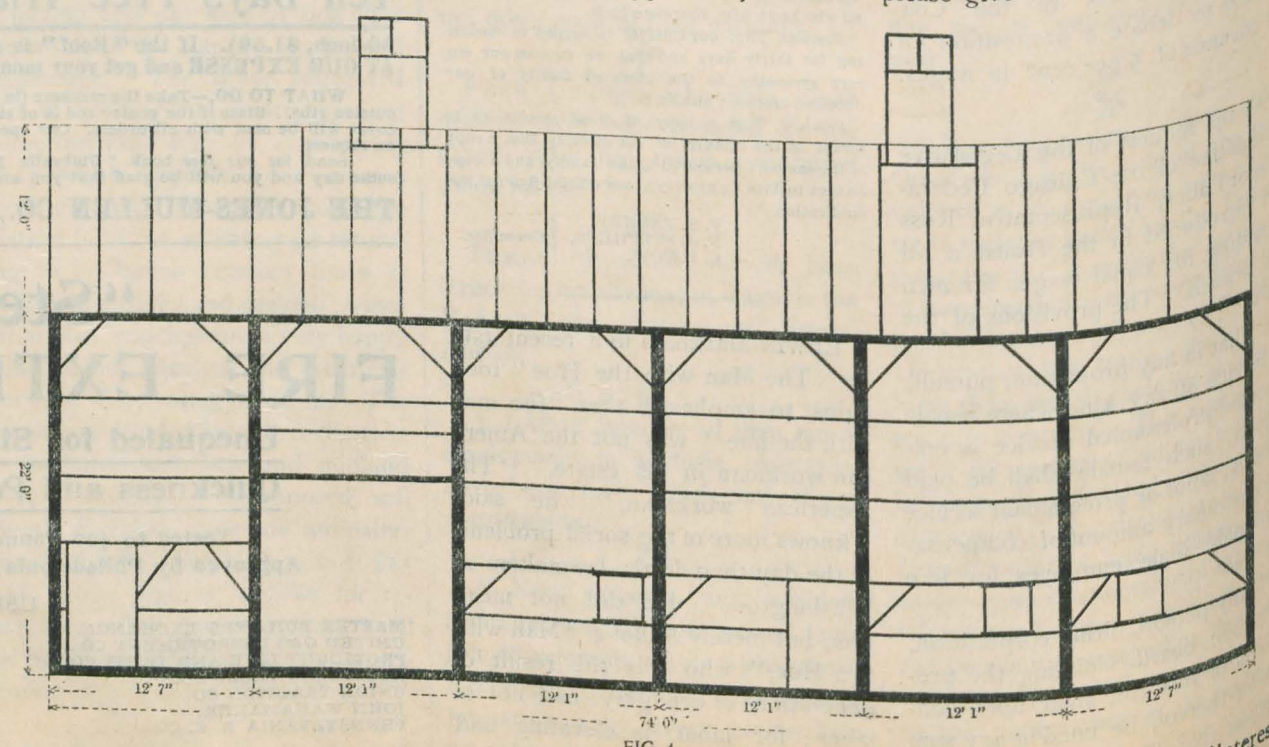


FIG. 4

Design For a Tool Chest.

From J. D. S.

I notice among the readers of the CARPENTER, many names that I have seen in print before, and whose opinions are deserving of attention, and I take this opportunity of asking these gentlemen to publish a design for a first-class tool chest. I am about to make one and I want it to be "up-to-date," therefore any reader that has a suggestion or a hint to offer on the subject, such will be appreciated by myself and I am certain will be interesting to other readers of the CARPENTER.

Saw Filing.

From R. N. K. Dover:

I have been filing my saws a long time with the point of the file towards the handle, but have recently been told by a first-class workman that this is all wrong, and that I should file my saws with the point of the file towards the point of the saw. I wish my fellow readers would tell me if I am not right in filing with point to handle.

Oil Stones.

From Tom R.

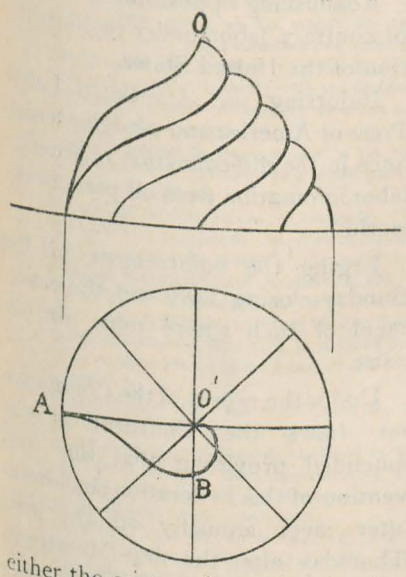
I have been using a Turkey oil stone for nearly 20 years, and it is cut down so thin that I must get another stone before long. I have a number of slips of Washita stone, and they work very well. Do Washita stones give as good satisfaction as the slips do? I am told there are some composition stones in the market that work very well, but I cannot see how a composition affair can be as good as an original stone. Will readers who have tried the composition sharpeners and other oil stones, please give their experience, I am sure such a subject must be of interest to every carpenter, for if one stone

is better than another, the better one should be made known, so that a fellow would be able to select the best to be obtained. I wish my fellow readers would consider this subject and give us through the pages of our CARPENTER the results of their experience.

Stone Post Head.

From George Beck, Camden, N. J.:

Here is a sketch of elevation and plan of a stone post head. I would like to know how to make a pattern to apply on the head so that I can get the right lines even to get it cut. Let the curved line *O'*, *A*, *B*, be



either the centre of tapering bead or the quirk, there will be eight spiral tapering beads all to meet at *O'* in plan or *O* in elevation. Hoping that some bright reader may take this up.

A Simple Inquiry Answered.

From S. T. V., Philadelphia:

A right or left hand hung door depends somewhat on which side of the door you mean. A right hand hung door is generally a door hung on the edge to your right and opens from you, but this again may be governed by the locks and hinges made use of. The illustration (Fig. 6), which is taken from Strellinger & Co.'s tool book, will partly explain what is meant by a right or left hand hung door.

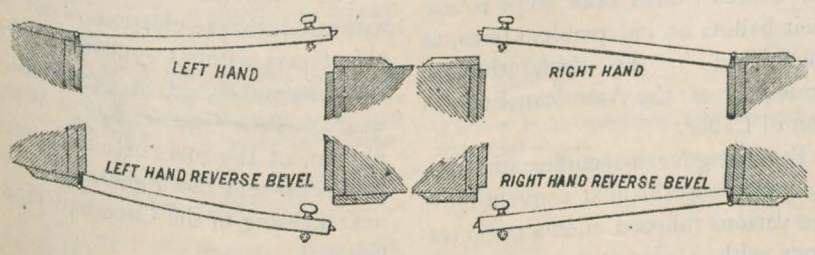


FIG. 6

Cutting A Mitre-Cap.

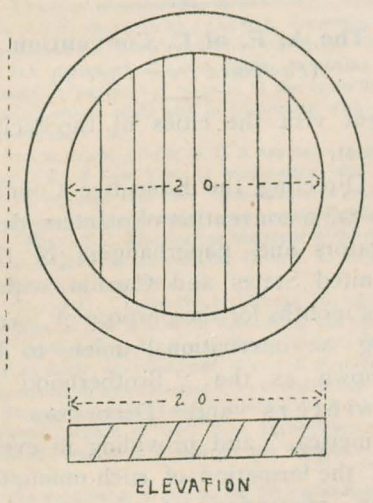
From J. W. G.

Is there any rule for cutting a mitre-cap to fit a handrail? The cap will, of course, sit on the lower newel-post, and the rail is a toad-bank rail with ogee mouldings on the edges, and the mitre-cap is turned with the same mouldings on its rim, and is made the same thickness. A diagram showing the method of cutting the mitre-cap will help me materially.

How Can the Length be Obtained?

From R. McJ.

I have to make a circular house which is to be two feet in the clear inside, as shown in the sketch and I find that when I cut the house boards from the plan they are



too short on the outside. How can I lay out a sketch from which I can get the exact length of the house boards wanted?

Describing Semi-Circle.

From Tom, R. G., Germantown:

W. R. K. can describe a semi-circle with the steel square, if he will look at the little sketch (Fig. 5) which I send herewith. The two

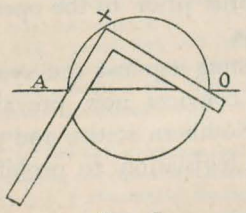


FIG. 5

points *A* and *O*, show the diameter. Put in two nails as shown, then swing the heel of the square, keeping the tongue and blade pressed against the nails, then *X* will describe the circle.

Which is the Best Method?

From J. W. G.

In connection with cutting a mitre-cap, I should like to know of a quick method of laying out a mitre-box, also the best way of making a mitre-box and a shooting-board for trimming mitres. Perhaps some one who knows will enlighten me, if I am not considered presumptive by asking so much. I am sure there are many young workmen beside myself, who will be glad to see these questions answered fully.

Besides tools for the workshop, Files of all standard makes, Saws for wood and metal, Hammers for the blacksmith, Hatchets for the carpenter, we have many labor saving appliances for family use.

See our Food Chopper

It cuts Meat and Vegetables

ALL TOOLS OF THE BEST QUALITY AT FAIR PRICES

W. H. & G. W. ALLEN

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Kick it out!

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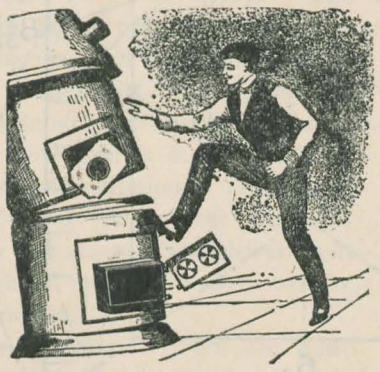

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Mitres and What Determines Them.

BY A. W. WOODS

In former numbers of THE CARPENTER we have written on the subject of mitres but as that has been some time ago, and as the paper has been gradually reaching out into new fields and new hands, we feel that the old readers will pardon us for threshing old straw, however we didn't get all of the grain at

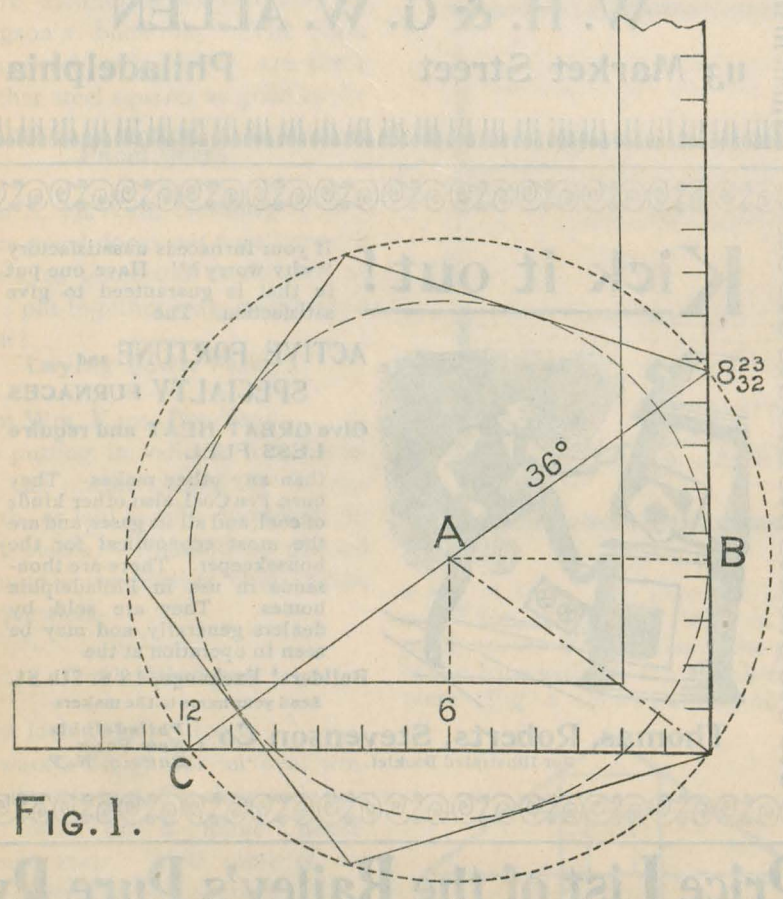

FIG. 1.

the first threshing and by presenting the subject with new illustrations we hope to make it sufficiently interesting to be again worthy of space in these columns.

Many carpenters while aware that certain figures taken on the tongue and blade of the square defines certain angles, are at a loss to explain why they produce correct results.

The system we use is the full scale to the foot, and 12 taken on the tongue is the standard to work from as will be seen by the accompanying illustrations.

We have chosen the pentagon for illustrating purposes, but the reader must understand that the formula applies to all polygons.

The mitres of the pentagon stand at 72° with each other as shown in Fig. 1, and is found by dividing 360° by the number of sides in the pentagon, but the angle when applied to the square to obtain the mitre is only one half of 72° or 36° and intersects the blade at 8 23/32 inches.

By squaring up from 6 on the tongue intersecting the degree line at A defines the centre for either inscribed or circumscribed diameter. The radius being A-B, and A-C, respectively.

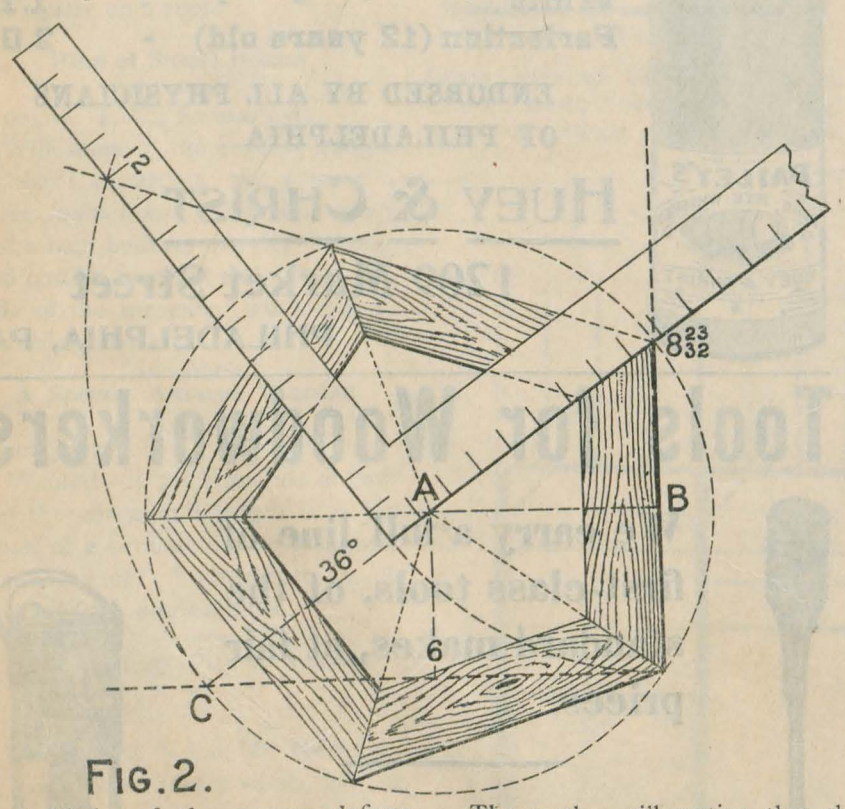

FIG. 2.

The reader will notice that the length of the sides are 8 23/32 inches to the foot. If the inscribed diameter be 6 feet. then the sides would be 6 x 8 23/32 inches.

12 and 8 23/32 gives the mitre as shown in Fig. 2. The blade resting on the degree line and the 12 on the tongue, is resting at a point in line with one of the sides.

The figures to use on the blade for other polygons are as follows ; Triangle ; 20 25/32 square; 12 Hexagon; 6 15/16 Heptagon ; 5 25/32 Octagon ; 4 31/32 Nonagon ; 4 3/8 Decagon 3 7/8 Undecagon ; 3 17/32 Dudecagon ; 3 7/32.

The A. F. of L. Convention.

(*Continued from Page 9.*)

dent visit the cities of the Pacific coast.

Directing the Executive Council to call a convention of painters, decorators and paperhangers of the United States and Canada within six months for the purpose of forming an international union to be known as the "Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America," and providing in event of the formation of such union, for the revocation of the existing charter of the Painters and Decorators. Later it was decided to suspend the charter of the "Baltimore Faction" within thirty days of adjournment, pending the result of the convention of painters.

Protesting against the employment of government employes in competition with civilians.

Favoring the election of President and United States Senators by direct vote, and the holding of elections two months prior to the opening of Congress.

Protesting against the system of leasing convicts now prevalent in certain Southern states, and providing for legislation to prohibit the same.

Opposing the passage of the anti-scalping bill.

Pledging the Federation to work for the passage of a national law for the reduction of the hours of labor.

Recommending that the various central and local bodies of labor in the United States take steps to use their ballots on independent lines, as enunciated in the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor.

Providing for the sending of a representative to the next convention of the various railroad men's organizations with a view to securing their affiliation.

Renewing the charges against Claude M. Johnson, Director of the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing and urging his removal, and in event of failure in this step, demanding a Congressional inquiry into the case.

Opposing subsidies for the merchant marine.

Condemning the Wardner (Idaho) "Bull-Pen" outrages and instructing the Executive Council to make a full investigation and place the responsibility where it properly belongs.

Providing for a platform of laws, the distribution of same to candidates of all parties and the indorsement by the Federation of such candidates as declare themselves in favor of the measures.

Calling upon trade-unionists to support the barbers in the effort toward shorter hours of labor.

Instructing the Executive Council to work for the passage of an Act of Congress providing for the use of efficient life-boats.

Calling for the use of the Allied Printing Trades label on school-books.

Reaffirming opposition to slavery or contract labor under the jurisdiction of the United States.

Indorsing the Associated Labor Press of America and pledging assistance in the dissemination of accurate labor infomation from all parts of the world.

Urging the enforcement of the Sunday-closing laws and the enactment of such where none already exist.

Under the report of the Committee on Laws the Constitution was amended providing that the convention of the Federation shall hereafter meet annually on the first Thursday after the first Monday in December, and increasing the salaries of President and Secretary to $2,100 and $1,800, respectively.

The Seventh day's session was marked by the passage of a resolution providing for a return to the former system of assessing all members of Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of aiding strikers in case of necessity. The rate was fixed at one cent per week per member, not exceeding ten weeks.

The Convention during the Eighth day's session made positive declaration of its position on the question of imperialism, foreign military enterprises, and the attitude of the Trades Union towards trusts.

The Ninth and last day's session witnessed the re-election of all the old officers without opposition. The list was published in last month's issue of THE CARPENTER. W. D. Mahon, of the Street Railway men, will represent the Federation at the next meeting of the Canadian Trades Council.

President Gompers was instructed to correspond with the officers of Labor Organizations in Germany, France, Denmark and other European countries and invite them to send fraternal delegates to the Convention of 1900.

After farewell addresses by fraternal delegates Haslam and Wilkie, and President Gompers and P. J. McGuire, the assembled delegates joined in the strains of "Auld Lang Syne" and thus concluded the longest and most harmonious Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Proceedings of the General Executive Board.

JANUARY 8, 1900.—The G. E. B. met in regular session at 8 A. M. Members present, Williams, Walz, Cattermull, Miller, and Gen. Pres. Huber. In the absence of Chairman Lane, Bro. Cattermull was appointed to fill the position *pro tem.*

A communication from the National Association of Builders inviting the G. S.-T. to attend their next convention was read, and the G. E. B. approve the action of the G. S.-T. in accepting the invitation.

The Gen. Pres. submitted a report in *re.* the action of the New York D. C. in calling men off jobs, who did not live in the said city, and also charging for deposit of clearance cards, and referred his report and all other papers in the matter to the G. E. B. for action. After fully considering all the facts, the G. E. B. decided that the action of the New York D. C. is unconstitutional and illegal.

JANUARY 9TH.—Meeting called to order at 8 o'clock, with Bro. Lane in the chair.

The Gen. Pres. presented his report for the months of November and December, and received instructions from the Board to visit the D. C. of New York and acquaint that body with the decision of the Board in regard to charging members for for depositing clearance cards.

The correspondence in conne tion with the resignation of Gen. Pres. Williams was read and papers were ordered placed on file.

The appeal of Samuel Davies, of Union No. 715, New York, against decision of Gen. Pres. Williams. The G. E. B. endorses the action of the Gen. Pres., but recommends a reduction of the fine to $10.00.

The appeal of F. D. L. Austin *vs.* Union No. 416, of Chicago, against decision rendered by Gen. Pres. Huber, was considered. The G. E. B. decided that the matter be again placed in the hands of the G. P. for decision.

A communication was read from Union No. 10, Chicago, notifying the G. E. B. of appeal to the next convention against decision rendered in the claim of Jas. A. Burns. The communication was ordered filed, and the G. E. B. instructed to have the papers prepared for the convention.

The appeal of L. U. No. 473 *vs.* the D. C. of New York, in the Speyer case was taken up. The G. E. B. sustained the decision of the D. C.

Application from the D. C. of St. Louis, for official sanction and financial aid in enforcement of trade demands this spring was considered. The G. E. B. sanctions the movement and promises financial aid.

JANUARY 10TH.—A communication from the D. C. of Chicago, dated November 22, 1899, containing information of a threatened lockout was read. As the lockout did not culminate, no action was necessary.

Application of Union No. 389, Tuxedo, New York, for official sanction to demand the eight-hour day and a minimum scale of wages March 1st. The G. E. B. favors the movement, but does not feel justified in giving official sanction, for the Union has only been organized a short time.

A communication was read from the D. C. of Newark, asking financial aid to help enforce a demand for an increase in wages this spring. As the papers in this application were not complete, the matter was laid over.

A communication was read from Unions No. 273 and 726 Yonkers, N. Y., asking official sanction for their proposed demand for an increase in wages and reduction in hours. As the papers were not complete, the application was laid over.

A communication was read from Union No. 79, New Haven, Conn., stating they were trying to make an agreement with the builders, for the eight-hour day on March 1st. This was also laid over as being incomplete.

A communication was read from the D. C. of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., asking for financial aid to bring the firm of W. H. Sheppard & Sons to terms. This case was also laid over, the papers being incomplete.

A communication was received from the D. C. of Philadelphia, enclosing a copy of the demands made on the bosses.

A communication was received from Mr. Kidd, Gen. Sec. of the Amalgamated Woodworkers Union, asking that a representative of the U. B. be sent to attend their coming convention. The G. E. B. decided to send a representative, the same to be appointed by the G. S.-T. later on.

In connection with the action of the G. E. B., it was decided that three members of the Board, viz.: Cattermull, Walz and Miller should accompany the Gen. Pres. to New York on his visit to the D. C.

Bros. Lane and Williams were appointed to visit Atlantic City, Friday night, 12th instant, to install the new local organized in that city.

The reports of Jos. Ainey, Sec. of Union No. 134 and organizer for Montreal and vicinity were read, and show good work done and quite an addition to the membership of the U. B.

Communications from various sections of the country, especially the West, were read, relative to the appointment of organizers. The same were referred to the G. S.-T. and G. P.

The audit of the books was commenced and occupied the balance of the session.

JANUARY 11TH.—The audit of the books was resumed and occupied the entire session.

JANUARY 12TH.—The audit of the books was continued and occupied the morning session.

Gen. Pres. Huber submitted the name of Wm. Bauer, of Union No. 80, Chicago, Ill., to fill the position of First Vice-President, and Wm. J. Rossley, Union No. 23, Worcester, Mass., for Second Vice-President, and the appointments were endorsed by the G. E. B.

The application of Union No. 183, Peoria, Ill., for official sanction and financial aid was granted by the G. E. B.

Application from the D. C. of Borough of Bronx for official sanction and financial aid was taken up. The G. E. B. favors the movement.

JANUARY 13TH.—The audit of the books was taken up and concluded.

The appeal of Union No. 32, of Brooklyn, against the G. S.-T. was taken up. The G. E. B. sustains the decision of the G. S.-T., and would call the attention of the officers of all Local Unions in making out claims for payment of benefits, to the necessity of having claims made out in conformity with the laws of the U. B.

The members of the G. E. B. appointed to visit the D. C. of New York in conjunction with the G. P., reported that they were unable to get any satisfactory reply or action upon questions referred to. The G. E. B. after hearing the report of the committee decided to instruct the G. S.-T. to require official reply from the D. C.

The appeal of Union No. 58, Chicago, Ill., against decision of the G. S.-T. in disallowing the claims for death benefit of Henry Emde, and his wife, Emma Emde, was considered. The G. E. B. referred the matter to Bro. Cattermull for investigation.

The appeal of Wm. Lake, Union No. 726, Yonkers, against decision of Gen. Pres. Huber, was considered. The G. E. B. sustains the decision of the Gen. Pres.

The application of Union No. 308, Cedar Rapids, Ia., for official sanction and financial aid, was considered. The G. E. B. cannot sanction or render financial aid to the proposed movement, inasmuch as the Union has not been organized one year, as required by law.

The application of Union No. 42, New Rochelle, N. Y., for financial aid and official sanction, was referred to the Gen. Pres. for investigation.

The application of Union No. 429, Montclair, N. J., for official sanction and financial aid was considered. The G. E. B. sanctions the movement and defers action on financial aid for the present.

The report of the members of the G. E. B. appointed to visit Atlantic City on the evening of January 12th, to install the new Local Union there was received.

Bros. Walz and Miller were appointed a committee to draft a Constitution along the lines of the Initiative or Referendum, to be submitted to the other members of the Board and inserted in THE CARPENTER as per instructions.

The G. S.-T. reported that D. J. Gallagher & Co., printers of the official journal, were retiring from business, and submitted bids from other printing establishments competent to do the work. The G. E. B. decided that the bid submitted by George W. Gibbons, 814 Walnut street, was the lowest, under union condiions, and therefore the most acceptable.

Following is a summary of the receipts and expenses for the quarter ending December 31, 1899:

Balance, October 1st	$13,631 18
Receipts, October	10,095 40
" November	10,891 04
" December	13,314 68
	$47,932 30

EXPENSES.

Expenses, October	$10,842 81
" November	3,329 02
" December	13,512 81
	$27,684 64
Balance, January 1, 1900	$20,247 66

The Board met at 7 o'clock, P. M. and in conjunction with the G. S.-T. and G. P. discussed matters of interest to the organization, especially relating to work of organizing.

The Board adjourned at 10 o'clock P. M., to meet April 9, 1900.

J. R. MILLER,
Sec. G. E. B.

Attest
P. J. MCGUIRE,
General Sec.-Treas.

Sam. L. Leffingwell of Indianapolis, Ind., Typographical Union, No. 1, is a candidate for the position of Vice-President of the International Typographical Union. There are many reasons why Mr. Leffingwell should be tendered the compliment of this favor. Entering Cincinnati Typographical Union No. 3 in July 1850, he is nearing the close of a half century in an unbroken connection and untarnished fidelity and devotion to unionism.

North Bros. "Yankee Tools."

A glance at the advertisement of this firm on page 11 of THE CARPENTER will show the variety of screw drivers and drills manufactured by them for the use of Carpenters, Cabinet Makers, etc. The material and workmanship are of superior quality in every detail, and as they are sold by leading dealers in tools and hardware, they can easily be obtained by skilled mechanics, who always need a first-class tool to work with.

All Ratchet Screw Drivers heretofore made possess one very serious drawback in practical use—that the friction in ratchet mechanism is so great that unless the screw is made tight in wood by some other means, the ratchet screw driver turns the screw out in its backward movement as fast as it is driven in by the forward movement of the driver. The screw is simply turned in and out—no progress made in getting in to its place. The blade of Driver instead of remaining at rest during the backward movement is carried back by the excessive friction of ratchet and pawls, and the screw with it, unless the screw is first driven tight enough in thewood to over-balance this friction.

Most ratchet Drivers are quite noisy in their operation; unhandy to change from right to left; made in a quite limited range of sizes and too high in price to make them popular. The "Yankee" ratchet Driver overcomes all these faults. The friction in rachet mechanism is so slight as to be hardly felt. The backward movement is as easy as in a good "stemwinder" and just as noiseless. When a screw is screwed in it stays where put and is not screwed out when the handle is turned out. The construction of ratchet and pawls is such that neither can bend or break, wear or get out of order, and permits a very compact arrangement, making the tool more convenient in size and shape, of less weight and also the making of smaller sizes of tools than have heretofore been made.

The adjustment for right or left hand is exceedingly simple. For right hand, or to ratchet a screw in, push the slide to end of slot towards bit; for left hand or to ratchet the screw out, push the slide towards the handle of the driver. If the slide is placed midway between the ends of the slot, the blade is held rigidly and the driver can be used as an ordinary screw driver with fixed blade.

Carpenters and Joiners who desire a detailed knowledge of the other tools manufactured by this firm, should address North Bros., Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., requesting one of their descriptive circulars, which will be sent free. All our advertisers deserve the patronage of our members and their friends.

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296. ENSLEY—W. B.Smith.
312. MONTGOMERY—T. J. Neal, 113 Robinson st.
353. " (Col.) E. M. Lewis 810 Jefferson st.
89. MOBILE—W. Walker, 150 Chatham st.
92. " (Col.) W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st.
410. SELMA—(Col.) C. D. Haygood.

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366. MENA—O. D. Henley.
86. FT. SMITH—T. C. Gardner.

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194. ALAMEDA—C. H. Thrane, 2975 Johnson ave.
332. LOS ANGELES—F. C. Wheeler, 352 Figerora st.
426. " —C. C. Ford, 623 W. 37th st.
36. OAKLAND—Charles J. Jacobs, 1767 Grove st.
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423. (Mill) J. G. Fallon, 331 Duncan st.
483. Guy Lathrop, 915½ Market st.
616. (Stair) J. W. Harkins, 72½ Natonia st.
316. SAN JOSE—W. Reinhold, 8th and Empire sts.
162. SAN MATEO—Nat. Smith.
35. SAN RAFAEL—R. Scott.
180. VALLEJO—I. Christianson, 573 Kentucky st.

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18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 18 Nelson st.
249. KINGSTON, ONT.—L. C. Robinson, 375 Bagot.
134. MONTREAL—(Fr.) E. Frechette, 1736 St. Catherine.
255. RAT PORTAGE, ONT.—F. Mercier.
413. REVELSTOKE, B. C.—
38. ST. CATHERINES—James Hindson, Henry st.
220. ST. THOMAS, ONT.—Albert Morris, Box 810.
27. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 188 Hamburg ave.
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—J. F. Christie, 631 Richard st.
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—J. J. Moore, 636 McDermott ave.

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417. COLORADO CITY—F. E. Seward, Box 35.
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547. CRIPPLE CREEK—W. W. Lovett, Box 364.
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79. NEW HAVEN—Wm. Wilson, 508 Chapel st.
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313. " M. C. Gorham.
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411. ROME—J. H. Denson.
256. SAVANNAH—W. E. Cooper, 17 Anderson st., west.
318. " (Col.) Thos. J. Carter, 308 Drayton st.
261. VALDOSTA—J. M. Youngblood.

IDAHO.

398. LEWISTON—Frank Murray.

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70. BRIGHTON PARK—O. Gratton, 3809 S. Albany avenue.
293. CANTON—J. W. Poper, 431 N. ave. B.
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416. Jas. Bell, 1310 W. 18th Pl.
419. (Ger.) Emil Demme, 2614 Drake ave., Sta. G.
521. (Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 732 N. Rockwell st.
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204. COFFEEN—Jas. Morgan.

295. COLLINSVILLE—Jos. Vujtech, Lock Box 471.
269. DANVILLE—E. A. Rogers, 9 Columbus st.
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—E. Wendling, 512 Ill. ave.
378. EDWARDSVILLE—J. W. Wilkins.
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568. LINCOLN—J. E. Walker.
270. MADISON—J. P. Farley, Box 114.
347. MATTOON—Jas. E. Goodbrake, 1305 Broadway.
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80. MORELAND—Jas. M. Parnie, 2011 Monroe st., Chicago.
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599. HAMMOND—Urvin Spafford, 422 Statin ave.
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281. " J. T. Goode, 308 W. Maryland st.
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380. MOROCCO—J. E. Manley.
592. MUNCIE—D. M. Winters, 535 S. Garkey st.
436. NEW ALBANY—J. O. Vanwinkle, 908 Church st.
629. SOUTH BEND—Geo. W. Guin, 318 W. Sample.
205. TERRE HAUTE—C. L. Hudson, 1926 N. 10th st.
658. VINCENNES—A. C. Pennington, King's Hotel.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

445. WAGONER—Charles Allen.

IOWA.

315. BOONE—T. P. Menton, 1330 Boone st.
534. BURLINGTON—John Brener, 1341 Griswold st.
308. CEDAR RAPIDS—C. A. Tracy, 615 S. 7th st.
364. COUNCIL BLUFFS—L. P. Chambers.
554. DAVENPORT—H. W. Schweider, 1427 Mitchel.
106. DES MOINES—F. W. Keasey, 1503 W. 25th st.
425. (Mill) J. M. Cornell, 819 East 12th st.
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.
284. FORT DODGE—A. S. Jenkins.
319. SIOUX CITY—J. W. Wolf.

KANSAS.

253. ARGENTINE—M. Murphy, Box 347.
123. IOLA—T. Birnbaum.
138. KANSAS CITY—Geo. McMullen, 836 Munce Building.
458 LAWRENCE—W. L. Hastie, 1113 Penn st.
499. LEAVENWORTH—J. W. Kelly, 222 Chestnut.
158. TOPEKO—A. M. H. Claudy, 408 Tyler st.
201. WICHITA—J. L. Taylor, 624 S. Market st.

KENTUCKY.

712. COVINGTON—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh st.
785. " (Ger.) B. Kampsen, 262 W. 13th st.
442. HOPKINSVILLE—Jas. Weston.
103. LOUISVILLE—H. S. Hoffman, 1737 Gallagher.
214. " (Ger.) J, Schneider, 1136 E. Jacob av.
698. NEWPORT—W. E. Wing, 386 Baum st.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council. F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76. Aug. Limberg. 714 Foucher st.
704. F. Duhrkop. 615 Cadiz st.
739. M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roche ave.
85. SHREVEPORT—C. B. Huff, Box 261.

MAINE.

285. BATH—E. C. Plummer, 97 Drummer st.
459. BAR HARBOR—R. Ober, Box 186.
407. LEWISTON—Geo. E. Lombard, 58 Goff st., Auburn.
348. WATERVILLE—S. C. Burrill, 26 Summer st.

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—W. H. Keenan, 906 Asquith st.
44. " (Ger.) H. B. Schroeder, 2308 Canton ave.

MASSACHUSETTS.

395. ADAMS—Manly Sherman, 34 E. Horsac st.
BOSTON—Secretary of Dist. Council, H. Fogel, 38 Dickens st., Dor.
33. " C. J. Gallagher, 158 Howard ave., Roxbury.
438. BROOKLINE—A. C. Wallace, 263 Pond ave.
441. CAMBRIDGE—J. L. McIsack, 78 Washington st.
443. CHELSEA—A. J. White, 125 Orange st.
386. DORCHESTER—H. F. Campbell, 1048 Dorchester ave., Boston.
218. E. BOSTON—C. M. Dempsey, 272 Meridian st.
223. FALL RIVER—Edward Gagne, 784 Walnut st.
82. HAVERHILL—Geo. Frost, Box 401
424. HINGHAM—H. E. Wherity, Box 113.
390. HOLYOKE—Jos. Lebron, 7 Franklin st.
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.
111. LAWRENCE—Wm. C. Gemmel, 25 Crosby st.
370. LENOX—P. H. Cannavau, Box 27.
48. LOWELL—Frank A. Kappler, 1413 Gorham.
221. MARBLEHEAD—R. H. Roach, 9 Elm st.
275. NEWTON—C. L. Connors, 10 Rutland st., Watertown, Mass.
193. NORTH ADAMS—J. J. Agan, 243 River st.
351. NORTHAMPTON—James J. Sullivan.
444. PITTSFIELD—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
67. ROXBURY—H. M. Taylor, 116 Whitfield st., Dorchester.
307. So. FRAMINGHAM—Hugh Corney, 55 Hareford st.
96. SPRINGFIELD—(French) P. Provost, Jr., 715 Liberty st.
177. " P. J. Collins, 1365 State st.
222. WESTFIELD—W. J. Powertean, 87 Orange st
23. WORCESTER—W. A. Rossley, 5 City View ave.
408. " (French) E. Girard, 2 Bernard Court.

MICHIGAN.

105. ALPENA—B. D. Kelley, 416 Tawas st.
116. BAY CITY—E. G. Gates, 218 N. Birney st.
19. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
303. " A. Haak, 228 Erskine st.
130. HANCOCK—A. W. Stephens.
297. KALAMAZOO—H. Greendyke, 1003 N. Park st.
341. MARINE CITY—W. L. Rivard, Box 379.
173. MUNISING—A. L. Johnson.
100. MUSKEGON—F. M. Starke, 11 Marshall.
59. SAGINAW—P. Frisch, 503 Ward st., E. S,
334. " F. C. Trier, 1721 Hancock st.
46. SAULT ST. MARIE—A. Stowell, 512 Cedar st.
226. TRAVERSE CITY—John J. Tisdale, 318 7th st.

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—John Knox Box 283. W. Duluth.
7. MINNEAPOLIS—Lars Stubee, 2601 So. 22nd st.
266. RED LAKE FALLS—N. Holberg.
87. ST. PAUL—Nels Johnson, 707 Martin st.

MISSOURI.

311. JOPLIN—J. R. Weeks.
4. KANSAS CITY—J. E. Chaffin, 2600 Park ave.
48. KIRKSVILLE—Thos. S. Rice, E. Mo. st.
110. ST. JOSEPH—Wm. Zimmerman, 1223 N. 13th.
338 " (South) Geo. W. Lewis.
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, R. Fuelle, 604 Market st
5. (Ger.) George Laux, 1041 Victor st.
45. (Ger) W. L. Wamhoff, 2608 N. 14th st.
47. (Ger.) Chas. J. Hermann. 2712 Chippewa st.
73. Geo. J. Swank, 4428 Manchester ave.
257. A. W. Ware, 2243 Howard st.
578. (Stairs) Edw. Bruggemann, 2624 Madison st.
420. WEBB CITY—W. S. Braustetter.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
345. BILLINGS—John Powers.
112. BUTTE CITY—O. B. Church, Box 628.
286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
153; HELENA—H. F. Smith, 1119 5th ave.
28. MISSOULA—Dave Graham.

NEBRASKA.

113. LINCOLN—J. E. Walker, 702 Decatur st.
427. OMAHA—M. N. McConnell, 2113 Grant st.
279. S. OMAHA—S. Spence, S. Omaha.

NEW JERSEY.

750. ASBURY PARK—Wm. H. Carr, Box 897.
432. ATLANTIC CITY—F. J. Mullins.
383. BAYONNE—Morris Feldman, 484 Ave. C.
486. " —P. A. Miller, 13 E. 53 st.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 430 Walnut st.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 240 South st.
687. " (Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer st.
265. HAGENSACK—E. M. Paton, First and James street.
391. HOBOKEN—A. Crothers, 131 Jackson st.
467. " (Ger.) H. Sievers. 400 Monroe st.
HUDSON CO., D. C.—D. W. Banks, 290 Sherman avenue, Jersey City.
57. IRVINGTON—Chas. Van Wert.
118. (Mill) John Hunt, 551 Grand st.
139. JERSEY CITY—Jos. G. Hunt, 440 Communipaw avenue.
282. " (Framers) Aug. Zimmerman, 57 Lexington ave.
482. " L. F. Ryan, 181 Ninth st.
564. (J. C. Heights) Robert Hamilton, 202 Webster st.
157. (Stairs) George Feinan, 225 Dodd st. Weehawken.
151. LONG BRANCH—Chas. E. Brown, Box 241 Long Branch City.
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
429. MONTCLAIR—Jas. McLeod, 141 Forest st.
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 163.
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council, John P. Fleming, 175 Parker st.
119. H. G. Long, 10 Davis st., E. Newark
120. (Ger.) Heinrich Kachelries, 24 Jabez st.
148. Herm Henry, 105 14th ave.
306. A. L. Beegle, 122 N. 2d st.
723. (Ger.) G. Arendt, 584 Springfield ave
330. NEW ORANGE—Geo. E. Hawkins.
349. ORANGE—F. Schorn, 22 Chapman st.
325. PATERSON—S. Sixx, 90 Water st.
490. PASSAIC—Howard Bodine, 341 Bloomfield avenue.
65. PERTH AMBOY—W. H. Bath, 33 Lewis st.
399. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison, 8 Fayette st.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lunger, 104 Jackson ave.
358. ROSELLE—Edward P. Mannon.
455. SOMMERVILLE—Andrew Paff.
31. TRENTON—Albert N. Cornish, 129 Brunswick avenue.
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worischek, 721 Adam st., Hoboken.
320. WESTFIELD—John Goltra.
299. WEST HOBOKEN—Charles Diedrich, 23d st., West, New York.

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659. " (Ger.) H. Balfoort, 248 Second st.
6. AMSTERDAM—Chas. Knapp, 239 W. Main st.
253. AUBURN—E. B. Koon, 116 Franklin st.
24. BATAVIA—Gebherd Wassink, 19 Sever place.
33. BINGHAMPTON—B. W. Taylor, 13 Exchange st.
310. (Mill)—E. P. Safford, 21 Rutherford st.
BRONX—Secretary of District Council, F. E. Quipp, 257 Marion st., Wakefield.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, J. A. Brown. 1743 Atlantic ave.
12. Gustavus Zeibig, 390 Cleveland ave.
32. (Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Aug. Gleiforst, 18 Ellery st.
109. Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave., Sub. Sta. 43.
126. M.J. Casey, 85 Newell st.
147. Martin Pearson, 368 Miller ave.
175. W. F. Bostwick, 333 Roebling st.
247. Chas. D. Monroe, 42 St. Mark ave.
258. M. Spence. 342 Madison st.
291. (Ger.) Richard Kuhnel, 65 Myrtle ave Evergreen, L. I.
381. S. E. Elliot, 1295 St. Mark's ave.
451. Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471. F. Brandt, 361 5th st.
639. H. B. Paterson, 212 53rd st.
BUFALLO—Secretary of District Council, Miles Little, 17 Pooley st.
9. W. H. Wreggitt, 81 Edward st.
132. (Mill) Adolf Graupner, 75 Marshall st.
355. (Ger.) E. Ulrich, 38 Roetzer ave.
374. E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440. J. H. Myers. 83 Landon st.
446. CARTHAGE—A. M. Peltier, Watertown.
368. CLAYTON—Chas. Pierce.
99. COHOES—A. Van Arnam, 22 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT—G. A. Pickel, 5th ave. and 11th st.
466. DUNKIRK—Edward L. Gunther, 715 Lamphere st
81. FAR ROCKAWAY—Fred. Bazin Cedarhurst.
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—John F. O'Brien.
714. FLUSHING—Malachi Kennedy, 138 New Locust st.
187. GENEVA—W. W. Dadson, 26 Hollenbeck ave.
229. GLENS FALLS—Chas. Taylor, 8 Charlotte st.
149. IRVINGTON—Robert Brown, Hastings-on-Hudson.
357. ISLIP, L. I.—F. E. Woodhull, Bay Shore.
603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 8 Auburn st.
66. JAMESTOWN—O. D. Smith, 794 E. Second st.
40: KINGSBRIDGE—John E. Forshay, 864 Union ave., New York City.
251. KINGSTON—E. C. Peterson. 15 Sub Station.
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan, 142 W. Monroe.
289. LOCKPORT, N. Y.—W. A. Plant, 225 Lincoln ave.
34. LONG ISLAND CITY—Jos. Kessler, 5 Bee Bee ave.
212. MT. VERNON—Archie Hutchison, 16 South st.
493 " Jas. Beardsley, 26 No. 6th st.
301. NEWBURG—John Templeton, 159 Renwick.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—John Thompson, 48 Walnut street.
507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—Peter A. Anderson, Box 13 Corona, N. Y.
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council. T. C. Walsh, 528 E. 88th st.
51. J. J. Hewitt, 303 E. 122d, care of Lawler.
56. (Floor Layers) C. G. Johnson, Brown Place, Bronx.
64. J. C. Muller, 58 Perry st., New York City.
200. (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 330 E. 91st st.
309. (Ger. Cab. Makers) Simon Kuehl, 224 1st ave.
340. D. Vanderbeek, 138 W. 133d st.
375. (Ger.) R. Mews, 213 India st. Greenpoint, L. I.
382. Thos. Forrestal, 1494 Lexington ave.
387. J. T. Breslin, 3360 Park ave.
457. (Scan.) O. Wallin, 24 W. 118th st.
464. (Ger.) Vincent Sauter, 677 Courtland ave.
468. Jas McGuire, 223 Delancey st.
473. Wm. Trotter, 358 W. 58th st.
476. Wm. E. P. Schwartz, 107 Elm street, Astoria, L. I.
478. Christian Winter, 3178 Park ave.
497. (Ger.) John Huber, 103 E. 10th st.
509. Emil Bloomquest, 155 E. 96th st.
513. (Ger.) John H. Borrs, 535 E. 87th st.
707. (Fr. Canadian) Geo. Menard, 218 E. 74th st.
715. Chas. Camp, 223 W. 158 st.
786. (Ger. Millwright and Millers) Henry Maak, 357 Linden st., Brooklyn.
322. NIAGARA FALLS—F. M. Perry, 530 23d st.
369. NORTH TONAWANDA—Chas. Pohzehl, 142 Minewa.
474. NYACK—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, Walling ave.
163. PEEKSKILL—T. J. Gallagher, 25 Williams st.
77. PORTCHESTER—Stephen Stephanson, Box 150.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—F. Quarterman, 113 North Clinton st.
QUEENS CO., Secretary of D. C. John J. Lyons. Woodside, L. I.
72. ROCHESTER—H. M. Fletcher, 71 Champlain st.
179. " (Ger.) Tobias Kraft, 20 Joiner street.
231. " John Buehrle, 30 Buchan Park.
412. SAYVILLE, L. I.—E. Townsend.
146. SCHENECTADY—Henry Bain, 326 Craig st.
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary Dist. Council, J. W. Sheeean, 174 Broadway, West New Brighton.
606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st. New Brighton.
567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 555.
405. STEINWAY, L. I.—Wm. E. Hunt, 305 E. 76th St., New York.
SYRACUSE—Secretary of District Council, D. C. Parke, 537 Renwick ave.
15. (Ger.) J. R. Ryan, 209 Van Buren.
26. E. E. Battey, 517 E. Genesee st.
192. Chas. Silvernail, 626 Vine st.
78. TROY—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
389. TUXEDO—Thos. Hopkinson, Box 22, Suffern, N. Y.
125. UTICA—W. A. Williams, 23 Grove place.
278. WATERTOWN—Robt. Parham, 55 Stone st.
170. WESTCHESTER—Frank Vanderpool, Blondell avenue.
337. WHITESBORO—David S. Williams, Jr.
128. WHITESTONE—Geo. Belton, Box 8.
593. WILLIAMS, BRIDGE—A. Hutchinson, 16 South street.
324. WOODSIDE, L.I.—Louis Vilahauer, 47 Maple st.
273. YONKERS—E. C. Hulse,
726. " F. M. Tallmadge, 216 Elm st.

NORTH CAROLINA.

384. ASHEVILLE—G.C. Lumley. 51 Blanton st.

OHIO.

84. AKRON—B. F. Obert, 428 E. Buchtel ave.
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis. 3638 Harrison st.
170. BRIDGEPORT—John D. Glenn, Box 41.
245. CAMBRIDGE—V. C. Ferguson, 937 Stubenville ave.
143. CANTON—Chas. A. Rimmel, 525 McKinley avenue.
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council, B, Bolmer, 3446 Burnett ave.
2. J. H. Meyer, 23 Mercer st.
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 969 Gest st.
327. (Mill) H. Brinkworth, 1315 Spring st.
628. A. Berger, 4229 Fergus st.
667. D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
676. Jos. Lang, Box 301, Carthage.
692. J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council, Jos. Schraedel, 83 Prospect st.
11. H. L. Lepole, 18 Poe ave.
14. John H. Koehler, 188 Marcy ave.
39. (Bohem.) V. Plechaty, 45 Jewett st.
393. (Ger.) Theo. Welhrich, 16 Parker ave.
449. (Ger.) Wm. Schulz, 35 Conrad st.
61. COLUMBUS—A. C. Welch, 1127 Highland st.
104. DAYTON—John Wehrick, 306 Linden st.
346. " (Ger.) Jos. Wirth, 234 Hawker st.
338. E. LIVERPOOL—A. P. Cope.
294. E. PALESTINE—E. H. Warner.
637. HAMILTON—Arthur Sims, 729 Shillate st.
182. LIMA—D. E. Speer, 114 E. Second st.
703. LOCKLAND—C. E. Hertel.
356. MARIETTA—J. O. Smith, 510 Charles st.
404. PAINESVILLE—Jas. McConnell.
650. POMEROY—E. D. Will.
437. PORTSMOUTH—C. Thoman, 110 Campbell ave.
186. STEUBENVILLE—Geo. E. Simeral, 101 S. 5th.
243. TIFFIN—R. S. Dysinger, Hedges st.
25. TOLEDO—August Smith, 633 Missouri st.
168. " (Ger.) Wm. Morlock, 1203 Page st.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—W. S. Stoyer, 914 Vernon st.
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave., 10th Ward.

OKLAHOMA TER.

276. OKLAHOMA—C. E. Ballard, Box 131.

OREGON.

50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Portland, Ore., Box 548.

PENNSYLVANIA.

465. ARDMORE—Edgar Maxwell, Bryn Mawr.
211. ALLEGHENY CITY—J. A. Robertson, 91 Boyle st.
237. (Ger.) A. Weizman, 66 Troy Hill road.
135. ALLENTOWN—Nathan Dalton, 1019 Chestnut st.
246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 611, New Brighton.
406. BETHLEHEM—I. M. Swinker, 412 Broadway, S. Bethlehem.
124. BRADFORD—T. C. Graham, 159 Hillside ave.
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 316 E. Fifth st.
321. CONNELLSVILLE—R. L. Hannan, 223 N. Pittsburgh st.
409. ERIE—D. L. Shields, 916 W. 42nd st.
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
421. ELWOOD—S. L. Davis.
403. FRANKFORD—Geo. A. Harper, 4350 Paul st.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duval st.
462. GREENSBURG—J. H. B. Rowe, 236 Concord st.
287. HARRISBURG—W. Bohner, 222 Peffer st.
129. HAZLETON—Wm. Kimmel, 118 S. Laurel st.
288. HOMESTEAD—Edwin Rowe, Jr., L. Box 527.
208. LANCASTER—Edw. O. Willer, 314 Chester st.
414. NANTICOKE—Freeman Thomas.
415. MT. JEWETT—Thos. B. White.
206. NEW CASTLE—W. E. Kramer, 9 Lee ave.
333. NEW KENSINGTON—J. H. Moser. Box 168, Parnassus.
262. PECKVILLE—W. J. McKelvy.
PHILADELPHIA—Sec. District Council, John Watson, 2618 Jasper st., Station K.
8. Peter McLaughlin, 2203 Vine st.
227. (Kensington) John Watson, 2618 Jasper st., Station K.
238. (Ger.) Joseph Oyen, 814 N. Fourth st.
277. Elmer G. Erwin, 2016 Columbia ave.
359. (Mill) F. Schroy, 4603 Girard ave.
PITTSBURG—Secretary of District Council, Alfred Madden, Warren st. E. E.
142. H. G. Schomaker, 1302 Sherman ave., Alleg.
164. (Ger.) P. Geck, 9 Lookout Alley.
165. (E. End) H. Robertson, 6112 Station st. E. E.
202. G. W. McCausland 130 Lambert st., E. E.
230. W. J. Richey, 1601 Carson st.
254. J. M. Richard, 159 Mayflower st.
385. A. Patton, 254 Castor st.
402. (Ger.) Louis Pauker, 104 Climax st., 31st Ward.
401. PITTSTON—W. F. Watkins, 75 Oak st.
150. PLYMOUTH—Thos. H. Smith, Box 1148.
145. SAYRE—F. J. Holenback.
563. SCRANTON—Geo. Phillips, 820 Cedar ave.
484. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) E. Schmidt, 620 Birch.
37. SHAMOKIN—Joseph Erdman, 244 S. 7th st.
268. SHARON—S. S. Cairey, 50 Elm st.
757. TAYLOR—Geo. Wicks, Box 45.
335. VANDEGRIFT—J. Guiher.
248. WEISSPORT, PA.—David Snyder.
93. WILKES-BARRE—B. F. Krause, 159 Lincoln st.
102. " A. H. Ayers, 63 Penn st.
430. WILKINSBURG—Chas. C. Schultz.
191. YORK—I. I. Snydenen, 301 N. West st.

RHODE ISLAND.

176. NEWPORT—J. J. Gallagher, 495 Spring st.
342. PAWTUCKET—J. B. Parquet, Box 183, Valley Falls.
94. PROVIDENCE—Axel M. Russen, 97 Gallup st.
217. WESTERLY— F. E. Saunders, 47 Granite st.
117. WOONSOCKET—J. A. Praray, 84 Orchard st.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

469. AIKEN—J. A. Green.
52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) John Pinkney, 17 H st.
159. Henry Oliver, Jr., 55 Bay st.
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) J. P. Westburn 1113 Jervey st.
376. GEORGETOWN—R. A. Sands.
140. J. P. Westberry, 1323 Lumber st.
372. LANGLEY—S. C. Holman.
452. SUMTER—A. D. Nelson.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

197. LEAD CITY—W. E. McGimans, Box 794.

TENNESSEE.

364. CHATTANOOGA—J. Millsops, Orange Grove.
259. JACKSON—J. O. K. Williamson, 155 Hatton st.
225. KNOXVILLE—E.E. Houghton, 53 E. Brookside st.
MEMPHIS, D.C.—O. W. Williams, 102 Dupree st.
152. MEMPHIS—(Col.) D. H. Harris, cor. Lause and Austin ave.
219. " Chas. Miller, 148 Davis ave.
394. " J. E. Wright, 82 Manassas st.
350. NASHVILLE—J. W. Bridges, 707 Joseph ave.

TEXAS.

300. AUSTIN—W. G. Bardenwerper, 304 E. ave.
392. BEAUMONT—H. Marble.
185. CLEBURNE—R. R. Graves.
731. CORSICANA—J. N. Thomas.
198. DALLAS—Wm. Watkins, Box 299.
371. DENISON—W. W. Neighbour, 1315 W. Gandy st.
339. FORT WORTH—J. M. Kenderline, Ft. Worth Planing Mill.
GALVESTON—Secretary of District Council, H. L. Weinberg, 1221 Ave. A.
526. J. E. Proctor, 2924 Avenue P½.
611. (Ger.) Ferd. Dittmann, 17th st., bet. O and O½ sts.
114. HOUSTON—E. Shoop, 710 Capitol ave.
53. ORANGE—C. B. Payne.
460. SAN ANTONIO—(Ger.) L. Fischer, 139 Lumbrana st.
717. " A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
623. WACO—A. E. Widmer, Labor Hall.

UTAH.

450. OGDEN—Richard Treseder, 2228 Grant ave.
184. SALT LAKE CITY—A. Tracy, 976 Liberty ave.

VERMONT.

263. ST. ALBANS—D. R. Beeman, 244 S. Main st.

VIRGINIA.

456. DANVILLE—W. K. Anderson.
403. LYNCHBURG—R. L. Daniel.
373. NEWPORT NEWS—H. Jenkins, 542 Hampton ave.
396. NEWPORT NEWS—J. C. Piper, 127 31st st.
331. NORFOLK—H. W. Allen, 287 Church st.
397. PETERSBURG—J. E. Bonner, 10 Liberty st.
447. PORTSMOUTH—Wm. McA. Revell.
388. RICHMOND—D. A. Lacy, 128 S. Fourth st.

WASHINGTON.

131. SEATTLE—Geo. W. Boyce, Olympic Block, West and Virginia sts.
98. SPOKANE—J. A. Anderberg, 1929 Gardner ave.

WEST VIRGINIA.

435. CHESTER—R. A. Finley, Mercer.
236. CLARKSBURG—J. W. Stealey.
428. FAIRMOUNT—W. R. Hickman, 428 Benona ave.
3. WHEELING—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.

WISCONSIN.

588. GREEN BAY—M. Meister, 1128 Cherry st.
161. KENOSHA—O. F. Windorf, 900 Park st.
290. LAKE GENEVA—C. B. Bucknall.
314. MADISON—Carl Gruendlor, 423 W. Miflin st.
MILWAUKEE—Secretary of District Council. L. J. Fellenz, 564 Madison st.
30. (Ger.) John Dettman, 1069 Maiden Lane.
71 (Millwkrs.) W. Trautmann, 1221 Vliet st.
188. Aug. J. Hagen, 781 34th st.
292. S. MILWAUKEE—Henry Von Hatten.
302. (Ger.) Aug. Behrmann, 1515 Chestnut.
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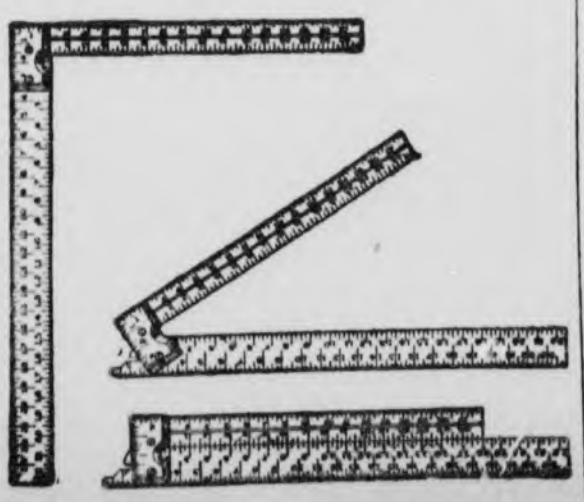

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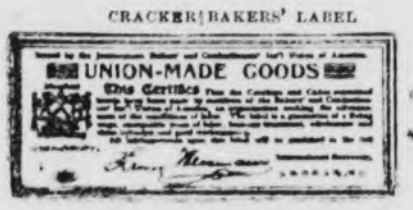

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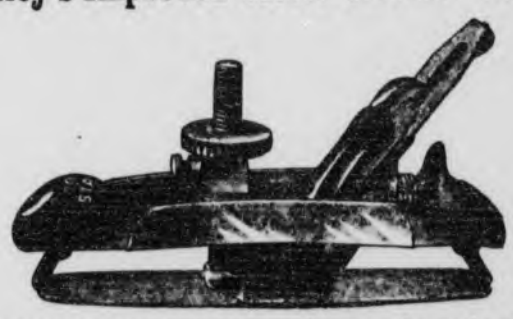

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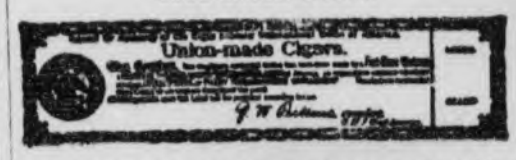

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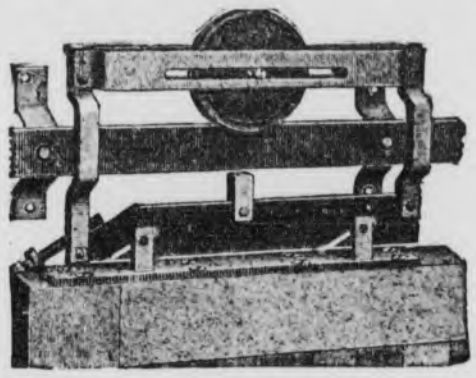

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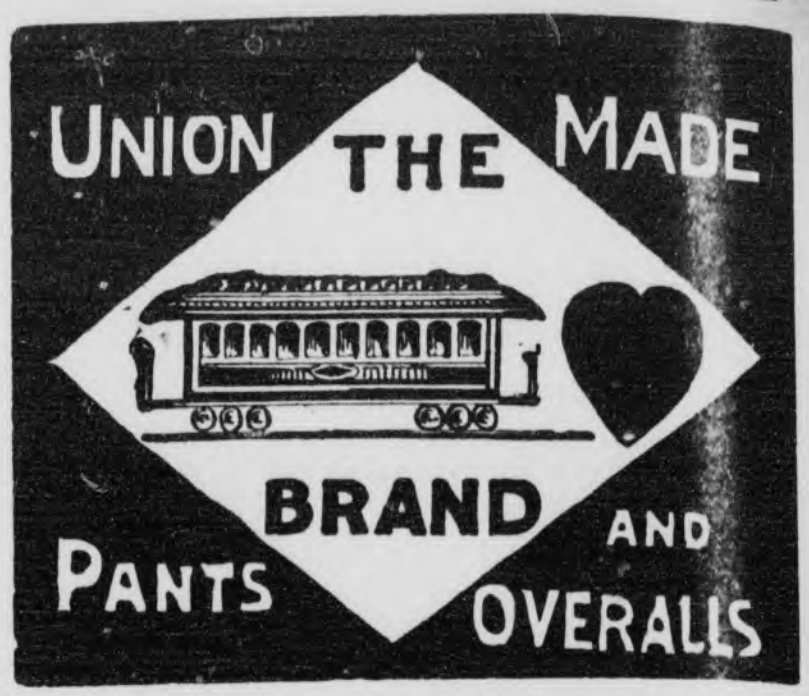

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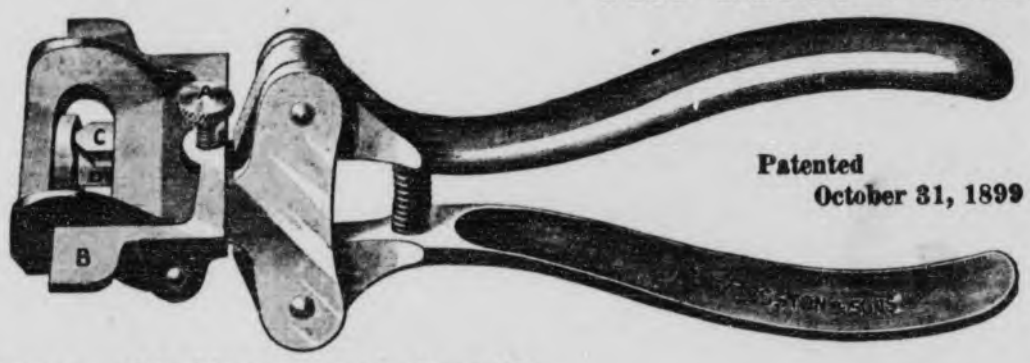

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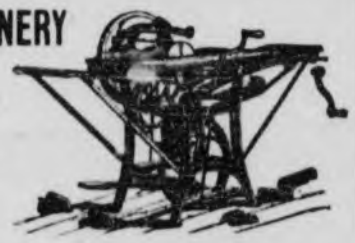

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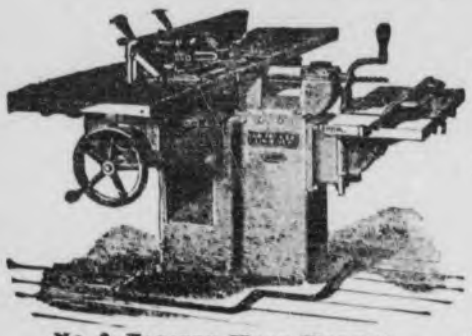

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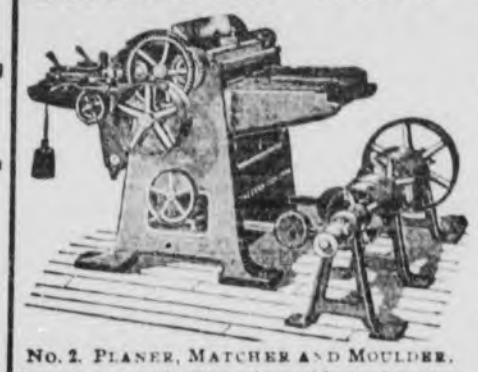

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President Carpenters Union No. 60, Indianapolis, Ind.

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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XX.—No. 2. Established 1881. | PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY, 1900. | Fifty Cents per Year. Single Copies, 5 Cents.

The Chicago Building Trades Situation.

The lockout of the building trade artisans, etc., threatened for quite a long time by the Chicago contractors, began on the 17th inst.

About labor headquarters there was much good feeling over the developments in the fight so far as it has proceeded. Secretary E. A. Davis, of the Building Trades Council, announced that Mr. Studebaker refused to allow the work on his new structure to be tied up, and when the contractors who had the job refused to proceed with it, the direction of the work was left to the union men. This was taken to mean that many others would fall in line. Mr. Davis said it was only an illustration of their old, old argument that the contractor was a middleman whose services could be dispensed with.

The fact also that the national organization of the Building Trades Council has announced to all its organizations that they must put forth an effort to keep labor men away from Chicago, was another cause for joy among the union men. The communication comes from the secretary's office at St. Louis, and copies of it are being sent broadcast over the country. This action on the part of the national organization was brought about by the fact that there have appeared advertisements in the papers in several States for men of all trades to come to Chicago.

At a meeting of the Building-Material Trades Council it was decided to stand by the fight of the Building Trades Council. This, it is asserted, makes the fight harder for the Contractors' Association, which has announced its decision to carry on building with non-union men. Material men declare they will place no material in buildings where non-union men are employed, and an attempt of the contractors to carry on their work with men not members of the unions will result in all of the factories, where building material is prepared, being tied up.

For two years the workingmen of Chicago have been preparing for the present tie-up. Under the advice of their officers the men have deposited thousands of dollars of their earnings in the savings institutions. The officers of all the unions say that the members have been preparing for a clash, and that the Building Trades Council of Chicago is now the strongest and best organized labor body in history.

The following manifesto has been issued by the Building Trades Council, and explains the actual situation.

"To the public: In view of the many misleading statements appearing recently in the public press in relation to the labor troubles and the attitude of the several trades unions affiliated with the Chicago Trades Council, we are desirous that prospective builders and owners should hear our side of the controversy.

"We are willing to furnish our services to whomsoever needs them in the erection and construction of buildings, irrespective of whether they are members of contractors' association or not, the only stipulation we make being that union conditions shall prevail on the building.

"That this course is objectionable to the contractors who desire the different unions to enter into absolute agreements to work for no one not a member of their association, is evidenced by their action in notifying their members that any member signing an agreement with a trade union as an individual shall be fined.

"At the present stage of our industrial development, when capital is being concentrated with the object in view of reducing the cost of production, capitalists engaging in the building industry are beginning to realize that the contractor is an unnecessary middleman, that the work can be done directly by the journeymen, thus saving the profits of the contractors, that the work is better done because the incentive to slight is not there, and consequently the contractor is making a last desperate effort to maintain his position, which has no place in the industrial field.

"It has been stated that we absolutely refused to arbitrate. This is a mistake. We have not done so. In fact, most of the agreements now in force provide for arbitration, and we mean to live up to those agreements.

"We do, however, refuse the arbitration which says we must absolutely refuse to work for any one not a member of a contractors' association, thereby compelling owners and others friendly to us to pay tribute to Cæsar. This, in substance, is the arbitration offered us, and we again reiterate our previous statement that we will work for any one paying our wages and complying with our conditions.

"Some of the contractors' associations have endeavored to enter into combinations with mill-owners and material-men to induce them not to furnish material to anybody outside of their association. Many have been forced into the organization through this threat. If the material-men on one hand refused to supply material, and labor, on the other hand, refused to work for an outsider or use outside material, they have the owner at their mercy. That is their real object, as was plainly intimated to the members of the joint arbitration committee when discussing the Madden scheme of arbitration.

"As an illustration of this, through an understanding with material-men, a member of the Master Mason's association is enabled to purchase brick at $1 a thousand cheaper than a non-member, lime 15 cents a barrel, vent linings, copings, etc., at a proportionate rate. To those not initiated this would seem sufficient to prevent successful competition by the non-member, but because of the exorbitant profits demanded by the master mason, an owner can still pay the higher rate for the material and erect his building at a lower cost, and in order to prevent this they demand that labor assist them by refusing to work for any one not a member of their association.

"These are the men and some of their methods, who pose as champions, willing to throw themselves into the breach to protect owners from the alleged rapacious demands of organized labor.

"In conclusion, we mean to carry out the agreement entered into by our unions in good faith, and if work is stopped and the building industry paralyzed it will be no fault of ours. The blame entirely rests on the contractors.

"Luke Grant, F. M. Ryan, E. A. Davis, Committee."

THIRTY THOUSAND more Austrian miners have gone on strike, their employers having refused the demands for higher wages and an eight-hour day. The total number now out is 70,000.

New Unions Chartered During the Past Month.

244. Grand Junction, Colo.
267. Telluride, Colo.
270. Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
298. Hanover, Pa.
461. Highwood, Ill.
470. Tacoma, Wash.
472. Selma, Ala.
475. Florence, Colo.
477. Alexandria, Ind.
479. Sparta, Ill.
480. Freeburg, Ill.
481. Barre, Vermont.
485. Byesville, O.
487. Linton, Ind.
488. Clinton, Ind.
489. Canon City, Colo.
491. Sioux City, Iowa.
492. Reading, Pa.
494. Columbus, Ohio.
496. Leadville, Colo.

Making a grand total of 191 new unions chartered during the past eleven months.

Scranton Carpenters to be Busy.

The carpenters of Scranton, Pa., held an enthusiastic meeting last week in their splendid hall on Wyoming avenue, and several candidates were obligated. Encouraging reports were made by the business agent and by members from other building trades who were given the privilege of the floor.

Since the strike in the building trades began, nine months ago, about 500 building tradesmen have obtained remunerative employment in various parts of the country, some in California, some in New England, and some in the Southern states. Quite a number, too, went to New York and are working steady under good rules—the eight-hour day and fifty cents an hour.

Trades-unionism is triumphant. The better class of employers acknowledge that.

Arrangements for the erection of several large buildings are being made and every one of the structures will be put up by union labor. Hereafter all the big concerns will have a clause in their contracts stating that their work must be done by union men. That's what the Central Pennsylvania Brewing Company will do and that's what all of the corporations and syndicates hereabouts ought to and, no doubt, will do.

ALTON, Ill.—This city is becoming thoroughly unionized. All carpenters, except a very few, are members of Local Union 377, and applications are coming in steadily.

WESTERLY, R. I.—We are pushing ahead. The membership of Union 217 is steadily increasing. All the members are taking an active interest in the effort to organize the entire craft in this vicinity.

MOBILE, Ala.—Our union is gaining largely in new members, and we are busy influencing all outside craftsmen to join the ranks of No. 89. This we hope to accomplish in a very short space of time.

LANGHORNE, Pa.—The carpenters of Langhorne, Hulmeville and Attleboro held a meeting last week at the latter place with the object in view of effecting a union and fixing the rate of pay 20 per cent. higher.

COLORADO CITY, Colo.—Local Union 417 is increasing in membership, and indications are that our anticipations for a still larger growth will be fully realized in the near future. Our members are all working zealously toward that end.

DETROIT, Mich.—Since last June we have initiated ten members at every one of our meetings. Local Union 19 has more than doubled its membership during that time. Ours is the largest union in this city. Everything is quiet here at present.

JOLIET, Ill.—The building trade is brisk here. There is not a union man idle in the city. Local Union 174 is arranging for a mass meeting during this month to agitate the eight-hour question. The union is increasing its membership right along.

VALLEJO, Cal.—Our union now meets in Mechanics' Union Hall. The various unions joined together and secured this hall as headquarters. We have established a very attractive reading room and expect good results from same. Union 180 is gradually growing.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Local Union 103 held a very enthusiastic and well attended meeting last week. Fifteen new members were elected. By the spring time we hope to make this the largest union in the city. Our union is on very friendly terms with the Builders' Exchange.

CARTHAGE, N. Y.—There is every prospect of our having a great union here shortly. Our members are very enthusiastic and are determined to keep Union 446 alive and active. We are encouraging the other trades to organize thoroughly and keep in line.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas.—All goes well with us here. Union 717 initiated forty-one new members within the past two months. We have a long list of applications. The members of Unions 460 and 717 are actively interested in the movement and will carry on the good work to the end.

SHARON, Pa.—The good work is progressing here. At our regular meeting on December 28th we received fourteen applications, and at the following meeting we had twenty-one. We have succeeded in organizing a United Labor League. The members of Local Union 268 are earnest and faithful workers in the movement.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—The members of 110 are standing firmly together. We have a splendid Building Trades Council, and it has been of much benefit to us during the past year. We are arranging for a large hall with reading room attached, so that the members of the different trades may pass their leisure time in profitable recreation.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — There never was such a desire on the part of carpenters to identify themselves with the movement as there is at the present time, and we expect that the membership of Union 79 will be considerably increased within the next few weeks. We intend to hold several open and special meetings this and next month.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—We are going along quietly here, and Union 159 is steadily growing. Recently, when we had some trouble with one of our leading contractors who refused our demands, the men quit work, but the firm of Craig & Benson came to our relief and employed nearly all the hands. This firm yielded to the demands of our organization some time ago, and they have always recognized union men.

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich.—We are holding our own as a union. About one year ago there were only the Longshoremen and Cigarmakers' Unions here. Now there are five flourishing unions with a Trades Council. The Masons and Printers are about to organize. On the 4th the carpenters held a jubilee installation. A banquet followed at which our brothers and their families and friends sat down. It is generally conceded that it was the finest entertainment ever given in the town.

SCRANTON, Pa.—Before another month has passed away this will be an eight-hour city. Brother Mansfield, of Union 563, has secured the contract for a block of four houses on West Lackawanna avenue. Work on the Colliery Engineer printing establishment will begin almost immediately, and all the work on it will be done by union labor. Our members have quite a number of jobs on hand now and are doing right well for this time of the year. Nearly all of the spring alterations in the several stores will be done by union men. The present indications are that the building trades' dispute will be settled in a few days ; more houses will be erected this year than in any previous year, and everybody will be prosperous, contented and happy.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The annual smoker of Union 281, at their hall in East Washington street, last week, was a big success. There was a large attendance, and all the speakers were received with enthusiasm. Many delegates to the Miners' National Convention were present. President John Blue, of the Central Labor Union, made the opening address, and he was followed by Fred Dilcher, member of the Miners' Executive Board. Among those who spoke during the evening were Fred Smith, General Organizer of the Cigarmakers' International Union, and Delegate Topaham, of the Miners. Further talks were made by several local men, and the entertainment, which was pronounced a most enjoyable affair, was brought to an end.

French Carpenters Strike.

The strike of Carpenters engaged on the Exposition Buildings at Paris has been settled in favor of the men. An increase of 10 centimes per hour for work on buildings, twenty-five metres for work in height, was recognized as a just demand. Fully 5,000 Carpenters were involved. M. Charlot, Secretary of the Carpenters' Union, said :

"My idea of settling the matter by arbitration has been accomplished.

"Some people might imagine this strike to be due to mere impulse, rather than to mature consideration beforehand. This is a mistake. When the work was begun nearly two years ago it was agreed by the authorities to consider the dangerous character of the employment, and the fact that the men certainly would be forced to work overtime toward the end. An agreement at that time was arrived at, but the exact pay agreed on was not given for this exact work. That is the whole case in a nutshell.

"Accidents are of almost daily occurrence, not only on account of the hazardous height at which the men are compelled to work, but also because the proper safeguards have not been provided by the contractors."

Trade Movements for Better Conditions.

APRIL.

JOLIET, Ill.—The eight-hour day and 35 cents per hour will be demanded by Union 174 early in the spring.

KANSAS CITY, Kan.—On April 1st we will move for the eight-hour day and a standard rate of wages 37½ cents per hour.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The bosses have been informed that on April 1st we will ask for the eight-hour day and a standard rate of wages. No trouble is expected.

FLORENCE, Colo.—The contractors have been notified that on and after April 1st, eight hours shall constitute a day's work. There are several large jobs to be figured on. We do not anticipate any trouble.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—The members of Union 146 have decided to notify all the bosses that on and after April 1st, nine hours shall constitute a day's work and the minimum rate of wages shall be $2.75 instead of $2.25, as at present.

ALTON, Ill.—All the contractors here have been advised that on and after April 2d eight hours shall constitute a day's work and 30 cents per hour. We do not expect any trouble as a majority of the bosses seem to be in sympathy with the movement.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y.—"That on and after April 1st, eight hours shall constitute a day's work at the present rate of wages per day." This is the resolution passed by Local Union 77 and sent to all the contractors in Port Chester and Greenwich.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The organized carpenters of this city have made a demand for the eight-hour day and a standard wage of 35 cents per hour, to go into effect on April 1st. Local Unions 60 and 281 are in splendid condition, and we hope to be successful in the movement

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich.—A short time ago we held a public meeting, to which we invited the contractors, and laid before them our demands for an nine-hour day and 25 cents an hour, to take effect on April 1st. There was not a dissenting voice. We do not anticipate any trouble.

DAVENPORT, Ia.—The Master Builders have refused to sign the articles of agreement sent to them by Union 554 We ask for the eight-hour day and a minimum wage

rate of 25 cents per hour. The members have decided to make a stand on April 1st, and Rock Island and Moline will co-operate with us.

MAY.

LAWRENCE, Mass. — At last month's meeting of Union 111 the members agreed to demand the eight-hour day and a minimum rate of wages—$2.25 per day on and after May 1st.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—We will endeavor to secure the eight-hour day on May 1st. Union 203 is still adding to its list of members. We do not expect to have any trouble with the contractors.

HAMILTON, Ont.—We are about to take steps to demand an increase of pay on and after May 1st. We are going to ask for 2½ cents per hour over the old rate. The prospects are bright for the season.

ZANESVILLE, O.—For the coming season Union 716 has demanded the nine-hour day, minimum wages to be $2.50 per day, all overtime to be paid as time and half, and double time for Sundays. To take effect on May 1st.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—We expect to get the eight-hour day and minimum scale of 30 cents per hour without any trouble. The members of Union 177 are all active in the movement. The outlook is bright and encouraging.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—The agreement made between the Builders' Association and Union 322 includes a minimum rate of wages of 22½ cents per hour, a nine-hour day and the employment of union carpenters only.

FORT WORTH, Tex.—At the regular meeting of Union 399, held last week, it was decided that on and after May 1st eight hours shall constitute a day's work, and the Secretary was ordered to so notify all contractors and builders in the city.

DETROIT, Mich. — Local Union 19 is arranging to induce the contractors to agree to our terms. They have offered us a minimum of 25 cents per hour and the eight-hour day, to go into effect next Fall. We may succeed in securing these concessions earlier.

SAGINAW, Mich.—At the regular meetings of Local Unions 59 and 334, held on 3d inst., it was decided to make a demand for the eight-hour day and a minimum rate of wages, 25 cents per hour, to go into effect on May 1st. The Building Trades Council will stand by us.

UTICA, N. Y.—The members of Union 125 have decided by unanimous resolution to communicate with the contractors and demand the eight-hour day and a minimum rate of wages of 35 cents per hour on and after May 1st. Everything is satisfactory and the Union is in a healthy condition.

MUNCIE, Ind.—We wish the CARPENTER a successful New Year. We have adopted our new wage scale for 1900. It includes the eight-hour day and 30 cents per hour. The bosses have offered a nine-hour day and 25½ cents. We are well organized and will ultimately secure our full demands.

SAVANNAH, Ga. — Local Union 256 has notified all the contractors and builders that on and after May 1st., the Journeymen Carpenters of this city will demand that the minimum rate of wages be $2.00 per day of nine hours. The date set for the movement will give the contractors ample time to figure on new buildings.

TOPEKA, Kan.—Our demands for the coming season have been communicated to the Master Builders. We have asked that the minimum rate of wages be 30 cents per hour. We hope to get every journeyman carpenter to join Union 158, and thereby strengthen our ranks and put us in better shape to enforce our demands.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—We are now thoroughly organized here, and have succeeded in inducing the contractors to meet with our committee to arrange a scale of wages and hours for the coming season. This has never happened before in this city, and only goes to demonstrate the influence and power of perfect organization.

ALBANY, N. Y. — Local Union 274 has notified the contractors and builders in this city that on and after May 1st, eight hours shall constitute a day's work and the schedule of wages shall be 35 cents per hour. Time and half shall be paid for overtime until 12 p. m., and double time for all work after 12 p. m., Sundays and holidays included.

PASSAIC, N. J.—The members of Local Union 490 have adopted the following trade rules: The minimum rate of wages to be 35 cents per hour, the eight-hour day, all shops to be thoroughly unionized, employers to be allowed one apprentice each every two years, weekly pay, all overtime to be counted double time, Sundays and legal holidays included. These rules to take effect on and after May 1st.

Wage Slavery.

Recently *The Verdict* has been prying a bit into the subject of wages paid to labor. There are hundreds of thousands of workers in New York—and for that matter their like exists in every corner of the land, whose average yearly income won't reach $200. On this they must support a family. The *World* lately told at length of a woman and her child whose income—and the woman sewed night and day—was $1.20 a week. Such conditions are worse than slavery. They are better than slavery for the employer.

Forty years ago the Southern owners of black chattel slaves taunted the North with the holding of white wage slaves. In a lecture on (and in favor of) slavery delivered in Tremont Temple, Boston, January 24, 1856, Senator Robert Toombs, of Georgia, said of the black slave: "He is entitled by law to a home, to ample food and clothing, and exempted from excessive labor, and when no longer capable of labor, in old age and disease, he is a legal charge upon his master," while of the white slave he truly said: "Under that system man has become less valuable and less cared for than domestic animals; * * * in short, capital has become the master of labor, with all the benefits and without the natural burdens of the relations." In the course of the same lecture he used the following prophetic language: "The moment wages descend to a point barely sufficient to support the laborer and family, capital cannot afford to own labor, and it must cease. Slavery ceased in England in obedience to this law and not from any regard to liberty or humanity. The increase of population in this country may produce the same results, and American slavery, like that of England, may find its euthanasia in the general prostratfon of all labor." In other words, chattel slavery finds its easy death in wage slavery. Do Toombs' long-ago words find no echo in these times?—*Verdict.*

The Exquisite Care of Norman Builders.

The Norman architects displayed their liberality and skill in all the buildings which they erected, says the "Architect." Chapels and churches, small houses and palaces exhibited doorways, windows and sculptures designed and wrought with the utmost care and the most finished taste. Strength was an indispensable requisite —strength often to superfluity--but in some cases it saved labor (for our ancestors were sometimes economists), and it insured for many ages the safety of their buildings. Material was of little account, and labor perhaps of not much more, but huge beams were often applied where half the quantity would have sufficed. Thus the labor of sawing was avoided, and the scantlings of masonry were not more nicely regulated. It must be admitted that the ancients had the advantage of the moderns in the uniform choice of good materials. They seem to have used only one of the several kinds, and that the best, and when to this they applied sound workmanship, and adopted a method or style, applying with it so much taste and judgment that the designation of their buildings cannot be mistaken, we have reason to admire their abilities as architects, and assuredly their works are worthy our praise and imitation.

It Is Surely Coming.

In a recent address at Chicago, John Swinton said: "I stood some years ago near an avalanche in the Alps, which could not be stopped by an injunction. I fled from a blizzard in Dakota, which could not be thwarted by any court. I felt the rumble of an earthquake in Sicily, which could not be quelled by an editorial in all the Chicago papers. I saw the floods of Niagara, which mock the army—aye, even the militia. Let us disapprove of all these forces of nature, but what is your lack? It makes no difference whether or not you favor an earthquake. Let the court enjoin itself. Let the squibblers of the press squibble against it. Let the preachers snivel at it as they once did at Mr. Keir Hardie. Let the uniformed terrorists of the soldier-straps hold up their little guns against it. It is coming.

"Crack goes the earthquake, and the Hebrew slaves march out of Egypt while Pharoah sinks in the Red Sea. Crack, it goes again, and the Agrarians of Rome seize their short swords. Crack! And old Noll is atop in England. Crack! And the serfs of Germany and Hungary carry havoc before them. Crack! Once more the forces of the French Revolution give death to monarchs—Louis' head falls into the basket. Crack! Again George Washington confronts George III. Crack! Again, and old Abe rides the earthquake till chattel slavery falls, though bruised by church and editors and capital and Congress, and poor old Buchanan and the old dotard of the Supreme Court. Crack! Goes the earthquake now and then, again and again, the wide world over. We have heard it thrice in our own country within a century, and God help us hear it again. The sovereignty of nabobs must be overthrown."

Did you ever hear of non-union labor gaining anything for itself?

THE CARPENTER.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY, 1900

The Principles of Geometry and Their Application in Hand-rail Construction.

VIII.

BY MORRIS WILLIAMS, SCRANTON.

IT is generally admitted that the most difficult part of the science of handrailing is to find the correct bevels to square the wreaths. Not one out of every hundred expert workmen can find them under all and every conditions ; and we may unhesitatingly say that but very few of even those at the head of many large stairbuilding concerns know enough to tide them over all difficulties. They usually know certain methods, for special cases, outside of which they are utterly helpless, and often their bungling attempt resulting in a bungling job, and occasionally a spoiled rail.

We may further say that it is impossible for any one to understand this subject thoroughly without being well versed in the subjects treated upon in these articles. The knowledge of how to unfold sections of solids, containing as it does the knowledge of angles of inclined planes, etc., is the foundation of the bevels. When this knowledge is obtained the difficulty attached to bevels will vanish.

In this article we propose to show how to obtain the bevels for variant inclination of tangents, and of blocks of variant forms of bases, such as squares, obtuse and acute blocks.

Our first example, Fig. 42, has a square base, and a centre line of rail is assumed to be inscribed within it, touching points *g*, and *c*, and therefore making the sides of the base lettered as at *g*, *e* and *c*, *e* tangents to the curve of the centre line of the rail. To transfer these two tangents to the elevation, proceed as was explained in all our previous figures by revolving the tangent *e*, *g* to the ground line *x*, *y*, as shown by the arc *8*, *w*, *8'*. We thus find point *g'*. To find point *c'* place it at the height the rail will have to be raised above *c*, as at *c'*. Connect *c'* and *g'*, which line will be the inclination of the tangents. The upper tangent *c'*, *e'* is in its correct position above its plan tangent, *c*, *e*. The bottom tangent, to be in its correct position, must be revolved, as shown by the arc *g'*, *w*, *g* from point *8'* on *x*, *y*, to *8* in the plan.

The correct position of the inclined tangents thus found, standing right above their respective plan tangents is shown in perspective in Fig. 42 *a* *c'*, *e'* standing above *c*, *e* and *g*, *e'* standing above *8 e*. In this figure they are shown in their actual position in relation to their plans ; so also is the angle between them as at *c'*, *e'*, *g*, in relation to the angle *c*, *e*, *g*, of the plan.

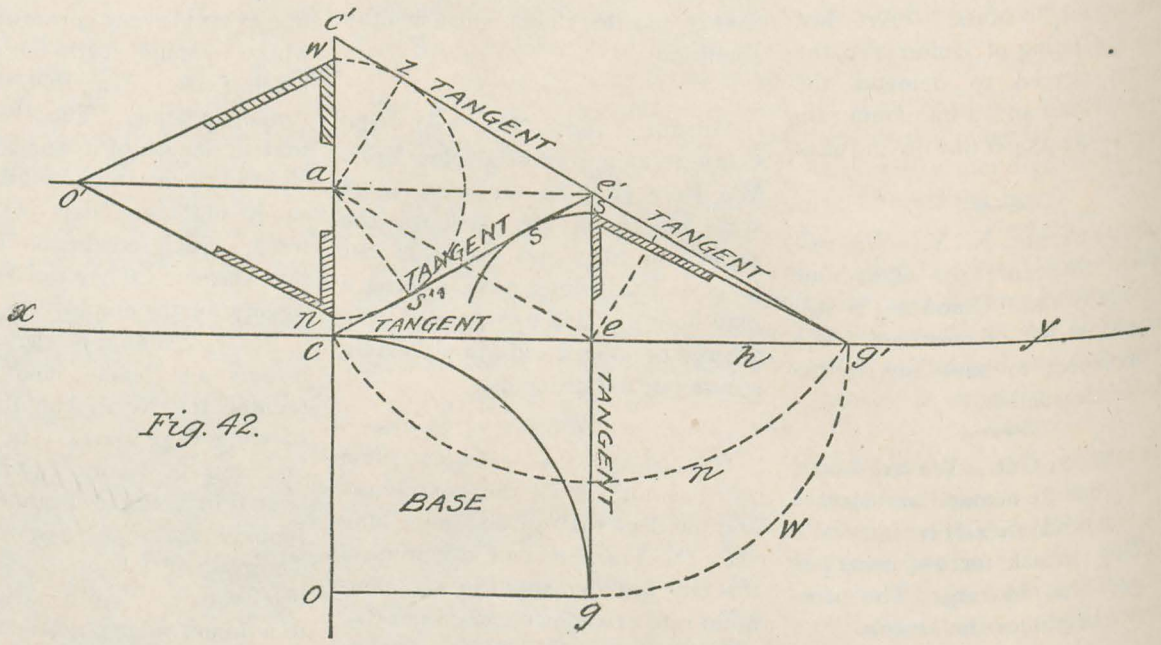

Fig. 42.

To understand the nature of the bevels we must have a clear conception of the actual position as well as the correct inclination of the tangents, because the bevels are obtained from the tangents when in their correct position, as shown at *c' e'* and *e' g*, Fig. 42 *a*.

In Fig. 42 the bottom tangent *e' g*, is revolved, as shown by the dotted arc *g*, *n*, *c*, from *g'* to *c*, then *c* and *e'* are connected, which will be the bottom tangent *e' g'* in its correct geometrical position. Now from point *e* on *x y* and parallel to the upper tangent *c' e'* draw the dotted line *e a* ; square to this line draw *a z* ; revolve *z* to *w* ; connect *w o'*. We have thus found the bevel *w* from the upper tangent ; and, it is therefore to be applied at point *c'* of the upper tangent . Again from point *a*, and square to the bottom tangent in its revolved position as at *e' c*, draw *a s''* ; revolve *a s''* to *n* ; connect *n o'* ; the bevel at *n*, is to be applied at point *g*, of the bottom tangent. In this example both bevels are equal ; therefore in actual practice there would be no necessity to find only one. The length of the line *a o'*, in all cases must be the radius of the plan, as *o c* on *o g*. The bottom bevel may also be found as at *s'* ; draw *e s*, as was done before, square to the bottom tangent in its revolved position as at *c e'* ; revolve *s* to *s'*, and connect *s' g'*, at *s'* we have the same bevel as at *n* and is shown in Fig. 42 *a* at *s'*.

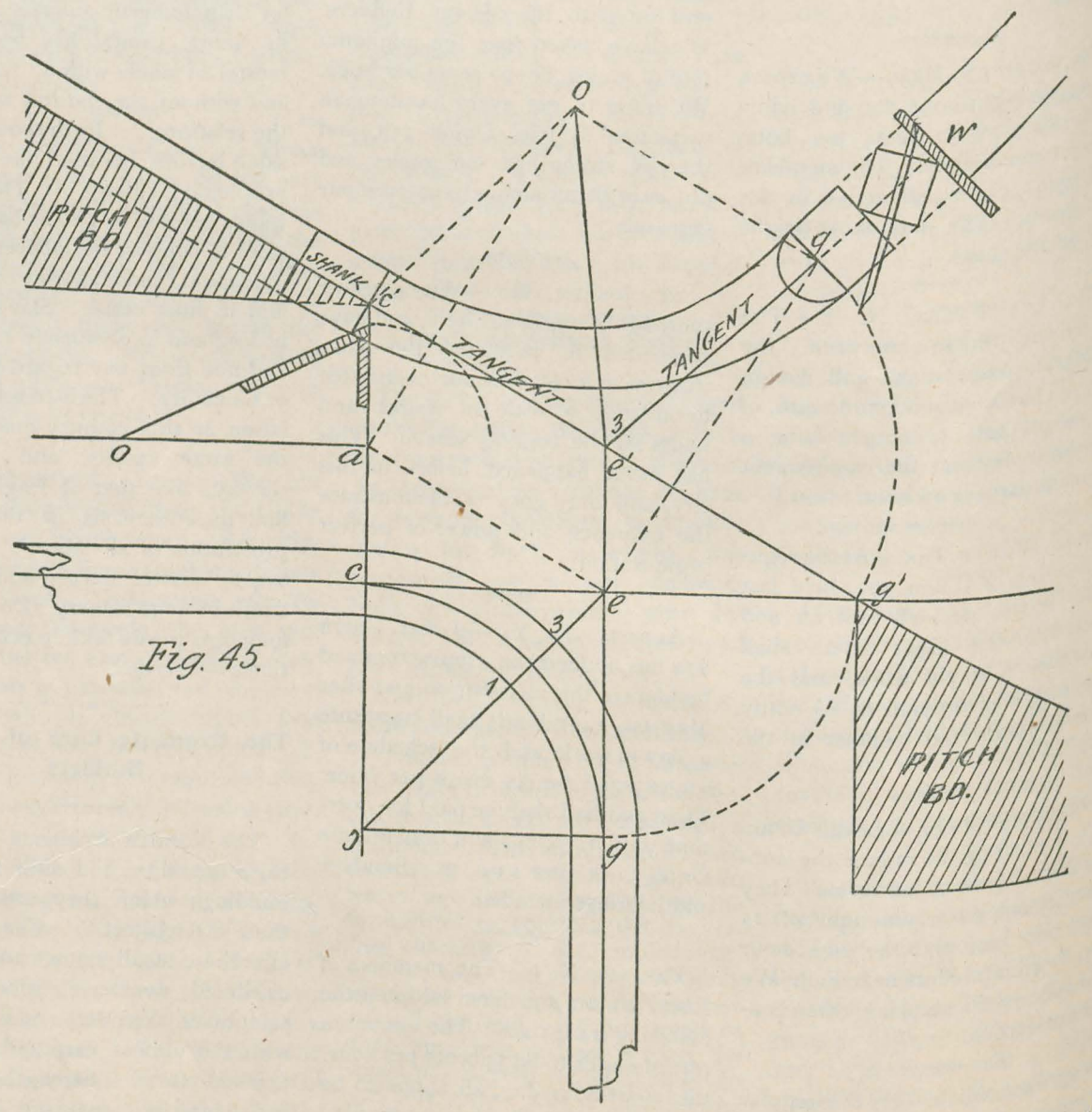

Fig. 45.

The nature of the bevels is clearly observable in Fig. 42 *a*. The bottom bevel last mentioned is shown to be constructed of a square line to the bottom tangent from point *e* to point *s*.

For the altitude and the length of

the radius $8\ e'$, of the plan for base, and by connecting the altitude and base, we find the bevel at the top angle of the triangle thus formed, as shown at s'.

The principle is absolutely the same as that underlying the top cut of a common shed roof rafter. If by assuming the bottom tangent $8\ e'$, Fig. 42 *a*, to be a wall plate, and its opposite line $o'\ c'$, to be the ridge plate of a *shed* roof, we find that

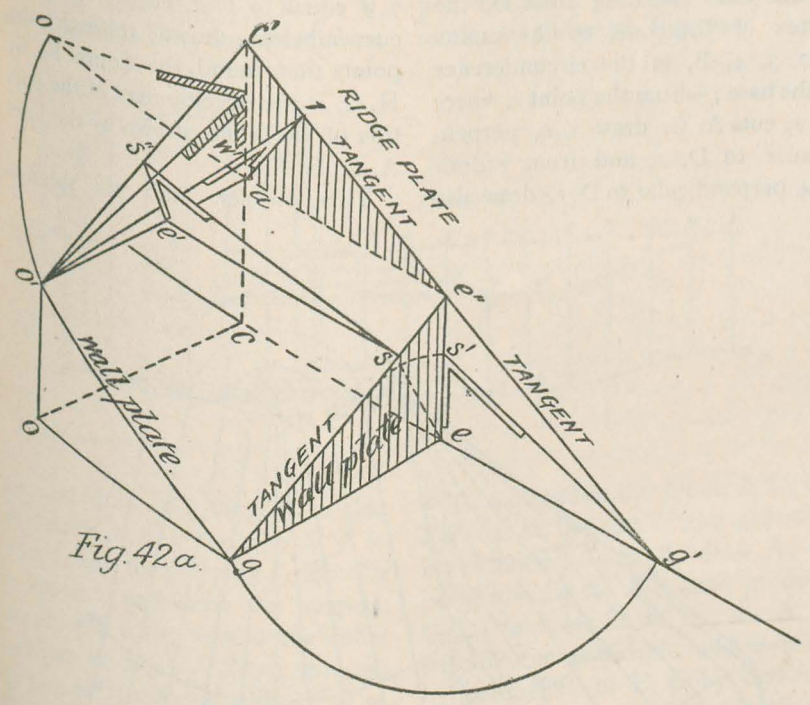

Fig. 42 a.

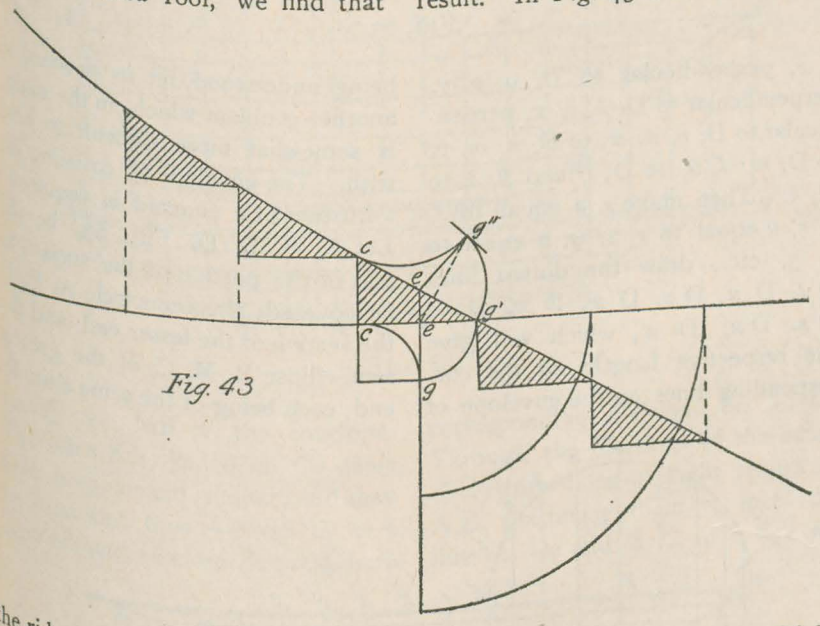

Fig. 43

the ridge plate is the length of $e'\ s''$, higher than the wall plate. The line $e'\ s''$, therefore becomes the height of the roof from wall plate to ridge. The run of the roof will be the width of the shed, as from s to e'. The length of the rafter will be $s''\ s$, and the top cut the bevel shown at s, which is the same as is required to square the wreath, again assuming the line $g\ o'$, to be another wall plate and the upper tangent $c'\ e'$, to be the edge plate of a shed roof, we would by the same process find the top cut of the rafter to be the bevel at z. After the rafters are cut to these bevels they will but against the perpendular back walls of the *shed*; this is precisely what is done with the bevels when applied to the wreath; their sides will be plumb while traveling up from point 8, to point c', along the incline plane of its section.

In Fig. 43 we have a plan and elevation of a quarter space stairway, and in Fig. 44 a perspective view of the same showing the block represented in Fig. 42 *a* placed in its actual position; all lines and bevels corresponding in both figures.

At s, in Fig. 44 the bevel s, is shown applied to the wreath, making its side plumb, and at w, the bevel w is shown applied, securing the same result. In Fig. 43 the face mold is shown for the same stairway, which needs no explanation.

We may say that Fig. 45 contains all the lines actually required to find the face mold and bevel for the wreath of the stairway shown in Fig. 44, and even a less number of lines will suffice when the principles treated upon in this article are thoroughly understood.

THE New York carpenters have adopted a union label and registered it with the Secretary of State. The object is to maintain good wages for journey men and protect fair employers who have to compete against cheap labor. The label will be placed on doors, sashes, bar fixtures, etc. It is said that in some Western cities women and children are running machines for the manufacturers of these articles for three dollars per week.

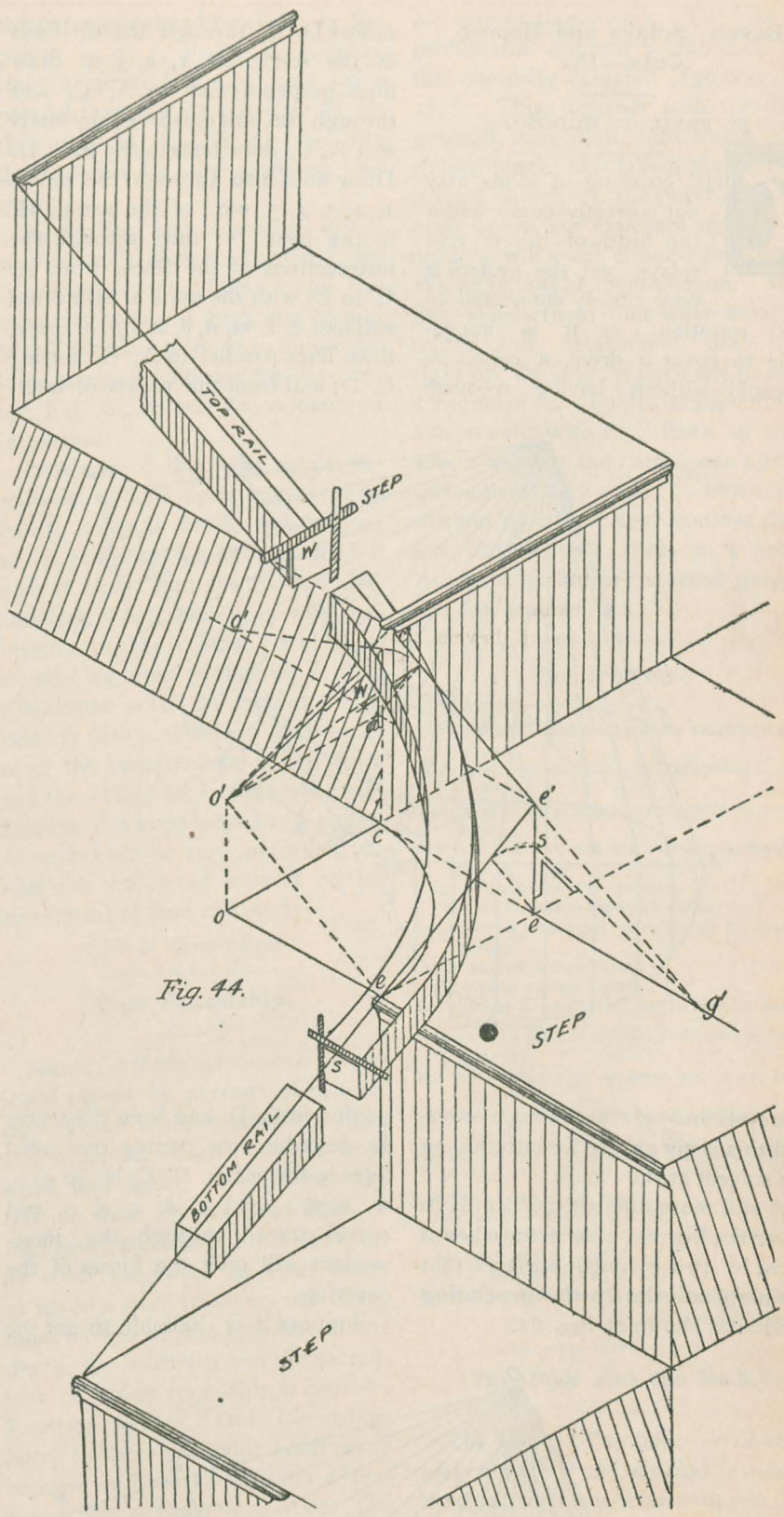

Fig. 44.

Horrors of Wardner's "Bull-Pen."

The investigation of the action of the military and civil authorities following the Coeur d'Alene mining riots is proceeding at Washington this week by the House Committee on Military Affairs. William Randolph Stinson testified at length as to life in the "bull-pen" where the accused miners were incarcerated. His description was supplemented by a large number of photographs, showing the prison enclosure, consisting of a number of rude shanties surrounded by a wire fence. The witness was a School Commissioner and was removed for alleged sympathy with the miners, and subsequently arrested. He said the "bull-pen" was very filthy. The men ate off the ground and the food was bad. There was practically no sanitary arrangements. The witness said his mail was opened. On one occasion, when his wife was badly injured and was in a delicate condition, he was refused permission to go to her.

Mr. Stinson also told of the guard house, a part of the "bull-pen," where he and others were held most of the time. The rain beat through it and the inmates were soaking wet. The straw had been trampled into the ground and the officers in charge of the United States forces refused to allow hay to be brought in. Many drunken soldiers were put in the guard house with the accused. An army officer, he said, ordered a corporal to take a cigar from the witness, and when the latter threw the cigar down the officer reduced the corporal to the ranks for not snatching it. The officer ordered that the men be treated with severity.

NOTHING is so indicative of true and deep culture as tender consideration of the ignorant.

Bevels, Splays and Hopper Cuts.—IX.

BY FRED. T. HODGSON.

THE covering of solids may not correctly come under the head of bevels and splays, yet the system is very closely connected to the question, as it is impossible to cover a drive, a cone, an ellipsoid without having recourse to bevels and splays of a high order, and this is my excuse for introducing the subject at this stage.

A still more difficult problem is to cover the frustum of a cone when it is cut by two cylindric surfaces that are perpendicular to the generating section as shown at Fig. 61.

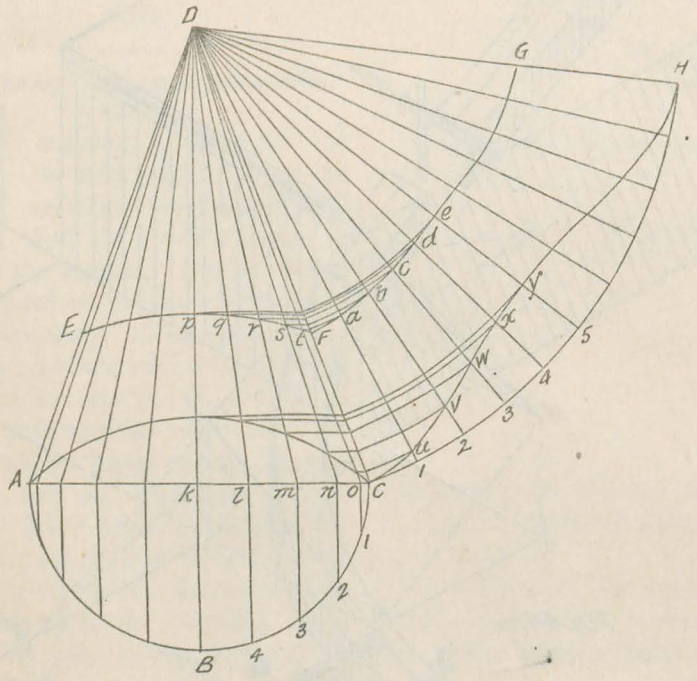

FIG. 61.

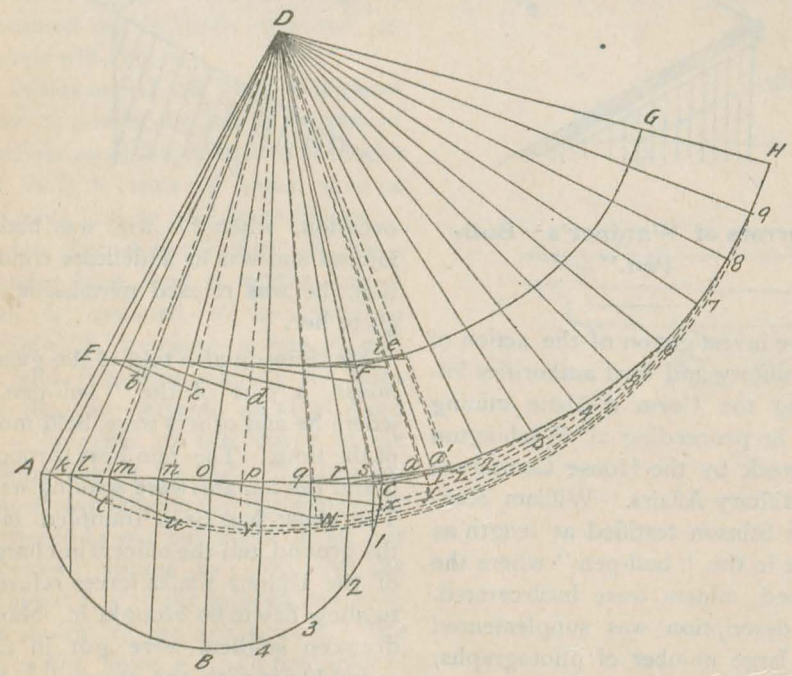

FIG. 62.

Let us suppose A, E, F, C, Fig. 61, to be the frustum to be covered, and A, *k*, C, E, *p*, F, the lines on which the cylindrical surfaces stand. Then produce A, E, C, F, till they meet in the point D. Describe the semicircle A, B, C, and divide it into any number of equal parts, and transfer the divisions to the arc C, H, described from D, with the radius D, C, through the divisions in the semicircle 1, 2, 3, 4, draw lines perpendicular to A, C, and through the points where they intersect A, C, draw lines to the peak D. Draw lines also through the points 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc., of the arc C, H, to the peak D; then through the intersections of the lines, from A, C, to D, with the seats of cylindrical surfaces *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *o*, and *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, draw lines parallel to A, C, cutting C, D; and from the points of intersection in C, D, and from the centre D, describe arcs cutting the radial lines in the sector D, C, H, in *u*, *v*, *w*, *x*, *y*, *z*, and *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*; and curves traced through the intersections will give the forms of the covering.

Suppose it is desirable to get the development or covering for the surface of the frustum of a scalene semicone. We proceed as follows: Let A, B, C (Fig. 62) be the base of the semicone; and A, C, D the plane of its section, cut on the line A, C, perpendicular to the base; and let A, C, E, F be the seat of the envelope or covering required. Then divide A, B, C into any number of equal parts as in 1, 2, 3, etc., and from the points of division draw lines perpendicular to A, C, cutting it in *k*, *l*, *m*, etc., and from these points draw right lines to D. To find the true lengths of the lines radiating from D, the vertex of the cone, to the points 1, 2, 3, 4, B, in the circumference of the base:—from the point *s*, where D, *s*, cuts A, C, draw *s*, *a*, perpendicular to D, *s*, and from *r* draw *r*, *u*, perpendicular to D, *r*; draw also *q*, *z*, perpendicular to D, *q*, *p*, *y*, perpendicular to D, *p*, *o*, *x*, perpendicular to D, *o*; *n*, *w*, to D, *n*; *m*, *v*, to D, *m*; *l*, *u*, to D, *i*; and *k*, *t*, to D, *k*. Then make *s*, *a* equal to *s*, 1, *r*, *u* equal to *r* 2, *q*, 2 equal to *q*, 3, etc., draw the dotted lines D *t*, D *u*, D *v*, D *w*, D *x*, D *y*, D *z*, D *u*, D *a'*, which will give the respective lengths of the corresponding lines on the envelope of the semicone, as shown by the concentric dotted arcs, *t*, *y*, *u* 8, *v* 7, *w*, 6, etc., described from the point D. With distances exactly equal to the divisions C, 1, 2, 3, 4, B, of the arc A, B, C, set off from C, the points 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc., to H, on the corresponding concentric dotted lines, so as that D, H, will be equal to D A, D 9, equal to D *t*, D 8 equal to D *u*, etc., then draw the curved line, C H, through the points thus found. The curved line F G, forming the inner line of the envelope, is found in like manner by drawing the perpendicular lines *b*, *c*, *d*, from the lines D *k*, D *l*, D *m*, etc., to their corresponding dotted lines. Then H G, will be made equal to A E, 9 *h* to *t b*, 8 *g*, to *n c*, 7 *f* equal to *v*, *d*, etc. Then this curve being drawn through the points thus found, the figure F, G, H, C, is the development of the portion of the cone shown by the lines A, C, E, F.

This problem and its solution

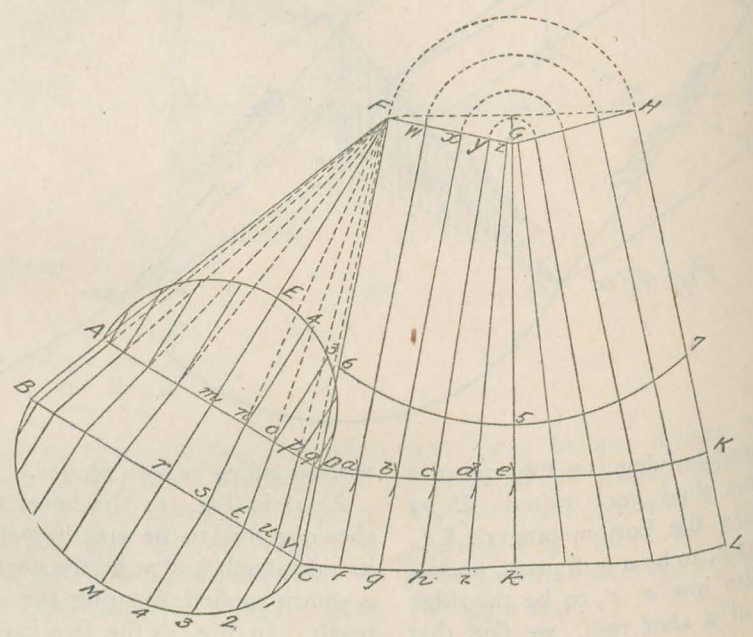

FIG. 63.

being understood, let us proceed to another problem which, in the main, is somewhat more difficult to deal with. The envelope or covering for a frustum of a cuncoid is required: Let A, B, C, D, Fig. 63, be the seat of the portion of the surface to be covered; the semicircle A, E, D the section of the lesser end, and the semi-ellipse B, M, C, of the greater end; each being of the same altitude,

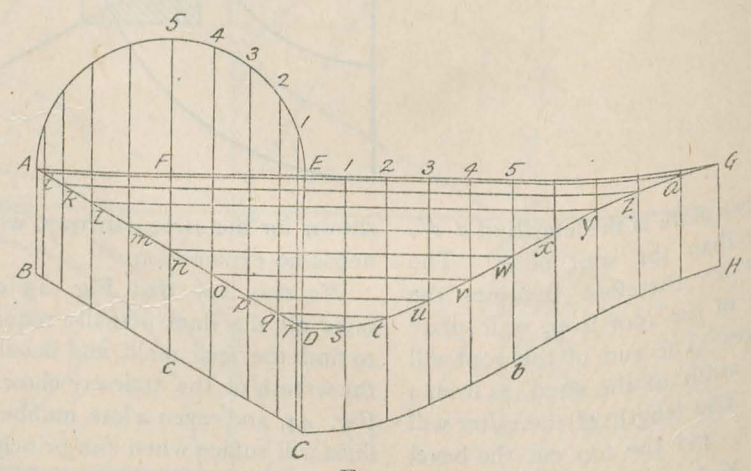

FIG. 64.

that is, *m* E being equal to *r* M, produce B, A, C, D, to meet in F, and divide the semicircle A, E, D, into any number of equal parts, as in 1, 2, 3, 4, E. From these points draw the lines 1 *q*, 2 *p*, 3 *o*, etc., perpendicular to A D, and from F through *m*, *n*, *o*, *p*, *q*, draw right lines cutting B, C, in *r*, *s*, *t*, *u*, *v*; from these points draw *v* 1, *u* 2, *t* 3, etc., perpendicular to B C, and cutting the semi-ellipse in 1, 2, 3, 4, etc. Draw F, G, perpendicular to F, C; in F, G make F *w*, equal

to q I, F x equal to p 2, F y, equal to o 3, F z, equal to n 4, F, G equal to m E'. From D, with a radius equal to D I, describe the arc at b, and draw w q tangent to that arc; make w u equal to F q, and a f equal to q v. From u, with the radius D a, describe the arc

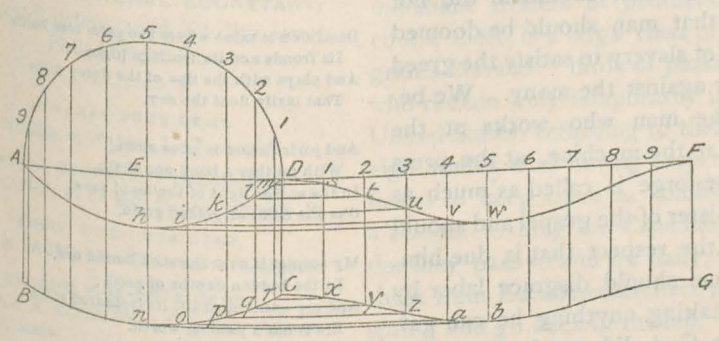

FIG. 65.

at b, and draw x q tangent to that arc; make x, b, u equal to F p u, From b, with the radius D a, describe the arc at c, and draw the tangent, and proceed with this and the other divisions as before. Then through the points D, a, b, c, d, e, and C f, g, h, i, k, draw the curved lines, completing one half of the envelope. The other half, joined on the same base, is equal and similar, and may be described thus:—From G as a centre describe concentric circles from

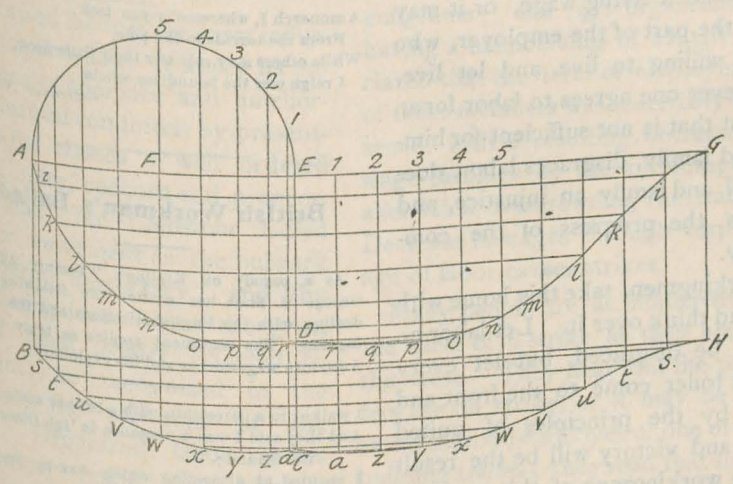

FIG. 66.

w, x, y, z, and from the same centre describe with any convenient radius an arc, as 6, 5, 7; make the divisions on 5, 7 equal to the divisions on 5, 6; make 7 H equal to 6 F, and join G, H. The remainder of the operation to complete the figures is similar to what has already been done, which renders further description unnecessary.

Suppose we wish to find the covering for a semicylindric surface contained between two parallel planes perpendicular to the generating section as shown at Fig. 64.

To accomplish this let A, B, C, D, Fig. 64, be the seat of the generating section; from A, draw A, G perpendicular to A B, and produce C, D to meet it in E; on A, E describe the semicircle, and transfer its perimeter to E, G by dividing it into equal parts, and setting off corresponding divisions on E, G. Through the divisions of the semicircle draw lines at right angles to A E, producing them to meet the lines A, D, and B, C, in i, k, l, m, etc. Through the divisions on E, G, draw lines perpendicular to them; then through the intersections of the ordinates of the semicircle, with the line A D, draw the lines i, a, k, z, l, y, etc., parallel to A G, and where these intersect

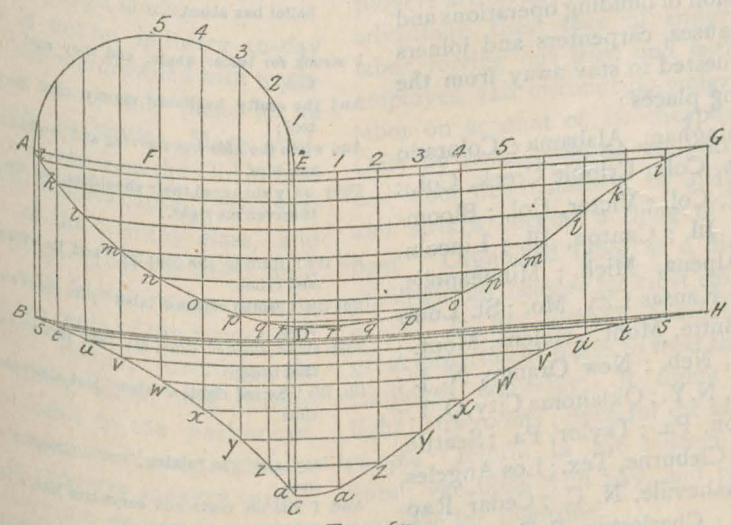

FIG. 67.

the perpendiculars from E G, in the points a, z, y, x, w, v, u, etc., trace a curved line, G D, and draw parallel to it the curved line H C; then will D C, H G, be the development of the covering required.

In finding the covering for a semicylindric surface bounded by two curved lines, similar to the examples shown at Figs. 65, 66 and 67, all we have to do is to follow the same course as laid out for developing Fig. 64, as will be evident on inspection.

Problems of this kind, while formidable to look upon, are not difficult to solve if we do but lay our minds down to the purpose for but a short time; and the clear understandiug of one renders an easy perception of the others. And it is astonishing what confidence it gives a workman when he tackles a difficult job with a thorough knowledge of all the requirements of the work and the ability to encompass them. Besides, this knowledge has a money value that will be sure, eventually, to return to the owner interest on his investment of time and study.

(To be Continued.)

True Friendship.

Serious friendship cannot be enjoyed except by persons of character. Those who, themselves light and frivolous, choose friends from whim and fancy, or drift into the relation from chance proximity, or who make passionate or extravagant demands, forgetting the other duties of life in a swift transport of feeling, must forever remain ignorant of the depth, the solemnity and the sacredness of which friendship is capable. Emerson says: "Our friendships hurry to short and poor conclusions because we have made them a texture of fiber of the human heart. The laws of friendship are austere and eternal—of one web with the law of nature and of morals. But we have aimed at a swift and petty benefit to such a sudden sweetness. We snatch at the slowest fruit in the whole garden of God, which many summers and many winters must ripen."

London Street-Car Strike.

Joseph T. Marks, secretary of the London Street Railway Employes' Union, Divison No. 97, of the International body, in acknowledging the receipt of $10 from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of Winnipeg (Local Union 343), says: "We are still in the fight, and this, the ninth month of the struggle, shows our men united and ranks unbroken. The published statement of the company shows that the cost of operating the road in 1899 was $60,000 less than receipts, notwithstanding that the first four months of the year showed an increase of 10 per cent. The loss of profits will amount to $60,000, as the company cleared $50,000 in 1898. This, together with the disgraceful condition into which the rolling stock has fallen, the cost of private detectives, the purchasing of newspapers, law expenses and minor outlays, will reach close to $200,000. We have taught them a lesson. We have shown them that when labor is united and determined, and has right on its side, it does not pay to antagonize it. Public sentiment is almost solid with us. Even in this winter weather the road doesn't pay, and unless they come to terms we will put up a fight next summer that will further sink them in a hole. Accept our thanks for your generous and practical aid."

The Journey.

You's gotter hab some trouble in dis rough ol' world of ours.
You's gotter fight de bumbly bee, sometimes to pick de flowers.
You's gwinter fin' a heap o' roughness in de rocky road.
Befo' you gets wha' you kin' res' and lay aside de load.
But be humble an' don't grumble,
'Case you sometimes slip and stumble,
An' seems to drap behin' de res' of all de hustlin throng.
Don' stop an' staht a-whinin'
An' a-whimerin' an' a-pinin',
But pick yoh feet up honey, an' go travelin' along.

You may hab fears o' troubles dat'll hit you hahd some day,
But dar's wusser boun' to ketch you ef you halts along de way.
You's gotter keep a-movin.' Some is fas' an' some is slow.
But all dat's looked foh from you is to do de bes' you know.
So don't you wait an' worry
Ef you falls down in yoh hurry,
Jes' pull yohse'f togedder as you hums er little song.
An' never min' de chaffin'
An' de hollerin' and de laughin'
But pick yoh feet up honey, an go travelin' along.

—WASHINGTON STAR.

The Poor and the Rich.

The poor. The rich. Will anybody stand up and say that it is best to have these two classes only in the community?

Isn't it better to have a great middling class, neither very poor nor very rich?

The wretchedly poor man is to be pitied. He is a slave to the lowest necessities of his nature. He cannot help others. He cannot help himself. We pity him. Perhaps the excessively rich should be pitied, too. No doubt they have their troubles. But the nation that can hold on to a great, prosperous middling class is the ideal nation. This is just what the founders of this Republic had in mind when they uttered the Declaration of Independence and framed the Constitution.

It remains with the people to say whether they will carry out the ideas of the founders of the nation or not. Things look bad. Giant monopolies are forming all over the land.

One of the most dreaded is the railroad monopoly.—*Boston Traveler.*

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The Dignity of Labor.

Labor, honest labor, is mighty and beautiful. Activity is the ruling element of our lives, and its highest relish, luxury and conquest, are the results of labor. We can imagine nothing without it. The noblest man on earth is he who puts his hands cheerfully and proudly to honest toil. Labor is a business and ordinance of God. Suspend labor and where are the glory and pomp of the world; the fruit fields and palaces, and the fashioning of matter for which men strive and wage war? Let the labor-scorner look to himself and see what are the trophies. From the crown of his head to the sole of his foot he is the debtor and slave of toil. The labor which he scorns has converted him into a statue and appearance of a man. Where gets he his apparel and equipage? Let labor answer.

Labor, which makes music in the factory, shop and mill, scorn not, man, who never yet earned a morsel of bread. Labor pities you, proud fool, and laughs you to scorn. You shall pass to dust forgotten, but labor will live on forever, glorious in its conquests and achievements.

Labor, the mighty magician, goes forth into a region uninhabited and a dreary waste; it views earnestly the scene so quiet in its desolation; then weaving its wonder-working hand, those bare hills and valleys smile with golden harvests. The furnace blazes, the anvil rings; the sound of the hammer and saw and the humming of the mighty engine are heard on every hand. The town appears. The mart of commerce, the hall of science, the temples of religion rear high their lofty towers, and far off regions make it their resort. Science enlists the elements of earth and the heavens in its service; art, awakening, clothes its strength with beauty; civilization smiles and liberty is glad; piety exults, for the voice of industry is heard on every side.

Workmen, walk worthily of your vocation. You have a noble calling. Disgrace it not. Stoop not from your lofty throne to defile yourself with intemperence, licentiousness or any form of evil. United labor, allied with virtue, true honor and worth, may look up to heaven and not blush; while all the worldly dignities prostituted to vice, will leave their owners without a corner in which to hide their shame. You will successfully prove the honor of toil by illustrating in your own person its alliance with a sober, righteous and godly life. The men of toil who work in a spirit of obedient, loving homage to God, do no less than cherubims and seraphims in their loftiest flights and holiest songs.

Labor united will achieve grander victories and hold wider sway than those won by the world's greatest generals. Their names will become tainted and their monuments crumble, but united labor converts battlefields, made red by the blood of brave man, into gardens, and erects monuments significant of better things. It rides in a chariot drawn by the advancing civilization. It writes with the lightning. It sits crowned as a queen in a thousand cities and towns, lifting hundreds and thousands of laboring people from the depths of poverty to bright, intelligent, virtuous and useful lives.

United labor sends up its roar of triumph from a million wheels, it glistens in the fabric of the loom, it rings and sparkles from the steel hammer, it glories in figures of beauty and grace, it speaks in words of power, it makes the sinewy arm strong with liberty and the poor man's heart rich with contentment. It crowns the swarthy brow with honor, dignity and peace; it brings comfort and joy to the poor man's hearthstone and places before every bright young mechanic of the country the brightest prospects of a nobler and higher life.

Where is the honest toiler who does not love a comfortable and happy home? But in the opinion of the writer, very few will ever be able to sit under their own home and fig tree except through the channels of trades unionism. So don't sit in hope with arms folded; fortune smiles on those who roll up their sleeves and put their shoulder to the wheel. You cannot dream yourself into a character. You must hammer and forge yourself one. To love and to labor is the object of living, yet how many think they live who neither love nor labor. The man or woman who feels above labor and despises the laborer shows a want of common sense and forgets that every article that is used is the product of more or less labor.

The noblest thing on earth is honest labor, skilled labor, and when well organized, will bring order out of chaos. It turns deadly bogs and swamps into grain-bearing fields, it rears cities, it adorns the earth with architectural monuments and beautifies them with works of art. It whitens the seas with the wings of commerce, it unites distant states with bands of railroads and brings foreign countries into direct communication by thousands of miles of telegraph wires.

Yes, labor was of divine origin, but God in that command did not intend that man should be doomed to a life of slavery to satisfy the greed of a few against the many. We believe the man who works at the bench, at the machine, at the press or at the forge is called as much as the minister of the gospel and should receive the respect that is due him.

No one should disgrace labor by simply taking anything he can get. Because God did not intend, when he said, "in the sweat of thy face thou shalt earn thy bread," that a man should labor in a slavish manner and not receive the just rewards for his labor, but that everyone should receive a living, and wherever honest toil fails in this respect, it shows there is something wrong. It is either upon the part of the employe, who may not be in a position to demand a living wage, or it may be on the part of the employer, who is not willing to live and let live. Whenever one agrees to labor for an amount that is not sufficient for himself and family, disgraces labor, does himself and family an injustice, and retards the progress of the community.

Workingmen, take this home with you and think over it. Let labor no longer be disgraced, but let every honest toiler come to the front and stand by the principles of united labor, and victory will be the result for the workingmen of this country.
—*"Carpenter" in Jacksonville Dispatch.*

Places Where Work is Dull.

Owing to local trade movements, suspension of building operations and other causes, carpenters and joiners are requested to stay away from the following places:

Birmingham, Alabama; Colorado Springs, Col.; Cripple Creek, Col.; Denver, Col.; Victor, Col.; Bloomington, Ill.; Canton, Ill.; Lincoln, Ill.; Alpena, Mich.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis Mo.; Butte, Mont.; Helena, Mont.; Omaha, Neb.; New Orange, N. J.; Buffalo, N.Y.; Oklahoma City, O.T.; Scranton, Pa.; Taylor, Pa.; Seattle, Wash.; Cleburne, Tex.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Asheville, N. C.; Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Charleston, S. C.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Savannah, Ga; Corsicana, Texas; Pueblo, Colo.; Iola, Kan.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; Mobile, Ala.; Salt Lake City, Utah.

Do not be deceived by advertisements in the Eastern or Western papers.

King Labor.

I reign where the anvil's music rings,
As it fashions the burnished steel;
I reign where the crystal fountain sings,
As it turns the ponderous wheel.

My realm is the ocean's billowy crest,
Where the ships of commerce plow:
My sway, where the wild bald eagles nest
On the mountain's craggy brow.

Dominion is mine where the palm tree holds
Its fronds and its fruitage high;
And plays with the tips of the fleecy folds
That lazily float the sky.

And jurisdiction is mine alone,
With neither a bond nor chain,
In the amber light of the tepid zone,
O'er the fields of golden grain.

My scepter is over the rock-bound ore,
In the hidden depths of earth;
And my hand must lift its treasured store,
Ere it has a passing worth.

And far to the north where the wild winds rage,
My empire spreads amain;
And there I bequeath my heritage
To him that loves my reign.

The rod of empire, too, I wield,
Where the tree of knowledge grows;
And over the heavenly favored field
Where the rose of Sharon blows.

Divine my right, since it is said,
In the book of faith and trust;
"By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread
Till thy dust returns to dust."

A monarch I, wheresoe'er you look,
From the torrids to the pole,
While others may rule o'er their little nook,
I reign o'er the boundless whole.
—*Denver News.*

British Workman's Ballad.

As a parody on Kipling's "Tommy Atkins," George R. Sims has written the following lines dealing with the English elections and the workingman. The sentiment applies as truly to the American wageworker and his exploiters:

I walked in a percesshin with a banner and a band,
And they said I was a noosance in 'Igh Olborn and the Strand;
I spouted at a meeting which was in Trafalgar square,
But they sent the cops to charge me and to clear me out of there.

Oh, it's "Demmygog" and "Sochulist," and "Damn the lazy lout,"
But it's "Bless the British workman," with the ballot box about.
The ballot box about, my lads, the ballot box about;
Oh, it's "Bless the British workman," with the ballot box about.

I struck for better wages, and they said I was a fool,
And the crafty hagitator merely used me as a tool;
And when the kids was starving and we hadn't sup nor bite,
They on y shrugged their shoulders, and they said it sarved me right.

For it's "Ruin to the country," and its wickedness and crime,
But it's "Sacred rights o' labor" just about election time.
Just about election time, my lads, just about election time;
Oh, it's "Sacred rights o' labor" just about election time.

I'm lazy and I'm 'ulking, and a noosance and a cuss,
And I sits on trade and commerce like a blessed inkybus,
I'm a-draggin' down the hempire and a swelling of the rates,
And a 'orny 'anded 'umbug what the hupper classes 'ates.

For it's "Workingmen are duffers," and "They're never worth a groat;"
But it's "British bone and sinew" when they wants your blooming vote,
They wants your blooming vote, my lads they wants your blooming vote;
Oh, it's "British bone and sinew" when they want your blooming vot

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Why Trade Unions are Efficacious.

Organized labor is the great industrial disciplinarian. It keeps its enlisted masses compact and ameliorates industrial conditions by presenting to the classes a well ordered front of unity, concord and progressive intent. Mr. Gladstone hailed the labor movement as the bulwark of modern democracy, and by championing John Burns, the great English labor leader (elected to Parliment), he recognized in the movement the salvation of the empire. Organized labor shows what society really is without its trappings. While advocating the generous privileges and opportunities to the oppressed of all nations, it has fought against the increasing degradation and displacement of American workmen by the importation and employment of cheap labor from foreign lands.

There is not an industry to-day which is not overcrowded with working people who vainly plead for an opportunity to work. Many emigrants are driven from the Old World by artihcial famines caused bythe vast holdings of the wealthy class, and titled families. It is the titled landgrabber who forces emigration by doubling the rents of the farmer and small land holder, evicting the patient, willing toiler, and driving the old or feeble to the workhouse.

The occupations of emigrants who arrive in this country are very varied. For the five years ending June 30th, 1898, the known professions comprised 9,140, and included musicians, teachers, clergymen, artists, sculptors, physicians, and actors. There were 205,448 who claimed to be skilled mechanics, including mariners, shoemakers, carpenters and joiners, tailors and dress-makers, miners, clerks, blacksmiths, masons, weavers, bakers, butchers, tobacco workers, barbers, and painters. The greater proportion of workers is to be found in the miscellaneous occupations. They represented 74.1 per cent., or 615,638 of the total, including 306,000 laborers, 161,000 servants, 101,000 farmers, 24,000 merchant dealers or peddlers. Of course there is a large class of emigrants termed "birds of passage," who remain only temporarily in the United States, returning to their foreign homes after having earned sufficient to keep them in comfort for a season. Along the Canadian border they pass to and fro daily, while those from Europe come here in the spring and go back in the fall. The number of such cannot be determined, but it is believed to be very large.

Trades unions, the outcome of organized labor, are endeavoring, by having undesirable immigration restricted, to put a stop to this, thereby improving the condition of the laboring classes generally. It is reported by 154 unions that in [six] years 17,322 members were displaced by emigrants; and 97 organizations having a membership of 22,318 declared that the term of employment of these members was materially lessened, with a resulting decrease in wage-earnings by the surplusage of alien labor overcrowding the trades. Decrease in wages through surplusage of labor causes strikes.

Many people are as indifferent to the effect of a strike as they are to the cause. They hear that the printers are on strike, or it may be the street railroad employes or one of the building trades; they read that some thousands of cloakmakers or capmakers or knee pants makers are on strike, and ease their conscience of any further inquiry by remarking "are those east-siders striking again?" never caring for the cause, never dreaming of the effect. Employers are often unscrupulous in the advantage they take of emigrant labor, forcing out tried and faithful employes, and introducing emigrant labor on account of its cheapness. Only by restrictions on emigration can labor dissatisfaction be allayed and strikes become a thing of the past. Organized labor as a disciplinarian has been so far most efficacious. It has already compelled great department stores to treat their employes equitably. It fights for light, airy rooms; seats for the sales people; reform in the system of fines; vacations with pay, and recompense for overtime.

It entitles the American workingwoman to the same protection in her attempts at bread winning which the American man receives, and does not recognize, as many believe it does, sex distinction. With such conditions there is little call for dissatisfaction or strike; it prevails in the foundry, in the paint shop, in the tailoring establishment, in the contractor's yard, in the print shop, and wherever the welfare of the workingman is looked after by a trades union. In such places the labor is skilled, intelligent and faithful, and the natural result is prosperity.

The greatest enemy that organized labor has to contend with is ignorance. Trades people, small merchants, manufacturers and contractors are ignorant of the beneficent results of a trades union.

Potter Palmer, the multi-millionaire, for ten years made as desperate a fight against organized labor as ever was made by mortal man. It cost him more than $1,000,000 to realize that there was no labor so skilled, so intelligent, so faithful as that which was governed by an organization whose laws recognized that employers have rights which labor must respect, and whose officials are well balanced, level-headed men, who can distinguish between real and imaginary grievances. Mr. Palmer says: "When the men in my mills first organized and sent their committee to me to discuss questions at issue between us, my indignation at their presumption was unbounded, and I discharged them all and precipitated a strike. I employed non-union labor, and in ten years I had transformed one of the best paying plants in the West into an almost hopeless wreck. Everything went wrong. Men got drunk, machinery broke down, product was returned, orders turned down, expense increased, and revenue diminished until one was unable to meet the other. I finally realized my mistake and corrected it, and I now employ none but organized labor, and never have the least trouble, each believing that the one has no right to oppress the other."

This fight by Mr. Palmer was the result of ignorance. The men that he employed in place of union labor were to a large extent ignorant men, drunkards, a menace to their employer's interests, criminal and incompetent. Other large manufacturers besides Mr. Palmer, and many of the great trusts and monopolies have realized the vital importance to communities of trades unions.—*Exchange.*

The Careless Orator.

An orator in Missouri got off the following: "We live in a land of high mountains and high taxes, low wages, big, crooked rivers and crooked statesmen, big lakes and big strikes big drunks and big pumpkins, big men with pumpkin heads, silver streams that gambol in the mountains, and pious politicians that gamble in the night, roaring cataracts and roaring orators, fast horses and fast young men, sharp lawyers, sharp financiers, and sharp nosed gossips, fertile plains that lie like sheets of water, and thousands of newspapers that lie like thunder."—*Argonaut.*

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The London Letter.

BY THOMAS REECE.

A LARGE number of governmental returns are just out from the Labor department of the Board of Trade, and although they are the latest issued they cover the year 1898. The report on trade unions shows that at December of that year there were just five carpenters and joiners' unions in the United Kingdom. Three of these were large national societies and two were minute local ones. The Amalgamated Societies had 744 branches, 56,634 members and $895,740 in reserve; the Associated Societies (of Scotland) had 168 branches, 9,331 members and $85,985 in funds, while the General Union had 209 branches, 6,684 members and $38,650. The two little societies were the Northampton Local Operative Carpenters with fifteen members and the Perseverance Carpenters of London with 407 on its rolls.

—

Another delayed return deals with the strike and lockout of 1898, and affords interesting analysis. There were altogether 711 disputes, embracing directly and indirectly 253,907 men or women and causing a total loss of over fifteen million working days. Out of these 183 disputes, affecting in the gross 16,684 individuals and covering a total of 379,170 working days, are allotted to the building trades. Upwards of a score of these disputes intimately concerned the carpentry and joinery trades.

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The biggest of these was the two days' strike at Edinburgh and Leith. No fewer than 1,445 craftsmen came out on April 15th against a proposed reduction in the extra rates for overtime. In the previous year mutual conferences had removed all troubles except this one, which had been hanging about for over six months. After the two days, however, the employers gave in and agreed to continue paying the old rates.

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The next largest was in Bradford and the surrounding district. On May 2d, 800 carpenters and joiners struck for a raise in wages from 16 to 17 cents per hour and a reduction in the winter hours of labor. On June 6th the advance was granted upon the men agreeing to waive the winter hours question.

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On the same date in May, 300 carpenters struck at York for an advance in wages from 15 to 17 cents per hour. They had a longer spell out, as it was not until September 2d that the men returned to work at a rate of 16½ cents per hour. A couple of days later in May another batch of 300 carpenters struck at Reading for a 55½ hour week and 16 cents per hour. In the last week in May an agreement was arrived at by which the men received the 16-cent rate and a portion of the reduction in hours.

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An important though smaller combined strike and lock-out occurred about the same time at Hartlepool. The men at one firm refused to fix prepared joinery which had been made under unfair conditions. The firm belonged to the local association of employers, and when its employes struck it appealed to the association, with the result that a general lockout was ordered thoughout the town, nearly a hundred carpenters being concerned. The trouble ended on June 18th, when, the strikers having found work in other quarters, the obnoxious firm withdrew from the employers' association and the association declared the lockout off.

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Another sample of dispute broke out at Hull in March and lasted for eight weeks. The joiners claimed work which was being done by cabinet makers at a lower rate of pay. In the end it was agreed that joiners should henceforward always fix this disputed work. Again, when the concreters' laborers struck at Leeds because they objected to work with non-union concreters' laborers, the joiners on the same job came out after five weeks in sympathy, with the result that this brought the trouble to an end suddenly, the troublesome laborers agreeing to join the union of their trade.

—

Prepared joinery was the occasion of another strike about the same time in Leicester. The joiners refused to fix doors unless they were given proof as to the fairness of their manufacture. After ten days the employers did this tremendous thing, and the men being satisfied returned to work. The same city was later on in the year visited by another dispute over this same question of prepared joinery, but the matter, after hovering dangerously near a general lockout, was amicably settled, as also was an allied question of working with non-unionists.

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The remaining disputes were just ordinary, generally over an increase of one or two cents per hour, and generally ending successfully.

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So much for the information contained in these belated Blue Books—and now to more up-to-date matter.

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Secretary F. Chandler, in common with a great many more thinking men, see in the hostilities that are now proceeding in Africa a menace to the run of prosperous trade which this kingdom has for the last year or two been enjoying, and which has had so excellent a result in the vastly improved unionization of the workers.

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The Amalgamated Society has taken into its ranks a little local independent union in Limerick known as the Ancient Order of Carpenters and Joiners.

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The General Union members have rejected the proposal for a set of four district organizers, which was drawn up by the Executive in order to meet the views of those members who were in favor of a new system of organizers. The ground is now open again for suggestions.

—

This same union has to deplore the death of its highly capable and esteemed general-president, Richard Griffiths, who has fallen a victim to the present epidemic of enteric fever. He had been but a few days re-elected to his post. He will be succeeded by David Frazer, who stood second to him upon the ballot totals.

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Strikes are in progress at Newport and amongst the ship joiners of Cardiff, Barry, Penarth and district. Shipwrights' apprentices are being used on joiners' work in connection with this latter dispute, and the question of the legitimacy of this is being discussed by the Engineering and Ship-building Trades' Federation.

Be Careful What You Say.

In speaking of a person's fault
Pray don't forget your own;
Remember those with homes of glass,
Should seldom throw a stone.
If we have nothing else to do
But talk of those who sin
'Tis better we commence at home,
And from that point begin.

We have no right to judge a man
Until he's fairly tried;
Should we not like his company,
We know the world is wide.
Some may have faults—and who have not?
The old as well as the young;
Perhaps we may, for naught we know,
Have fifty to their one.

Then let us all when we commence
To slander friend or foe,
Think of the harm the word may do
To those who little know,
Remember curses, sometimes, like
Our chickens, "roost at home,"
Don't speak of other's faults until
We have none of our own.

The Agitator.

It is the very greatest folly in the world for an agitator to be content with a partial success. It destroys his cause. He fades instantly. You cannot see him. He becomes part of the corrupt and contented public. His business is to make others demand good administration. He must never reap, but always sow. Let him leave the reaping to others. Such men as Wendell Phillips were not extravagant. They were practical men. Their business was to get heard. They used vitriol, but they were dealing with the hide of the rhinoceros.—*J. J. Chapman in Atlantic.*

Labor News of the World.

THE building trades of Toledo are agitating for a general eight-hour workday.

CINCINNATI wood carvers are jubilant because they obtained an increase in wages.

MORE than 1200 cigarmakers are on strike in Boston for the betterment of their condition.

THE Union Patternmakers of Chicago, Ill., have decided to demand a nine-hour day after April 1st.

THERE is a great general strike of textile workers in Bohemia, Austria, for a common work-day of ten hours.

ONLY firms paying the recognized printers' scale are allowed to submit bids for doing city printing in New York.

OVER 4,000 workmen in six large cigarette factories in Cairo, Egypt, have gone on strike for an increase in wages.

A GREAT national railway strike is expected in England owing to the demand of the railway workers for the eight-hour day.

SIXTEEN co-operative bakeries in Scotland have a capital of over $350,000 and a business of over $3,000,000 a year.

THREE San Francisco firms have locked out their cloakmakers because of their refusal to leave the Cloakmakers' Union.

MOST of the boilermakers of Milwaukee are on strike to enforce a nine-hour workday and to get a minimum of $2.75 a day in wages.

THE Aldermen of Toledo, Ohio, have decided unanimously that none but union bricklayers shall be employed on sewer construction in the city.

THE Ministers and the Trades Assembly of St. Paul, Minn., have agreed to hold monthly meetings for the public discussion of labor problems.

SIX hundred operatives of the American Hide and Leather Company Tanneries, at Lowell, Mass. have struck for an advance of wages.

FIVE hundred miners at the Bryson Coal and Coke Company's mines, near Taswell, Tenn., have struck for an increase of 10 per cent. in wages.

EMPLOYEES of the Burlington Railroad have launched a movement to have that road give them a pen-

sion system similar to that recently established by the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg.

STEAMSHIP companies are said to be placarding Southern Europe with announcements that the $35,000,000 New York tunnel will give employment to thousands of men at good wages.

AN English commission is engaged in investigating the automatic coupling of railroad cars. The percentage of injury and death caused by the present system has been so great that a reform is demanded.

MORE than 300 workwomen in cigarette factories in Chiasse, in the Ticino, Switzerland, have struck against a reduction of wages. The proposed wages would give each woman about twenty-five cents for eleven hours' work.

THE officials of the Wabash Railroad have refused to meet the heads of the Railroad brotherhoods on the subject of an increase of wages for their employees, but have promised to consider the matter and give an answer "as soon as possible."

THE National Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America has levied an assessment of 25 cents monthly for the support of the strikers in the Southwest, who for nearly a year past have been fighting the Big Four Coal Company for an advance in wages.

THERE are 80,000 coal miners on strike in Austria. Most of them are workers in the Bohemian mines, though the movement began in Syria and Corinthia. The men want the eight-hour workday, recognition of the union, and monthly wage payments in cash.

THE carpenters of Southbridge, Mass., are making arrangements to organize a union with the object of having uniform hours of work. Ten and twelve hours a day is the present rule, and the men hope by united effort and perfect organization to secure a reduction.

THE Antwerp metal-workers' strike is assuming serious proportions. The men who are on strike and locked out now number 2,000. The Red Star steamer Southwark is unable to make its usual sailing to New York for need of repairs. All the repair shops are closed.

BY a vote of 468 to 50, the French Chamber of Deputies decreed the enforcement of the ten-hour law. There will be 157,169 establishments affected. They employ 1,110,325 men, 633,195 women and 433,637 children. Almost 80 per cent. of the French industrial workers come under the provisions of this act.

IT IS reported from Halifax, N.S. that the Executive Council of the Provincial Miners' Association has decided to demand an increase of wages to date from May 1st next. The advance is five cents per ton on coal mined and ten per cent. on the pay of other labor employed. All the coal mine operators have been notified, and the miners' representatives request an answer by March 20th.

POOLE, the famous London tailor, patriotically offered to make gratis and bestow a hundred uniforms on the London Volunteers who may go out to South Africa. The patriotic offer won much public applause. But the cheers came too soon, for it turns out that Poole has got into trouble with his trades-union workmen for attempting to compel them to work at these uniforms at less than union wages.

MILLERAND, the French Minister of Commerce, is a firm believer, evidently, in the necessity of energetically enforcing old laws before agitating for new ones. He has issued a very stringent circular to the factory inspectors to see whether or not there are any complaints. The inspectors are also ordered to act in conjunction with trade union representatives and with the secretaries of the labor bureaus.

OWING to the fact that 90,000 coal miners are on strike in the Austrian Empire, there is a lack of coal, and many factories have been compelled to close down. The government is keenly alive to the danger of national disintegration owing to race antipathies, and is making efforts to secure arbitration of the dispute. Workingmen of other trades and other countries are sending donations to the strikers.

THE Arnot and Landrus, Pa., miners' strike of eight months ended last week by the miners getting their twelve and one-half per cent advance and winning their strike. All get their work back again without any discrimination. Those that were evicted go back to their homes again in Arnot and Landrus. There is general rejoicing by the miners, the citizens and business men that the conflict is ended and that work has been resumed.

THE rug factory at Millmay, a village several miles east of Vineland, N. J., has fallen into the hands of the workmen, who were forced to take the manufactory to save their wages, amounting in all to $952, owed them by the former proprietor. The workmen took the stock, worth about $900, and formed a co-operative association. They elected W. A. Hardy, of Vineland, president. Parties in Philadelphia are furnishing raw material, and the factory is running on a successful basis.

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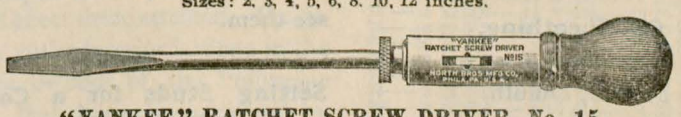
Other Tools are very good Tools, but—

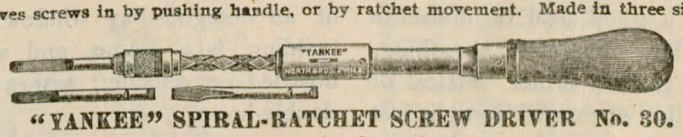
"YANKEE" TOOLS are better.

"YANKEE" RATCHET SCREW DRIVER, No. 10.
Sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 inches.

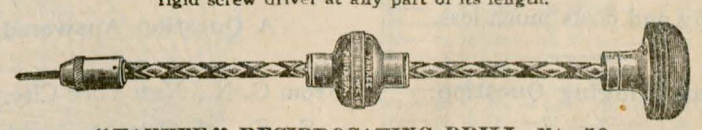


"YANKEE" RATCHET SCREW DRIVER, No. 15.
Slim blade, with finger turn, for light work. Sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5 inches.

"YANKEE" SPIRAL-RATCHET SCREW DRIVER, No. 20.
Drives screws in by pushing handle, or by ratchet movement. Made in three sizes.



"YANKEE" SPIRAL-RATCHET SCREW DRIVER No. 30.
Drives or takes out screws by pushing on handle, or by ratchet movement. Can be used as rigid screw driver at any part of its length.



"YANKEE" RECIPROCATING DRILL, No. 50.
For drilling metals and all kinds of woods. Chuck will hold drills 3-16 inch diameter or less.

"YANKEE" AUTOMATIC DRILL, No. 40.
For boring wood for setting screws, brads, nails, etc., can be used in hard or soft wood without splitting. Pushing on handle revolves drill Each drill has 8 drill points in magazine inside handle as shown in cut below.

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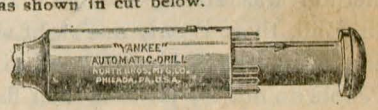

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CRAFT PROBLEMS

(This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft organization.
Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.
Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.)

Wanted—A Snow Plow.

From W. P., Green Bay, Wis.

I want to make a snow-plow to be drawn by one horse, to clean off snow from a narrow sidewalk. Perhaps some fellow-chip can help me.

Satisfied With It.

From Willis B., Detroit.

I think the plan of half-truss roof shown by J. S. N., of Pittsburg, a very good one. At first sight I thought it threw too much strain on the end of the lookout, until I considered the value of the upright stud, which transfers a large portion of the weight to the inside of the lookout piece and the joists. The scheme is all right and may be relied upon to do its work faithfully.

Bowling Alley Floor.

From T. B., Toronto, Can.

If W. B. G., in November number of CARPENTER, will glue his bowling alley stuff together, he will make the best job of it. The proper way is to start with a centre strip, then work from both sides. This allows the work to continue without a break. Nails or screws are objectionable in many ways.

On Sheathing.

From T. P. Mc., Duluth.

H. S. P., Fort Worth, should keep the joints of his vertical sheathing tight and well nailed, and the work is just as strong and as effective as if put up on the wall diagonally. There is a good deal of nonsense about this diagonal sheathing. Boarding put on either vertical or horizontally, when well done, is just as good and as strong as if done diagonally and costs much less.

That Bridging Question.

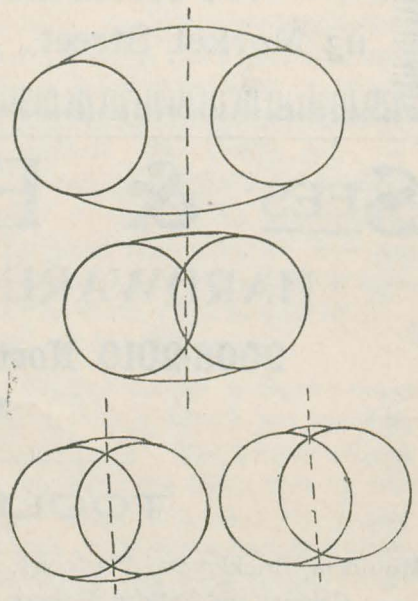
From Nolan, Louisville.

The architect was right when he desired R. A. B. to put in his bridging edgewise instead of on its flat; though, in the case in point, either method was strong enough. But, after all, there is only one right way and it is always best to keep to it. People do not lay joists on their flat; they stand them on edge. The same rule and the same reason apply to bridging.

Forming Ovals.

From Fred. K. L.

An oval is not exactly an ellipse but is a figure approaching in shape nearly to that of an ellipse. For many practical purposes the oval answers just as well as an ellipse, and is much more readily constructed. The diagrams shown at Fig. 2, are ovals and are all drawn with the compass, by first drawing two circles as shown, and then connecting them with a part of a larger circle as shown. The radius for the larger



circle may be of such length as may be required to suit the work in hand, but its centre must always be equidistant from the centres of the smaller circles, as shown by the dotted lines in the diagrams. The smaller circles must, of course, be described to the proper size required and at such distance from each other as to regulate the dimensions wanted. Perhaps other readers of the CARPENTER may have some better methods of forming ovals than this, if so, I am sure we, the readers, would be pleased to see them.

Setting Studs for a Corner of Bay Window.

From R., Toledo.

Will some one send a sketch of how to place the studs at the corner of an octagon bay window. The building is a frame, and will be boarded on outside; sashes to be double-hung.

A Question Answered.

From G. N., New York City.

S. F., of Oswego, could easily get in his semi-circular glass if he had made his sashes with a groove in the rebate, into which one edge of the glass is pushed far enough to admit of the other edge of the glass slipping into the rebate, when it can be moved back from the groove until it fits in its place properly. Care must be taken to have the groove large enough to allow of the glass to move in and out easily, or the glass will get fractured.

Stair Baluster and Rail with Wavy Newel and Balusters.

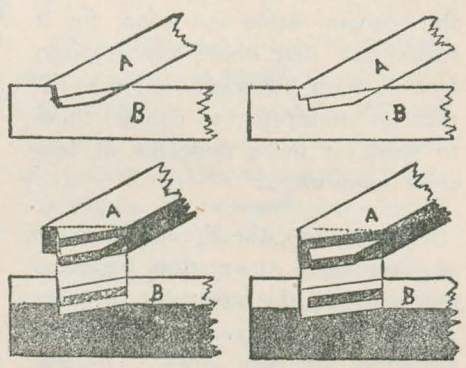
From Chip, Omaha.

I am to build a stair with a sort of spiral or wavy newel and balusters, and not having seen anything of the kind would be pleased to have some fellow chip submit a design or two of this kind of stair finish.

Framing Timbers.

From J. G. McK., Milwaukee.

The designs shown by T. R., of La Crosse, will serve his purpose very well. The methods are English, and more work is done on



them than is necessary. The foot of the slanting timber need not have a double shoulder, though a tenon may be useful in order to prevent the strut from slipping edgewise. I submit two methods, which I think are just as strong as the ones described in December CARPENTER, and that can be framed with much less work, an important matter these days.

A Curious Puzzle.

From Willie B.

A man in our shop, the other day showed me a curious puzzle in the shape of a stick about 1 inch square and 5 or 6 inches long, made of two pieces of wood—walnut and pine—dovetailed in the middle of its length; with the dovetail showing on two of the corners only. I have been trying to find out how the trick was done but have not been able, and the man will not tell us. Does any reader of the CARPENTER know how it is done, and if so will he publish the way for the benefit of myself and others?

To Make Fence Posts Last.

From Dan. Van B., East Orange, N. J.

The life of a fence post is dependent largely on the kind of ground in which it is planted. Some kinds of sand will actually burn, so to speak, the bottom of the post, while other kinds seem to preserve it. Chestnut should stand well in yellow clay or in fine sandy loam. A good way to render a post impervious to rot is to soak it in hot fish oil. Dipping in hot newly slaked lime will also lengthen the life of a post. The chemical character of the ground, however, may counteract these precautions.

An Excellent Suggestion.

From Joe J.

I find lots of good things in the CARPENTER and am impressed with the idea that it is doing a good work, and helping with a strong hand to "up-lift" the every day workman, in assisting him to help himself and by ably championing his cause against the natural oppressors of his race. I have thought for some time that the area of its usefulness might be extended if a few simple instructions on wood carving were published from time to time, as many carpenters are called upon now and again to do little jobs of carving, and if they possessed the required knowledge and skill to do this kind of work tastefully and speedily, it would enlarge their opportunities and probably enable them to command a higher rate of pay. I mention this so that my fellow readers may have an opportunity of thinking the matter over and giving the result of their thoughts. To help the matter along I will offer occasional designs of a simple nature for carving, if the editor deems them worthy of a place in his excellent journal. I think we all who read CARPENTER owe it something in the way of contributions of this kind, and there are none of us so poor that we cannot contribute something that will help our fellow workmen a bit. If we cannot answer a question or solve a problem we can certainly ask a question, and sometimes a very simple question may lead up to an important matter.

(We shall be much pleased to receive suggestions or designs from any of our members in wood-carving or any other subject that will be of interest to our many readers.—ED.)

Finding the Number of Studs, Joists, etc.

From W. McD.

I would like to know if any brother chip can give a quicker or a better method for figuring the number of studs and joists for a building than the one I am going to describe. Where joists or studs are to be placed 16 inch centres, my method is to get the length of building wall in feet and then drop off one-quarter of this, and the balance will be the number of studs required. Suppose a building measures 40 x 20 feet, then we have 120 feet if we measure all around the building, namely, two forties for the sides and two twenties for the ends. Now deduct from 120 feet one-quarter, which would be 30 feet and this would leave a balance of 90 feet which would be the number of studs required to go all around the building if placed 16 inches from

centre to centre; but one more stud must be added for the finishing end. This is simple and the number of studs for any building when the size is known, may be estimated mentally in a few minutes by anyone able to put two and two together properly. Partitions may be estimated in like manner and this will allow for double studs at door openings. The number of joists for any given building may be found almost instantly by this method, but one extra joist for finishing must always be allowed when making an estimate. I am aware that some workmen when counting for studs for the outside walls of a building allow one stud for every foot of length there is in the walls, which is supposed to provide double studs at all openings and all corners, but this is too much, and in these days of close competition such estimating, is likely to bring the estimators' figures too high. Now if any reader has a better and a quicker method of finding the number of studs, joists, etc., than this I should like to hear of it.

A New Dovetail.

From V. L., Newark, N. J.

I send you a cut of a new method of dovetailing which was recently invented in England, and ask fellow readers their opinion of it. Is it any advantage over the good old method?

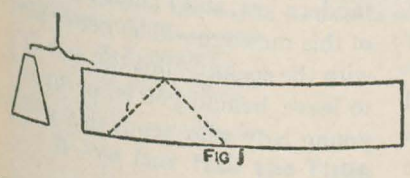


FIG 1

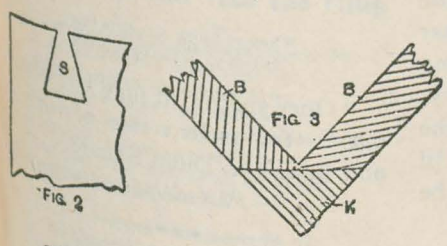


FIG. 2 FIG. 3

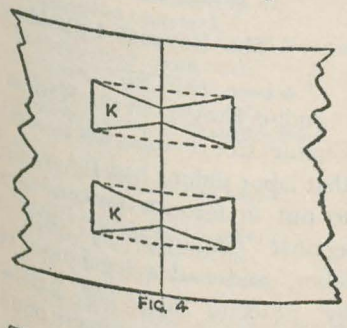


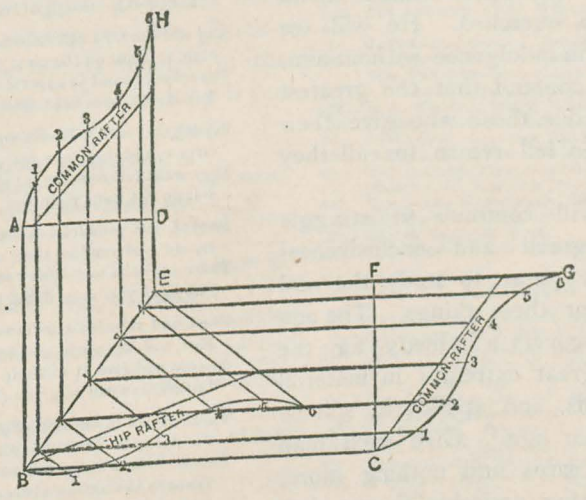
FIG. 4

The joints of the box or drawer are first mitred, and the dovetail marked off and cut to correspond with a dovetailed key. Fig. 1 shows two views of a dovetailed piece of wood; Fig. 2 an undercut slot through the mitered edge of a board; Fig. 3 represents, in section, the completed point, Fig. 4 being a completed corner view of the same. In carrying this scheme the ends of the boards B, B, are mitered, after which dovetailed grooves or slots, *s*, are cut as shown in Fig. 2; the slots may be cut in each board separately, or when the boards are held together at the point, as shown at Fig. 3. Dovetailed pieces of hardwood, such as shown at Fig. 1, are then inserted in the dovetail mortice, nicely fitted and glued in the slots, and when dressed off flush show a dovetail on both boards, as shown at *k*, *k*, and the corner will be held tightly together.

Curve of Hip Rafter.

From T. B., Toledo:

The method of obtaining the curve and length of a hip rafter shown by M. J. M. in December Number, is right enough in its way, but

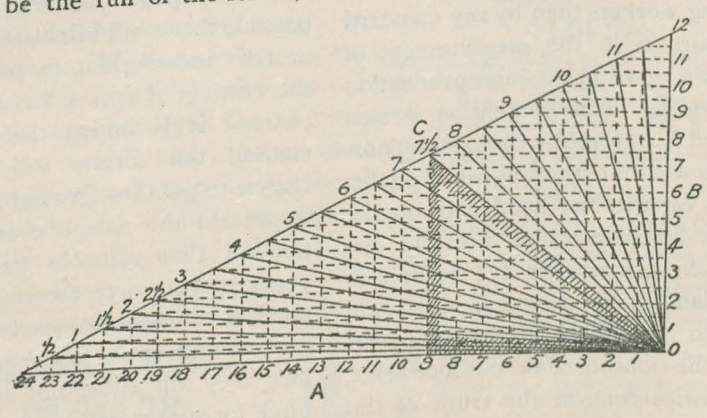


rather prosy. I send a method which I have used for years, and which is shown in "Practical Carpenter." It is a quite true method. This shows an open rafter, but it will of course answer for any shape of rafter. The method of working it is easily understood, so that I will not fill space by going over it. The curves and cuts are correct.

Treads and Risers.

From "An Old Stairbuilder," Trenton, N. J.

For the edification of L. De F. C., Winnipeg, I submit the following: See the diagram attached. Suppose A to be the run of the stairs; B



the rise, and C, the inclination. As the angle of ascent will vary with circumstances, the following treads will determine the right inclination for different kinds of buildings. For public buildings, make tread 14 inches; for first-class dwellings tread to be 12 inches; for second-class dwellings tread to be 11 inches; for third-class dwellings tread to be 9 inches. The illustration or diagram shows the proportion of the tread to the rise, for stairs having a rise from half an inch to 12 inches, and a tread from 1 inch to 24 inches in width The manner of working it is shown at the shaded lines, where a 7½-inch rise shows a 9-inch tread. The rise is formed on the line C, and the tread on the line A.

Wood-Carving by Filipinos.

There stands in the old walled city of Manila a church whose rare beauty should win it a place among the famed temples of the world. It is the church of St. Ignatius of Loyola, and as the name would indicate, was erected by the Jesuit fathers. The ten years that elapsed between 1879 and 1889 were consumed in its construction, and a success that was truly artistic crowned the effort of a decade. The exterior is neither imposing nor artistic, but it was on the interior that effort was centered, and few structures in the world can boast of the perfect harmony of effect there attained. Practically the entire interior is done in the native hardwoods of the Philippine Islands, that have been carved by master hands. A remarkable fact in connection with the work is that it was done by natives. The designs were all made in Europe, and every credit is due the workmen who so closely followed their models. This incident illustrates a peculiar trait in the Filipinos. They lack originality, but they are wonderful imitators. Give their carvers a model and they will duplicate to perfection. Let their painters see a picture and they will reproduce it on their own instruments.—*National Builder.*

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending January 31, 1899.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	$164 60	133	$5 60	269	$10 05	411	$10 40
2	44 50	134	13 00	271	1 00	412	6 60
3	12 00	135	23 70	272	7 40	414	9 80
4	113 80	136	28 60	273	19 10	416	42 70
5	43 60	137	7 00	274	30 60	418	3 95
6	12 80	138	38 50	275	14 40	419	43 20
7	168 20	139	27 20	276	16 60	420	5 75
8	11 50	140	14 80	277	49 50	421	1 00
9	19 80	141	23 70	278	32 45	422	1 75
10	174 00	142	40 97	279	37 20	423	7 50
11	68 65	143	2 20	280	3 20	424	5 60
12	163 90	144	26 00	281	50 60	425	3 00
13	91 20	145	11 40	282	16 40	426	4 00
14	9 60	146	40 80	283	11 20	427	63 00
15	12 20	147	3 35	285	36 60	428	6 40
16	42 40	148	26 55	286	17 80	429	63 10
17	6 80	149	4 40	287	3 00	430	10 00
18	6 85	150	9 40	288	19 35	431	10 00
19	52 70	151	22 00	289	1 75	432	18 00
20	7 35	153	9 20	290	8 60	433	18 20
21	22 80	155	16 20	292	3 20	434	5 80
22	142 30	156	4 60	293	7 15	435	10 00
23	34 25	158	9 30	295	3 40	436	10 00
24	23 00	159	16 00	297	8 25	437	7 85
25	23 60	160	4 40	299	23 60	438	12 25
26	27 00	161	23 90	300	8 00	439	6 75
27	23 60	162	9 20	301	30 40	440	19 70
28	27 30	163	15 80	302	23 00	441	15 00
29	76 50	164	15 00	303	7 40	442	3 00
30	19 30	165	72 60	304	16 80	443	10 00
31	31 40	166	12 20	305	75 00	444	21 30
32	5 75	167	53 80	307	3 60	445	10 00
33	101 50	168	14 40	308	12 60	446	12 00
34	18 90	169	24 60	309	210 60	447	10 00
35	7 20	170	4 00	310	6 80	448	10 40
36	37 70	171	11 60	311	40 00	450	10 00
37	3 20	172	14 25	312	14 55	451	17 60
38	5 40	173	2 20	313	18 55	452	10 00
39	12 80	174	28 60	314	20 25	453	103 20
41	7 20	175	15 20	315	8 40	454	10 00
42	16 40	176	22 50	316	5 40	455	10 00
43	117 00	177	24 80	317	24 90	456	10 00
44	11 00	178	6 20	318	26 20	458	10 00
45	34 00	179	19 20	320	5 60	459	10 00
46	11 30	180	11 80	321	10 60	460	5 65
47	44 00	181	102 20	322	33 35	461	10 00
48	5 20	182	6 20	323	2 60	462	2 00
49	50 80	183	27 60	324	50	463	10 00
50	7 40	184	14 40	325	107 80	464	40 30
51	52 40	186	9 80	327	5 80	465	10 00
52	34 20	187	5 80	328	22 50	466	10 00
54	28 20	189	27 70	329	32 50	467	8 80
55	201 20	190	15 10	330	6 00	468	25 40
56	17 60	191	13 40	331	2 75	469	10 00
57	4 00	192	4 20	332	8 20	471	41 00
58	231 45	193	20 60	333	11 95	473	43 00
59	13 00	194	5 60	334	5 00	474	4 00
60	10 20	195	4 20	335	7 40	476	76 70
61	42 00	196	13 20	336	14 40	478	54 20
62	96 40	198	7 20	337	4 40	482	18 60
63	22 60	199	36 00	338	9 80	483	78 70
64	33 40	200	62 80	339	35 20	486	18 80
65	17 60	201	22 40	340	50	490	34 40
66	10 40	202	31 20	342	2 60	493	32 80
67	7 10	203	15 40	343	11 40	495	15 20
68	4 00	204	2 85	344	6 20	499	10 00
69	37 20	205	4 80	345	6 15	507	10 60
70	10 20	206	49 40	346	4 20	509	45 80
71	3 60	207	22 20	347	9 25	513	36 80
72	39 80	208	14 10	348	12 00	515	39 40
73	108 00	209	18 60	349	12 40	521	22 60
74	30 45	210	9 00	351	13 80	522	16 35
75	37 75	211	65 20	352	15 90	526	39 60
77	19 60	212	13 60	353	14 00	534	8 70
78	3 25	213	4 00	355	15 40	547	31 80
79	4 60	214	9 00	356	4 60	554	2 00
80	25 00	216	5 40	357	15 20	563	2 75
81	13 60	217	3 00	358	4 60	564	15 20
82	8 60	218	9 60	359	43 95	567	31 75
83	12 20	219	13 00	360	8 80	568	6 40
84	9 20	220	9 00	361	33 70	578	5 40
85	11 85	221	4 00	362	17 60	592	25 75
87	92 70	222	20 05	363	7 80	593	14 95
88	5 40	223	13 00	364	10 80	599	14 60
89	17 20	224	34 50	365	19 20	603	3 40
90	23 00	225	16 40	366	9 50	605	3 60
91	25 35	226	12 70	367	10 80	606	8 10
92	20 35	227	9 70	368	10 20	611	9 00
93	41 25	228	14 60	370	6 20	612	7 40
94	8 50	229	4 40	371	2 20	616	10 40
95	13 00	230	7 40	372	8 00	617	50
96	40 80	231	14 90	373	3 60	628	5 40
97	4 60	233	90 00	375	158 00	629	2 20
98	54 30	236	4 80	376	10 00	637	7 70
99	2 10	237	12 20	377	9 30	638	7 40
100	16 20	238	19 15	378	7 00	639	29 45
101	2 00	239	20 70	380	2 40	640	50
102	14 30	240	12 60	381	23 40	652	20 90
103	34 90	241	55 80	382	26 00	657	10 60
104	4 00	242	18 00	383	7 50	658	4 20
105	14 00	243	2 80	384	25 60	659	16 40
107	15 00	245	9 50	385	5 40	661	13 00
109	60 40	246	10 80	386	37 95	667	8 00
110	62 70	247	24 00	387	7 20	676	6 50
111	25 50	248	8 00	388	9 00	678	8 80
112	77 30	249	13 10	389	29 60	687	10 00
113	6 15	250	8 00	390	13 60	692	9 95
114	39 00	251	15 20	391	16 00	696	7 35
115	48 20	252	11 90	393	12 20	698	7 60
116	24 40	253	9 00	394	16 25	703	3 90
118	22 40	254	22 40	395	8 00	704	7 20
119	35 00	255	11 20	396	21 60	712	5 40
120	6 60	256	15 50	397	9 73	714	9 20
121	10 80	257	86 70	398	14 30	715	48 75
122	17 60	258	19 20	399	7 05	716	22 00
123	16 65	259	7 60	400	4 30	717	6 90
124	12 95	260	17 40	401	23 80	723	15 60
125	46 50	261	9 20	402	12 35	726	19 30
126	8 20	262	4 60	403	14 20	731	15 20
127	24 00	263	7 00	404	7 20	739	3 10
129	8 00	264	29 20	406	7 00	746	5 60
130	9 60	265	9 00	407	3 80	750	31 70
131	93 20	266	2 60	408	7 60	785	2 50
132	139 80	268	9 20	409	10 00	786	4 30

Total $11 152 75

PATRONIZE our advertisers.

Progress.

Progress? We boast of progress? Progress whither? From the slavery of the auction-block and cat-o'-nine-tails to that of the great industrial system, where souls as well as bodies are bought and sold; where wealth is created as by the magic wand of a genie or the touch of gold-accursed King Midas, while thousands and tens of thousands beg in God's great name for the poor privilege of wearing out their wretched lives in the brutal treadmill,—to barter their blood for a scanty crust of black bread—and beg in vain; then finding the world against them, turn their hands against the world,—become recruits to the great army of crime. From the child-like simplicity, where man saw and adored the Deity in all His works, heard His laughter in the ripple of the stream, His voice in the thunderstorm and saw His anger in the writhen bolt, to the present age of skepticism, where he can see his Creator nowhere, and, blinder than his barbarian ancestors—knowing more of process but less of principles—protests that force is the only Demiurgus, dead matter the only immortal.

Progress towards Greatness! Greatness of what? Certainly not of the individual, for the present conditions tend toward mediocrity. Greatness of the State? What does eternity know of States that to promote their welfare immortal souls should be sacrificed? Why toil and travail, suffer and sin for toy balloons which destiny will whistle down the winds?

There are entirely too many self-commissioned watchmen, who sit at ease in their boxes and cry all's well,—meaning thereby that it is so with them; too many seers who look into their own cozy back parlors and imagine that they are standing on a Mirza Hill and reading the riddle of human life; too many listening enchanted to their own sweet voices and mistaking the sound for a world-wide pæan of praise, or at least the drowsy hum of human content. Such are blind Neroes who complacently fiddle while Rome is, if not actually burning, yet filled to overflowing with combustibles to burst into flame.—*The Iconoclast.*

My God! When I read o'er the bitter lives of men whose eager hearts were quite too great to beat beneath the cramped mode of the day and see them mocked at by the world they love, haggling with prejudice for a pennyworth of that reform which their hard toil will make the common birthright of the age to come—when I see this, in spite of my faith in God, I marvel how their hearts bear up so long; nor could they but for this same prophecy, this inward feeling of the glorious end.—*James Russell Lowell.*

Then Will the Golden Age Exist.

When men become sufficiently intelligent to understand their true relations to one another there will be no need of special effort to promote social intercourse. Until then the instruments must be the social organizations already in existence. The man of universal brotherhood, should such a creature ever inhabit the earth, will be he who cannot be comfortable, however well housed or well fed, while any human being shivers or is hungry. He will see no honor in greed which collects wealth which cannot be used by its possessor, while the lack of it by those from whom it was taken makes them supremely wretched. He will see no merit in indulgence without aim, and will contend that the greatest honor is due those who give their fellow men full return for all they enjoy.

Men will continue to struggle against greed and exclusiveness until they pause to study the real reasons for these things. The age which discovers a remedy for the present great extremes in material possessions, and applies it, will be the golden age. Give each man what he earns and nothing more, and all other desirable things shall be added. Society, the home, the State, will become ideal.—*Cosmopolitan.*

Old Age Pensions.

The popular demand in Great Britain for state pensions for the aged and deserving poor is based upon other grounds as reasonable and sound as the argument against the injustice of the poor house and its callous stigma of pauperism. This demand asks for justice, as a substitute for charity, at the hands of a ruling capitalistic class. It is claimed that wages, even at trades union rates, are regulated more by the struggle for existence among competing workers than by any standard of fairness in the measurement of labor's share in the joint production of wealth. This contention is sustained in its force by the known enormous wealth of the English capitalist class on the one hand and on the other by the attested fact that one out of every four or five workers in England at the age of 65 has nothing to look to in his helpless years but the poorhouse or outdoor relief. Statistics confirm the truth of this contention.

Taking land, capital and superintendence as the three capitalistic agencies for exploiting the energies of labor in the creation of wealth, their share of the annual aggregate value of this production is computed at two-thirds of the whole, leaving one-third as the portion awarded in wages to the entire laboring class. Making every allowance for probable inaccuracy of estimate and calculation in this general statement, there can be no denial of an equivalent contention which leads to the same conclusion, namely that there is no country in the world in which the two extremes of wealth and poverty are more objective in their existence than England. This, then, is one other ground upon which the advocates of state pensions for aged workers rest their case.—*Michael Davitt in the Forum.*

Ways of the World.

Laugh and the world laughs with you;
Weep and you weep alone;
For this brave old earth must borrow its mirth,
It has trouble enough of its own.

Sing and the hills will answer;
Sigh, it is lost on the air;
The echoes bound to a joyful sound,
But shrink from voicing care.

Rejoice, and men will seek you;
Grieve, and they turn and go;
They want full measure for all your pleasure,
But do not want your woe.

Be glad, and your friends are many;
Be sad, and you lose them all;
There are none to decline your nectared wine,
But alone you must drink life's gall.

Feast, and your halls are crowded;
Fast, and the world goes by;
Succeed and give, it will help you to live;
But no man can help you die.

There's room in the halls of pleasure
For a long and boisterous train,
But one by one we must file on
Through the narrow aisles of pain.

Spruce Timber Scarce.

The forthcoming report of S. W. Matthews, commissioner of labor for state of Maine, will contain a chapter devoted to the pulp and paper manufacturing of the state. A table will be published showing the acreage of spruce timber lands in Maine, the amount of that wood used each year for manufacturing paper and giving other data concerning the industry. The commissioner will also urge the adoption of some other material, if possible, from which paper can be made.

Maine people are much agitated over the fast depletion of the state forests by paper makers, and it is possible that a bill will be introduced in the next legislature prohibiting the cutting of spruce for a term of years. It is hoped that by this method the forests will have a chance to gain lost ground in season to prevent the complete extermination of that valuable tree. The paper makers are, therefore, doing much thinking as to what course to pursue, and it is likely that before long they will substitute poplar or birch for spruce timber.

An experiment now being made in Missouri with cornstalks for making paper is being watched with interest. It is said that thus far fair success has been made with that material and a good quality of paper has been made. Much of the timber cut in Maine goes to New Hampshire, where one mill alone turns out 240 tons of paper each day from spruce timber.

Mill Girls Knitting Socks for Scotch Soldiers.

By the time that the war is over thousands of Scottish soldiers will have learned to bless the mill girls of classic Paisley (Scotland) for their thoughtfulness. One great manufacturing firm gave them wool and asked them to knit socks for the soldiers, and so heartily did the lassies go into the work that this week the first batch of a thousand pairs has been sent to South Africa. It is unnecessary to say that the socks do not go out empty. In each pair there are presents, such as tobacco, handkerchiefs, needles and thread, bottles of glycerine, hanks of wool and other things which man rarely thinks of and woman always. The knitter's photograph is also in many cases sent, and, of course—nothing from Paisley is genuine without it—a line or two of Paisley "poetry."

God bless ye,
Kruger miss ye,

is simple, but it serves the purpose. This is more to the point and is essentially West Scottish in spirit:

When ye're hidin' behin' the rocks
Remember the lassie that knitted yer socks.

There is a spice of "Glasca' wut" in the following:

Since I've ta'en the trouble tae knit them,
I hape ta guidness yer feet'll fit them.

The man with "his stockings full of feet" is a familiar figure in the modern jest, and I fancy the recipient of this message will be better pleased with the socks. But the sort of girl to leave behind you is, perhaps, the young lady who sends this with her gift:

When ye finish Kruger's face,
I'll meet ye in the open space.

"Open space," it may be pointed out, is the ancient title of what is now known as Dunn Square.
—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

The Boycott Upheld.

Judge Stover, in the Kansas City Circuit Court this week, declared that labor unions had the legal right to put in force a peaceful boycott against employers of non-union labor, and had a legal right to try by peaceful and fair persuasive means to induce customers of a boycotted person or firm to quit that person or firm and patronize employers of union workers.

The decision was made in the suit of a veterinarian, who asked $20,000 damages against members of the Master Horseshoers' Protective Association of Kansas City and the Journeymen's Horseshoers' Union No. 18, for boycotting his non-union horseshoeing shop. He claimed that the boycotters had greatly damaged his business, which had been lucrative. The jury, under instruction of the Court, returned a verdict for the defendants.

OBITUARY

(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

UNION 16, Springfield, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in His wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed and beloved Brother, J. Frederick Fetzer, who departed tnis life on 21st January, 1900;

Whereas, Local Union 16 feels the loss of a faithful member, and an earnest and zealous promoter of unionism, Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for thirty days and express our sincere sympathy to the bereaved and sorrowing family of our deceased Brother.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, and that copies be sent for publication in the Illinois *Tradesman* and in our official journal, THE CARPENTER.

UNION 490, Passaic, N. J.

WHEREAS, It has been the will of the Almighty God to remove from this life our beloved Brother, JOHN J. MEREDITH, who has always been a faithful and earnest worker in our Brotherhood; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family of our deceased Brother our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in their sorrow and affliction, caused by the death of our esteemed Brother, and that we drape our charter for thirty days. Also be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our union, also a copy sent to the family of our deceased Brother, also published in our official journal, THE CARPENTER.

H. W. BODINE,
G. F. CRAMER,
A. BAKELAAR. } *Committee.*

UNION NO. 55, DENVER, COL.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother, JAMES A. CUNNINGHAM; and

WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a faithful member of our Union; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for thirty days, and that we express our sincere sympathy to the aged and bereaved mother of our brother; also be it

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, that a copy of the same be presented to the mother, and that they be published in our official journal, THE CARPENTER.

T. E. BURRIS,
T. HARRINGTON,
W. STOCKER. } *Committee.*

If We But Had the Time.

How often the thought comes home to me,
As the moments hurry away,
Of the many things I intend to do
Somehow, some time, some day.
There are promises that have not been kept,
Though I always meant to be true,
But time is too short for all the things
That a body intends to do.

I said I would call on a lonely friend,
Who comforted needs to be,
But the days are gone and the weeks have fled
And he's waiting in vain for me.
"To-morrow," I said, "I will surely go,"
But to-morrow is always to-day,
And the duty that's left till another time
Is ever a mile away.

I will answer a letter, or read a book,
I will write a bit of rhyme:
I will do the things that I ought to do—
Some day, when I have the time.
So I look beyond, as I hope and plan
For the days that are just ahead,
While the day that is here goes into its grave
With its opportunities dead.

To-day is the only day we have,
Of to-morrow we can't be sure;
To seize the chance as it comes along
Is the way to make it secure.
For every year is a shorter year,
And this is a truth sublime;
A moment misspent is a jewel lost
From the treasury of time.

—ARTHUR LEWIS TUBBS.

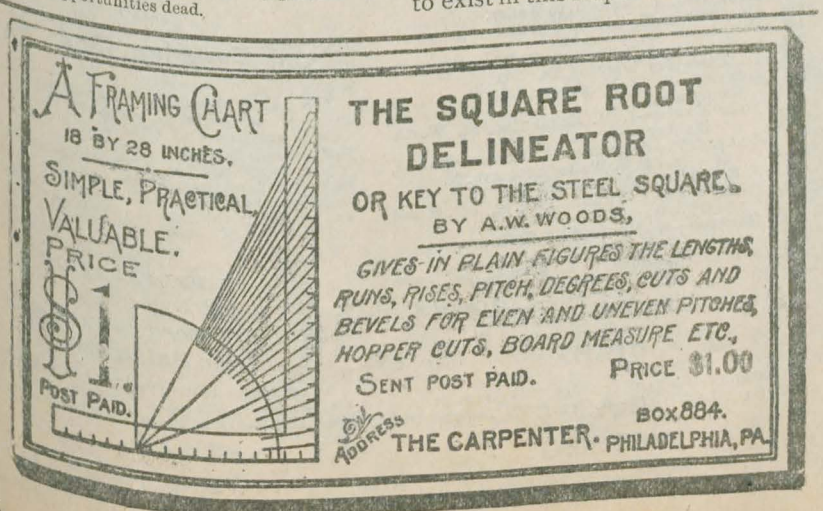
Fabulous Figures.

Mr. H. C. Frick, of Homestead notoriety, has spoken, and what he declared in his suit against Andrew Carnegie is of particular interest to the public, principally as showing the extraordinary proportions that a private business may attain. He has confessed, and when rogues fall out honest men know the result. The figures given are fabulous. According to Mr. Frick's estimate the yearly income of the Pittsburg iron and steel king is put at $26,000,000, thus arranged:

Carnegie's valuation of his interest in the Steel Company	$146,250,000
Other investments, conservatively estimated	$20,000,000
Carnegie's wealth	$166,250,000
Income estimated by Frick, from Steel Company in 1900	$24,500,000
Income from other investments	1,500,000
Total income,	$26,000,000
Carnegie's income per month	$2,166,666
Carnegie's income per week	$500,000
Carnegie's income per day (including Sunday)	$71,428
Carnegie's income per hour, day and night	$2,976
Carnegie's income per minute	$50

Mr. Frick declares that Mr. Carnegie's share of the profits of the Carnegie Steel Company last year was $12,285,000. He also said that Mr. Carnegie's share of the earnings this year will probably be $24,867,500. Twelve millions last year; twenty-four millions of dollars this year. And this is the private income of one man! Mr. Carnegie has expressed the belief that in ordinary prosperous times the steel plant and business goodwill could be sold in England for $500,000,000.

This will give some idea of the magnitude of the business that has been built up. The figures are simply amazing, so great that they are almost beyond the range of human comprehension. The greatest danger that threatens the free institutions of our country is the concentration of wealth, and a power like Carnegie's, Rockefeller's and others of their ilk should not be permitted to exist in this Republic.—*Exchange.*



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869. NORTH TONAWANDA—Chas. Pohzehl, Box 909.
474. NYACK—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, Walling ave.
163. PEEKSKILL—T. J. Gallagher, 25 Williams st.
77. PORTCHESTER—Stephen Stephanson, Box 150.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—F. Quarterman, Box 32.
QUEENS CO., Secretary of D. C., M. Murphy, Box 236, Far Rockaway.
72. ROCHESTER—H. M. Fletcher, 71 Champlain st.
179. " (Ger.) Tobias Kraft, 20 Joiner street:
231. " John Buehrle, 30 Buchan Park.
412. SAYVILLE, L. I.—E. Townsend.
146. SCHENECTADY—C. N. Kelafaut, 827 Strong st.
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary Dist. Council, J. W. Sheeean, 174 Broadway, West New Brighton.
606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st. New Brighton.
567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 555.
405. STEINWAY, L. I.—F. B. Merritt.
SYRACUSE—Secretary of District Council, D. C. Parke, 537 Renwick ave.
15. (Ger.) H. Werner, 201 Rowland st.
26. E. E. Battey, 517 E. Genesee st.
192. Chas. Silvernail, 626 Vine st.
78. TROY—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
389. TUXEDO—Thos. Hopkinson, Box 22, Suffern, N. Y.
125. UTICA—W. A. Williams, 43 Grove place.
278. WATERTOWN—Robt. Parham, 55 Stone st.
170. WESTCHESTER—F. Vanderpool, Blondell ave.
337. WHITESBORO—David S. Williams, Jr.
128. WHITESTONE—Geo. Belton, Box 8.
593. WILLIAMS, BRIDGE—A. Hutchinson, 16 South street.
324. WOODSIDE, L. I.—Louis Villhauer.
273. YONKERS—E. C. Hulse, 47 Maple st.
726. " F. M. Talimadge, 216 Elm st.

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170. BRIDGEPORT—John D. Glenn, Box 41.
435. BYESVILLE—H. L. Cowin.
245. CAMBRIDGE—Jno. N. McCartney, 221 N. 3d st.
143. CANTON—J. W. Poper, 431 No. Ave. B.
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209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 969 Gest st.
327. (Mill) H. Brinkworth, 1315 Spring st.
628. A. Berger, 4229 Fergus st.
667. D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
676. Jos. Lang, Box 301, Carthage.
692. J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
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14. John H. Koehler, 188 Marcy ave.
39. (Bohem.) V. Plecnaty, 45 Jewett st.
393. (Ger.) Theo. Welhrich, 16 Parker st.
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346. " (Ger.) Jos. Wirth, 234 Hawker st.
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25. TOLEDO—M. Terwilliger, 1323 Waite ave.
168. " (Ger.) Wm. Morlock, 1203 Page st.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—W. S. Stoyer, 914 Vernon st.
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave., 10th Ward.

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237. " " —(Ger.) A. Weizman, 66 Troy Hill road.
135. ALLENTOWN—Nathan Dalton, 1019 Chestnut st.
246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 611, New Brighton.
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321. CONNELLSVILLE—R. L. Hannan, 223 N. Pittsburgh st.
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
421. ELWOOD—M. Houk.
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333. NEW KENSINGTON—J. H. Moser, Box 168, Parnassus.
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8. Peter McLaughlin, 2203 Vine st.
227. (Kensington) John Watson, 2618 Jasper st., Station K.
238. (Ger.) Joseph Oyen, 814 N. Fourth st.
277. Elmer G. Erwin, 2016 Columbia ave.
359. (Mill) F. Schroy, 4603 Germantown ave.
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164. (Ger.) P. Geck, 9 Lookout Alley.
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230. W. J. Richey, 1601 Carson st.
254. J. M. Richard, 159 Mayflower st.
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268. SHARON—S. S. Cairey, 50 Elm st.
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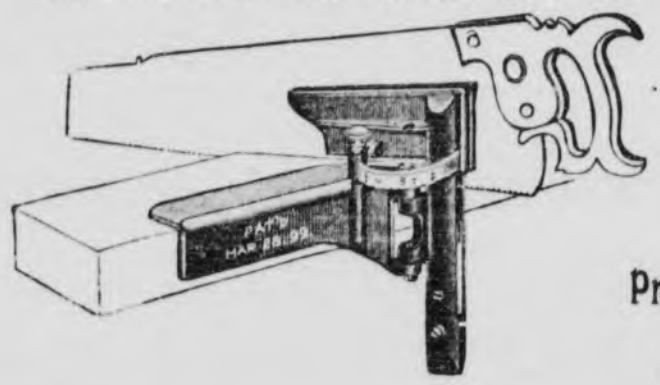

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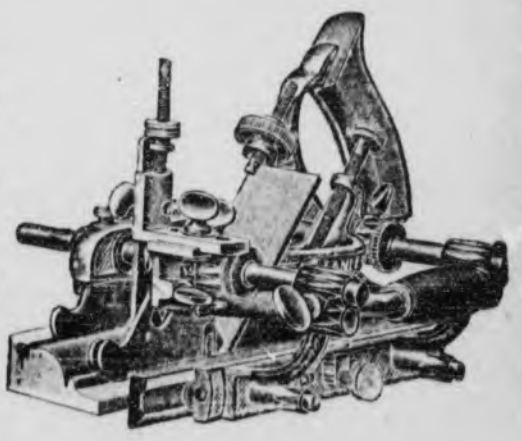

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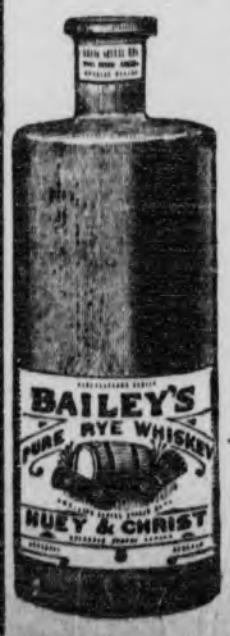

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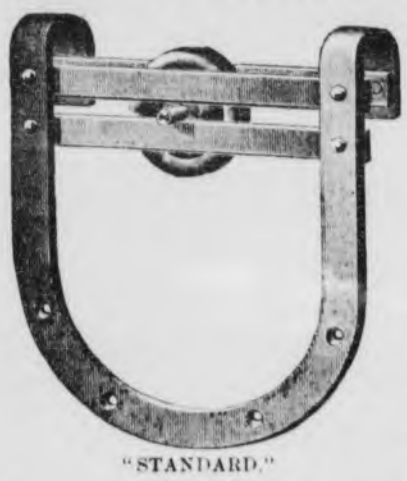

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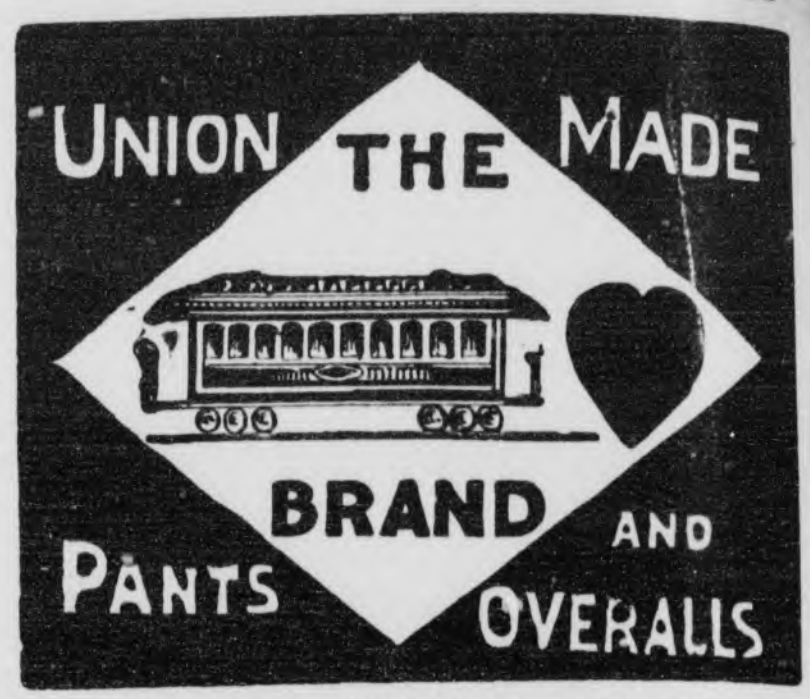

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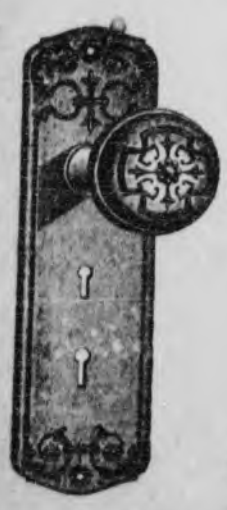

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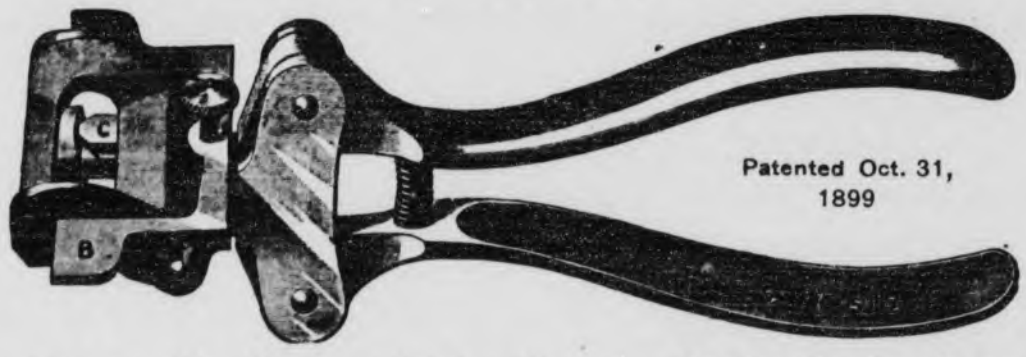

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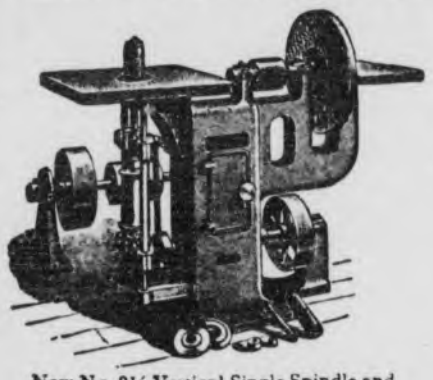

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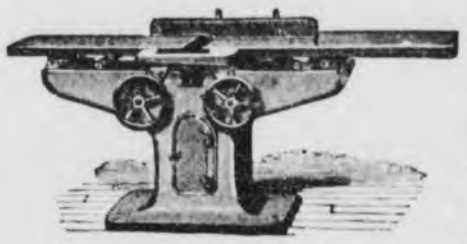

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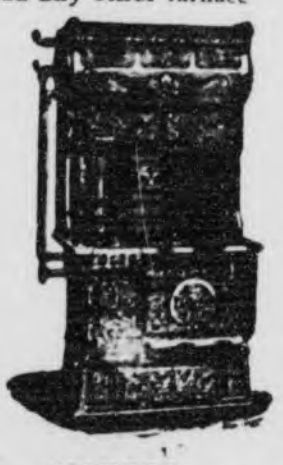

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We hereby certify that the Saws made by E. C. Atkins & Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., are strictly UNION MADE GOODS, and are first-class in quality.

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B. A. SCHLUDER,
President Carpenters Union No. 60, Indianapolis, Ind.

O. Q. SMOOK,
President Carpenters Union No 281, Indianapolis, Ind.

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is given all around when the house is trimmed with Sargent's hardware. The Architect is pleased because he specified it; the owner is pleased each time he looks at the trimmings because they add so much to the beauty of the home, and everybody is pleased with the working of Sargent's Easy Spring Locks.

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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries.

VOL. XX.—No. 3. Established 1881. | PHILADELPHIA, MARCH, 1900. | Fifty Cents Per Year. Single Copies, 5 Cts.

Our Bag Mail

WATERBURY, Conn.—The union here is flourishing and we expect to have a complete membership of fully 300 by the 1st of May.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The carpenters are well organized here. There are very few scab jobs, and these are confined to two and three-room cottages.

ST. ALBANS, Vt.—Within a short time we have gained about twenty new members. We are doing well. All the brothers are active in their desire to make Union 263 a success.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—We have succeeded in organizing a Building Trades Council, and a business agent has been appointed. Local Union 312 is increasing in membership.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Forty-eight new members and Union 90 is steadily increasing. Our members are fully alive to the necessity of perfect organization, and are all working toward that end.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Our meetings are well attended and our members are showing deep interest in the progress of Local Union 231. Substantial gains have been made in membership during the past few weeks.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—With a little effort we can make this a thoroughly union city. We have the assistance and encouragement of all the building trades. Union 432 is adding to its membership at every meeting.

COVINGTON, Ky.—We are introducing new rules in our local unions in order to induce non-union men to join our ranks. The meetings are better attended now than ever they were. We have organized a Borough District Council.

EASTON, Pa.—Washington's Birthday was celebrated by Union 239. There was a large attendance of members and quite a number of initiations. A banquet was served during the evening and those present enjoyed a right good time.

OGDEN, Utah.—We have enrolled forty-five out of about seventy carpenters and joiners here. Will not rest until we have them all in Union 450. We consider that we have done very well, and are receiving every encouragement in the good work.

SAN MATEO, Cal.—Local Union 162 is getting along nicely. Every carpenter in the town is a member. When a new man arrives, and before the rope is off his tool chest, we induce him to fill out his application. We are growing steadily in numbers.

Joseph Hague, who recently tried to erect a building here with non-union labor, took a wise course and changed his mind. After a brief strike, brought about by the Building Trades of San Mateo and mechanics from San Francisco. Mr. Hague agreed to employ union men, and now everything is again peace and harmony in this beautiful little suburb.

MATTOON, Ill.—The members of Local Union 347 organized an open meeting last week. There was a large attendance and we had two very able speakers, two attorneys of the town. The work of organization is moving along satisfactorily here.

READING, Pa.—The most flourishing organization in this city is Local Union 492. One of the largest halls here has been leased for our meetings. Soon every carpenter in Reading will be in our ranks. There is a long list of applicants for membership.

SAGINAW, Mich.—We send good news from Union 59. It is in splendid shape, and we are constantly adding to our list of members. A Building Trades Council has been organized, and it cannot fail to be productive of good results. Our meetings are well attended.

WORCESTER, Mass.—We are enrolling new members at every meeting of both local unions. While he was here Brother Gaillard did good work among the carpenters of the town. He set the ball rolling and we intend to keep it up. We have succeeded in unionizing several jobs.

ROME, Ga.—We are making arrangements for a public meeting at an early date. The colored carpenters are very anxious to organize and an application for a charter will, in all probability, be sent in during the next week or two. Local Union 411 is in good condition.

QUINCY, Ill.—The Building Trades Council has appointed a business agent, and his presence in the field will, undoubtedly, prove a great benefit to all branches of the organization. Trade is dull here at present, but when the spring season sets in business will be revived.

NORWALK, Conn.—On February 27th, Local Union celebrated its ninth anniversary with a musical and literary entertainment. There was a large attendance of members and friends. Refreshments were served, speeches were made and the entire affair was particularly successful.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—We hope to increase our membership considerably between now and the first May. At our last meeting we initiated fifteen new members and have as many more applications on hand. We have arranged for a public meeting on 22d inst., and hope to secure the attendance of all the contractors.

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich.—One of the most enjoyable events of the season was the reception and banquet given by Union 226 on the evening of the 8th inst. All the carpenters and contractors in the city, with their families, were invited and in all fully 200 were present. The union gave the President a very handsome ebony gavel with golden locust handle.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—On the 8th inst., Local Union celebrated the fourteenth anniversary of its founding. An elaborate banquet was provided, and an excellent musical programme. Brother Burke of the Painters' Union was the orator of the occasion. Dancing was kept up until the small hours of the following morning. Fully two hundred members, wives and sweethearts were present.

CANTON, Ill.—One year ago we had no Carpenters' Union here. To-day we have a local with over thirty members. Two years ago carpenters worked for $1.25 per day for ten hours, to-day we get $2.50 for nine hours. With one exception every contractor in town has recognized the union, but we will have the lonely one with us very soon. Local Union 293 is pushing right to the front.

MONTREAL, Can.—Organized labor in Montreal and Quebec has protested, with the result that the government has promised to consider the possibility of amending the Benevolent Societies law to suit workingmen's organizations. In the meantime all orders to comply with the objectionable measure have been withdrawn by the authorities. We believe the question will be settled to our advantage. Local 134 is increasing.

HOUSTON, Tex.—Local Union 104 is moving along in the usual way, taking in new members almost every night, keeping up the organization with large and interesting meetings. We had a new feature in the shape of an auction sale at our last meeting. Brother Hogan was auctioneer and he proceeded to sell the tools of the late Brother John Strickling for the benefit of his family. Quite a number of the tools were sold, bringing a good price.

RACINE, Wis.—Excellent progress is being made in the work of organization as the direct result of Brother Cattermull's visit here two months ago. His speech was an able one, and his advice to our members on different questions before the Union were fully appreciated. We hope to have him with us again in the new future and will hold a great mass meeting, so that all interested in the industrial question may have an opportunity to hear him.

GREENWICH, Conn.—The banquet given by the members of Union 196 to their friends here last week proved a decided success. About 150 were present. General President Huber surprised all hands by dropping in to see the boys, and was in turn surprised to find a goodly number of ladies at a carpenters' social. He was promptly called upon for a speech. He gave a clear and encouraging talk on the needs of organization, also on the prosperous condition of the United Brotherhood.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Local Union 22 celebrated its eighteenth anniversary on the 17th of last month by an entertainment and ball at Odd Fellows' Hall. It surpassed anything that has ever been presented in this line given by a labor organization in this city. Delegations from all local affiliated unions and from the branch organizations in San Mateo, Vallejo, Oakland, Alameda, San Rafael and San Jose participated in the festivities. The Union has during its existence made steady progress, and on the 1st of September, 1882, made its first demand and gained the Saturday eight-hour day. On January 1, 1883, the general nine-hour day was secured both for San Francisco and Oakland, and the eight-hour day on May 1, 1890. The membership has steadily increased. The records show that at some of its meetings even as high as eighty-six members have been initiated at one single meeting. Union 22 is at present in a thoroughly healthy and good condition.

Eleven New Unions Chartered During the Past Month.

498. Brantford, Ont.
500. Butler, Pa.
501. Darien, Ga.
502. Canandaigua, N. Y.
503. Depew, N. Y.
504. Chicago, Ill., (Jewish.)
505. Litchfield, Ill.
506. Gainesville, Tex.
508. Phenix, Ala.
510. Duquoin, Ill.
767. Ottumwa, Iowa.

Making a grand total of 202 new unions chartered during the past twelve months

What The Unions Have Done.

"Attacked and denounced as scarcely any other institution ever has been, the unions have thriven and grown in the face of opposition. This healthy vitality has been due to the fact that they were a genuine product of social needs—indispensable as a protest and a struggle against the abuses of industrial government, and inevitable as a consequence of that consciousness of strength inspired by the concentration of numbers under the new conditions of industry. They have been, as is now admitted by almost all candid minds, instruments of progress. Not to speak of the material advantages they have gained for workingmen, they have developed powerful sympathies among them, and taught them the lesson of self-sacrifice in the new interest of their brethern, and, still more, of their successors. They have infused a new spirit of independence and self-respect. They have brought some of the best men to the front, and given them the ascendency due to their personal qualities and desirable in the interests of society."—*John K. Ingram, L. L. D.*

Trade Movements for Better Conditions.

APRIL.

KINGSTON, N. Y.—Beginning April 1st, Union 251 will consider eight hours to be a day's work. The contractors have been so advised.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill.—Local Union 169 has resolved that on and after April 2d the minimum rate of wages shall be 45 cents per hour.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.—Union carpenters at this resort have demanded nine hours and $2.75 per day. Union 750 is increasing in members.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Eight hours with full pay is what Local Union 223 has demanded from the contractors, No trouble is looked for.

LOCAL UNIONS 401, Pittston, and 150, Plymouth, Pa., have adopted trade rules, asking for the nine-hour day at present rate of pay. To be enforced on April 1st.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y.—Unions 233 and 310 have asked for an increase from $2.00 to $2.50 per day for nine hours work and the prospects of our success are very good.

LOCKPORT, N. Y.—Beginning on April 1st, the trade rules adopted by Local Union 289, include the nine-hour day, 30 cents per hour, and overtime counted time and half.

ORANGE, N. J.—All contractors have been informed by Union 349 that the trade rules for the coming season will include the eight-hour day and a wage rate of $2.75.

CANTON, Ill.—The carpenters of this city have made an agreement with the contractors for the nine-hour day, 25 cents per hour, and the employment of none but union men.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia.—Local Union 364 has submitted to the contractors here a demand for the eight-hour day, minimum rate of wages 30 cents per hour and time and half on overtime.

ELWOOD, Ind.—The contractors here have made an agreement with Union 652, granting a minimum wage scale of 25 cents per hour, the nine-hour day, and time and half for overtime.

SAN MATEO, Cal.—Local Union 162, has notified the contractors that after the first Monday in April, wages shall be $3.50 per day. We do not anticipate any trouble about getting it.

AKRON, Ohio.—The members of Union 84 have decided to demand 25 cents an hour as minimum rate of wages and the nine-hour day, to take effect on April 1st. The contractors have been advised.

BRADFORD, Pa.—The majority of contractors and builders have signed the agreement establishing the nine-hour day for carpenters. Union 124 is actively engaged in the work of organization.

COVINGTON, Ky.—The District Council has sent to all the contractors a proposition for the eight-hour day and an increase in wages. We believe that a satisfactory settlement will be concluded with them.

TROY, N. Y.—The nine hour day, 30 cents per hour, overtime to be paid for at the rate of time and half are included in the new trade rules submitted by Union 78, and will go into effect on April 1st.

NANTICOKE, Pa.—Our trade rules just adopted include the nine-hour day, a wage scale of 25 cents per hour, overtime rated at time and half, except Sundays; when it will be double. To go into effect on April 1st.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrangements have been made with the Pan-American people, and they have granted the eight-hour day, 30 cents per hour, time and half for overtime and double time for work on Sundays and holidays.

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich.—The masons, printers and laborers of the city have organized, mainly through the efforts of Brother Weaver, of the Cigarmaker's Union. The masons are with us for the nine-hour day on April 1st.

KENOSHA, Wis.—The agreement between Union 161 and the contractors here, stipulates for the nine-hour day, a wage rate of 30 cents per hour, time and half for overtime, and double time for Sundays and all legal holidays.

HANCOCK, Mich.—An agreement has been drafted by Union 130 and submitted to the contractors, asking for the nine-hour day, a rate of 35 cents per hour, and 50 cents per hour for overtime, Sunday work and all legal holidays.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo.—The District Council last month started the movement for better conditions among the members of the craft here. A demand will be made on April 1st for an increase in wages from $3.50 to $4.00 per day.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Local Unions 23 and 408 have sent a demand to the contractors for $2.50 minimum, time and half for overtime on work days, double time Sundays and holidays, recognition of the business agent and Saturday eight hours.

EASTON, Pa.—An increase of 20 per cent. has been asked for by Union 239. This will make the wages 30 cents per hour. The nine-hour day is included in the demands, to take effect on April 1st. The advance asked for includes the mill hands.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—The unions in this city have voted by large majorities, to maintain the following trade rules. The eight-hour day, minimum wage 33⅓ cents per hour, overtime rated at time and half, except on legal holidays, when it will count as double.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J.—The carpenters here who have not joined Union 399, are beginning to see the folly of not being organized, and they are now signing applications for membership. The members of Union 399 intend to ask for the nine-hour day and a standard rate of wages.

STAPLETON, S. I.—The contractors and builders of Richmond borough have been notified that on April 16th eight hours shall constitute a day's work for five days of the week and four hours on Saturday; that the minimum rate of wages shall be 40 cents per hour, and that overtime be paid at the rate of double time.

THE Hundson County (N. J.), Building Trades Council, representing 3,000 union mechanics, has adopted the following as the union wages and conditions in the affiliated trades: Carpenters, $3.00 per day for eight hours; painters, $2.75 for eight hours; plumbers, $3.50 for eight hours; lathers, $3.50 for eight hours; masons' laborers, $2.50 for eight hours.

SHREVEPORT, La.—The demands of Union 85 were submitted to the contractors and builders here last month. They include a minimum rate of $2.50 per day, the eight-hour day, overtime to count as time and half, and on legal holidays double time shall be paid. We are well organized and the best mechanics are among our members.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T.—In October last an agreement was signed between the building contractors and Local Union 276. Among the specifications embodied in it was the nine-hour day. One of the contractors who signed the agreement is now offering to employ union men to work ten hours. He lost one job recently through resorting to similar methods.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Fully two-thirds of the master carpenters and builders are in favor of our demands, minimum wage seale of 41 cents per hour, the eight-hour day, and half holiday on Saturday. The few bosses who have not yet consented are expected to fall in line with the rest before April 1st. Local Unions 273 and 726 are to be congratulated on the success of the movement.

TORONTO, Can.—At a joint meeting of both branches of the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners, and Local Union 27 held last week, trade rules were adopted to go into effect April 30th. The eight-hour day, a minimum rate 25 cents per hour until August 1st and, 27½ cents afterward, and overtime paid at rate of time and half, are the principal demands made.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Master Carpenters and Mill Workers in the borough of Bronx and city of Mount Vernon, have been notified that on and after April 1st, the rate of wages for carpenters in the borough shall be $3.50 for eight hours work, and in Mount Vernon, $3.25 for eight hours work. Saturday to be observed as half holiday. That in all mills in the borough and Mount Vernon the wages shall be $17.00 per week of fifty hours, and Saturday half holiday.

MAY.

CHICAGO HEIGHTS, Ill.—Local Union 272 has asked for the nine-hour day and 35 cents per hour from May 1st.

TUXEDO, N. Y.—Union 389 has decided to grant an extension of time to the bosses to May 1st, before enforcing our demands for the eight-hour day, and a standard wage of $2.75.

HACKENSACK, N. J.—Our trade rules will go into operation on May 1st. The nine-hour day, eight on Saturdays, minimum scale of wages $2.75, all overtime to be double time.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The eight-hour day has been demanded by all the unions here, and 30 cents per hour, to take effect on May 1st. No trouble is anticipated, as the carpenters are well organized.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The contractors in this city are anxious to work in harmony with the men and the members of Union 16 expect to secure the eight-hour day and 31¼ cents per hour from May 1st, without any trouble.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The mill hands here have decided to demand 10 per cent. increase in wages, time and half for overtime, double time for all holidays, that none but union labor be employed, and the nine-hour day.

OMAHA, Neb.—On and after May 1st, the rate of wages demanded by Union 427, will be 40 cents per hour. We have submitted our agreement to the contractors and to the Building Trades Council. The unions affiliated with the latter have expressed their unanimous approval.

LOWELL, Mass.—Union 49 has voted that the following demands be made on the contractors, to go into effect May 1st. That $2.50 be the minimum rate of wages; nine hours per day; all overtime to be paid for at the rate of 40 cents per hour, Sundays and legal holidays at 55 cents an hour.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—We will make a move for the eight-hour day on May 1st, and we have advised the contractors to that effect. We are working hard to get those carpenters outside Union 115 to join our ranks. They are coming in gradually. All the building trades here have made the same demand.

SAGINAW, Mich.—We have started the eight-hour agitation here and intend to push the movement vigorously. We do not expect much, if any, opposition from the contractors. The members of Unions 59 and 334 are standing solidly together. The craft is well organized in this city and the demand for the shorter day will be enforced on May 1st.

JUNE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Union 155 has made a demand for the eight-hour day to take effect on June 1st.

NEWPORT, R. I.—We announce with much pleasure that on and after June 1st, the carpenters of this city will enjoy the eight-hour day without reduction of wages. All our demands have been conceded without any trouble. We cannot praise too highly the good work of Brother William J. Shields and a committee of five of our members, who were successful in bringing about such excellent results.

School for Members of the Federation of Labor.

James J. McNamara, of Baltimore, Md., has made plans for a school which will be known as the University of the Federation of Labor of Baltimore.

The objects of the institution will be to educate members of the unions represented in the Federation of Labor and their friends. The following subjects will be taught by competent men: Moral philosophy, parliamentary law, universal history, English and American history, constitutional law, the organization and structure of state, county and city governments, political science, American politics, the organization of political parties in nation, states and cities, political economy, embracing the various schools, which will include trusts and labor organizations.

Special attention will be given to political economy, political parties, political science and municipal government. The lectures will be delivered by men familiar with the subjects to be taught, with references to the best books on each subject, which can be obtained free of charge.

The only expense will be the hall rent. There will be two one-hour lectures each week.

The Ideal Union Man.

An ideal labor unionist should be a truthful man, is the opinion of William Joyer. It may be urged that this virtue is included in that of honesty. But honesty is, after all, a negative virtue. Truth is positive and stamps its possessor with a grand character, even though weak in other points. To be able, without hesitation, to answer "yes" or "no," even though the words should bring blame to him who utters them, is a triumph of moral bravery. The truthful labor unionist carries with him the respect even of the enemies of labor.

The ideal labor unionist should be a vigilant man. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," may be trite, but it is certainly true. Vigilant in attending to the duties of membership, both in the union and out of it. Prompt in the payment of dues and assessments, remembering that money is the sinews of war, as well for the workingman as the capitalist. Slow to find fault with the union officers, at the same time keeping close scrutiny on their actions. A good unionist will not refuse to accept an office which he knows he can satisfactorily fill. He should seek to allay rather than augment jealousy of sister unions and representative labor bodies, remembering that there is almost always a constitutional way to redress grievances. Such a man is a tower of strength, not only to his own union, but to the cause of labor reform wherever his influence is felt.—*The People.*

What the Defense Funds Mean.

Many of the large unions that have no "defense funds" are taking steps to create them. Their utility has been so forcibly demonstrated, and is, indeed, so obvious, that it should be necessary to say but little to insure their establishment where they do not already exist. While at first glance such funds may seem calculated to "clear the decks for action" and precipitate strikes, the contrary is the case. They rather perform the part of an efficient standing army and navy, and insure peace by promising a lively time if conflict shall be provoked. The benefits that accrue from defense funds are various. The Cigarmakers' Union, which has $300,000 to its credit, finds that the knowledge that it has this money at command to enforce reasonable demands, induces parties otherwise inclined to resist compliance therewith, to make no objection. This is one point. Another is, that such a fund enables the organization having it to establish beneficial features otherwise not possible. While it takes assessments to build a fund, it takes nothing to maintain it when no drafts are made upon it. On the contrary, it earns money which becomes available for beneficial purposes. A rule quite generally followed in this country and in England is, to create a fund of required size by assessment; devote the income derived to beneficial purposes; and to make good any drafts upon the fund for purposes of defense by subsequent assessment. This results in a fixed income for benefits, imposes the cost of a fight upon the members, and gives them the moral weight of the fund, in addition to benefits, in return for the original assessments that created it. In England, where labor organizations have had very great successes, their treasuries fairly teem with accumulations, which, with their natural accretions, as they are all safely invested, make a sum tremendous in its possibilities.

Discerning the Signs of the Times.

Lord Salisbury said in a speech before the Primrose League: "The coming struggle will be on questions of property, and especially of property in land."

This is a weighty prophecy resulting from close and correct observation. Land monopoly is the mother of all other monopolies and special privileges. No one has any standing room in this world, except he is paying toll for it to the land monopolist.

Another example shall be added: The Philadelphia *North American* asked the question: "What has the twentieth century in store for Philadelphia?" It sums up the reply in the following words:

"Substantial business men, whose names are almost household words, solemnly affirm that with the new century will come revolution and bloodshed; leading lawyers say the tendency will be toward socialism; bankers join with the single-tax theory and the consequent overthrow of existing social conditions. That such a tremendous undercurrent of dissatisfaction and unrest exists in this city will undoubtedly come as a shock to thousands of conservative citizens. The opinions given are not those of labor agitators or anarchists; they are the careful expressions of men of wealth and of standing and of broad education. The revolutionary suggestions were not shouted upon the streets in time of riot and excitement, but were given deliberately while the speakers sat in their well-furnished offices, surrounded by comforts and evidences of prosperity."

How can the foregoing contemplation of the signs of the times be reconciled with those glowing press reports of returning prosperity—demand for work, raising of wages, etc.? There are other indisputable facts in existence that will throw a searchlight on such rose-colored statements of prosperity.

It is true there is a tremendous prosperity in this country—for trusts, combines, monopolies and for all those who enjoy special privileges created by shrewd lawyers and legislators. But these privileged persons form an insignificant minority, compared with those who have to suffer for it. There is a great and real power, beside the heartless money power; and this power is at work to overthrow such injustice. "The mills of God grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small."

Plenty of work, yes; but this is only spasmodic, and surely not for all. Labor-saving machinery has driven hundreds of thousands of workingmen into enforced idleness, and finally into trampdom. And this is still going on. How long will it go on before the revolt shall come? Shall the drudgery, performed by the machine, never benefit the poor, but only make the rich richer? This is not the order of the economy of a just God. Time will prove this to be true.

But have wages really increased? Yes, some men have increased the wages of their drudges; but these increases have not yet reached the mark from which they were reduced some years ago. And to offset this small increase in wages of workingmen in some parts of the country the "controlling interests" have raised the price to consumers from 10 to 100 per cent.! We read of the great "increase in wages" in some of the daily papers, but we do not see much about the great increase in the cost of living. That is the other side of the question, and it is not intended for reference only in a whisper. The real producers will not be satisfied with a little extra allowance when they see the monopolists piling up wealth faster than heretofore.

And what about the crimes of the tenement houses and the inhuman sweat shops that cry daily to heaven for justice! Or, has God only a very few beloved children, while the great majority are only step children and do not deserve any notice? Some may be inclined to answer this affirmatively, but their faith is a spurious faith.—*Gustav Riche, in Conscience.*

The Confession of a Scab.

WACO, TEXAS, January 27, 1900.

To whom it may concern:

I write this to show to the world and to my fellow workers how a fellow will come out after scabbing on a job. I came to Waco during the time of the street railway strike, and took a position as motorman. I worked about fourteen months and was fired without ceremony. I realized the wrong I had done long before I was discharged, and would have expressed my convictions sooner, but being a man with a family I was afraid to do so as I could not get a situation elsewhere. I don't expect to get one now—knowing what I do about scabbing, I know that it would be useless to try, for I am convinced that any concern that wants an honest man would not employ a scab.

I do not write this to justify myself, nor do I expect to accomplish anything by it. I merely wish to show how a corporation will treat a man after he has served their ends to his own everlasting disgrace. I hope and pray that this warning will reach every innocent and ignorant man that ever thinks of taking the place of a striker. I will now give my experience. As before stated, I have been here about fourteen months. When I came and applied for work the me were out on an strike. They wanted shorter hours. This was in justice to themselves and their families. I was hired and the Company was glad enough to accept my services. I have never prospered since. The Company did not trust me. I was watched, and for the first fault found against me, I was dismissed. A man that will not be honest in his dealings with his fellow workman, will not be honest with a corporation, and as he cannot be trusted under such circumstances, I do not blame the Company. Ever since I took the job it has been a living hell for me, and I thank God that I am out of it. I did not have one moment's peace of mind, during that trying and terrible time. I will close this letter hoping that it may reach the press. I will never again play the ignominious part of a scab. My sympathies are with all unions in their struggle for the betterment of their condition. If anyone wants to know more about this I will gladly write them all the facts in the case. My address hereafter will be Mount Calm, Texas. May God bless the union for it has made a man of me.

Signed, MARCUS C. GRAY.

GOOD TIMES and bad times are the fevers and chills of a sinking system. Every chill is more deadly than the last. When the fever flame of prosperity flares up a little the glazed eyes glisten with greed, unconscious that prosperity of a few means plunder of the many. There was high prosperity in Belshazzar's palace when Babylon fell.—*The New Dispensation.*

Information Wanted.

Concerning the present whereabouts of Ferdinand Herman, formerly a member of Union No. 2. If he is located please communicate with his daughter, Mis Herman, 719 Wade street, or with H. A. Heeg, 28 West Liberty street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Poverty's Day Dreams.

Richard Whiteing, whose remarkable studies of life in the East End of London have made so marked an impression upon the reading public, gained his knowledge of the subject by living among the workers as one of them.

Many of the experiences among the submerged ten are even more interesting than those he has told in print.

Once while talking with a grizzled old woman who lived in the same tenement, he referred to the queen.

"Oh, 'ow I would like to be the queen!" said the ancient dame.

"Why?" asked Whiteing.

"It isn't because of her 'orses, because if I were queen I would 'ave a donkey-cart with red wheels; and it isn't because of her band of musicians on horseback who goes ahead of the 'orse-guards, for I'd much rather 'ave a Hitalian with a 'and organ; but just think, if she wakes up at three o'clock in the morning and wants a bite to eat she can touch a bell and 'ave beef and boiled cabbage right away!"

Believe in Yourself.

If you would succeed up to the limit of your possibilities, hold constantly to the belief that you are success-organized, and that you will be successful, no matter what opposes. Never allow a shadow of doubt to enter your mind that the Creator intended you to win in life's battle. Regard every suggestion that your life may be a failure, that you are not made like those who succeed, and that success is not for you, as a traitor, and expel it from your mind as you would a thief from your house.

A man's greatest enemies are his doubts. Resolutely refuse to surround yourself with an army of doubts, fears and anxieties. Vigorously dispel these foes of your success and happiness, or they will undermine your future. Be firmly convinced that you were made in the image of perfection, designed for success and happiness, and that you have the power to strangle the evils which would thwart you.

LABOR unions stand for the shortening of the hours of labor, for the abolition of child labor, for the changing of conditions which make enforced idleness necessary, for the education and enlightenment of the youth of our land, for a better citizenship, and for wages that will make these things possible. Show us another class of organizations with aims so high, so patriotic, so fraught with good for everybody.—*Houston Journal.*

Unfair Concerns.

The firm of Boyle, Everts & Co., of Auburn, N. Y., manufacturers of sash, blinds and doors, etc., has been placed on the unfair list by Local Union 453, for persistently refusing to accede to the request of the organization, that they adopt the nine-hour day and pay the union scale of wages. Our brothers throughout the United States are urged to look out for the goods of this firm, as it has always been a bitter enemy of organized labor.

THE Central Trades and Labor Council of Zanesville, Ohio, has declared as an unfair concern the Townsend Brick and Contracting Company of that city. A committee from the Council exhausted every effort in trying to convince this firm of their wrong and to secure living wages for their employes.

PERSEVERE little by little; no man ever became great in this world who had not perseverance and patience. These overcome many difficulties.

THE CARPENTER.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH, 1900

The Principles of Geometry and Their Application in Hand-rail Construction.

IX.

BY MORRIS WILLIAMS, SCRANTON.

IN this article we propose to give a few illustrations of radiant inclinations of tangents, as additional proof of the correctness and simplicity of our method of finding bevels and thereby proving the adaptability of our method to all and every condition of tangential inclination.

In Fig. 46 we have square tangents on plan, and in the elevation they assume different inclination—the upper tangent, c', e', being much steeper than the bottom tangent e', g'.

To find the bevels draw the line a, c'', Fig. 46 a, the exact length of o, c, or o, g, of the plan, which is the radius as shown. Let it be remembered that this line will in all cases be the base of the triangle that will contain the bevels.

To find the altitude of the triangle draw the dotted line e, a, in Fig. 46, parallel to the top tangent e', c', we thus find point a; from this point draw a, z, square to the top tangent as shown; transfer a, z, to Fig. 46 a, and connect z, o; the angle at z, will be the bevel for the top tangent; again from point a, Fig. 46, draw a, s, square to e', c, which is the bottom tangent revolved as shown by the dotted arc; from point g', to c, transfer as before the line a, s, to Fig. 46 a, and connect s, o; the angle at s, will be the bevel for the bottom tangent.

This process of obtaining bevels is universal in its application—for square and oblique bases, as well as for any and every variation in the inclination of the tangents.

In Fig. 47 we have a square plan, but the inclination of the tangents are reversed; the bevels are found on the same principle as shown at Fig. 47 a. In Fig. 48 we have a plan of tangents containing an *obtuse* angle, as shown at c, e, g, and the plan of the centre line of the rail, shown at c, z, 8; less than a quarter circle, the tangents are equally included in the elevation as shown at c', e', and e', g'. In Fig. 49 we have the same plan, but the tangents in the elevation are differently inclined, the top tangent being steeper than the bottom one.

In Fig. 50 we have a plan of tangents containing an *acute* angle, and the centre line of the rail more than a quarter circle. To explain Fig. 48 draw the line 8, g'; this line is usually termed *ordinate*; from o, the centre of the curve of the rail and parallel to the ordinate 8, g', draw o, e, on e, raise the perpendicular line e, e'; from e', draw the line e', a, parallel to the ground line; we thus find point a, wherefrom we take our measurements to the tangents for the altitude of the triangle that is to contain the bevel; the measurements in this figure are shown at a, z, and a, s.

To find the bevel, take the radius o, c, of the plan for base of the triangle Fig. 48 a, and the line a, z, or a, s, as altitude; connect z, o, and at z, we have the bevel; in this case for both tangents because it is a case of equal tangents in length and inclination.

In Fig. 49 we will need two bevels, and

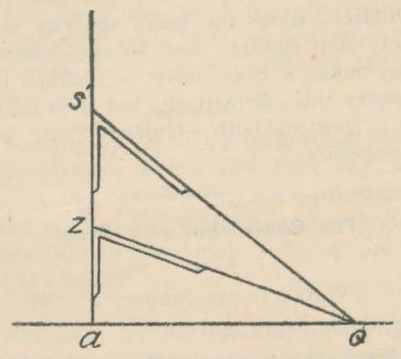

FIG. 46 *a*.

that because the tangents are not equally inclined.

In Fig. 50, which has an *acute* angle base and unequal inclination of tangents, we find the bevels by drawing the ordinate 8, n, then a line parallel to it from point o, to w, and from w, to w', and from w', across the block to a; proceed as before to find the distances a, z, and a, s, and transfer them to Fig. 50 a; the bevels will be found at s, and z.

We have now come to the end of the serial, and trust that our endeavor will be found of benefit to many and appreciated accordingly.

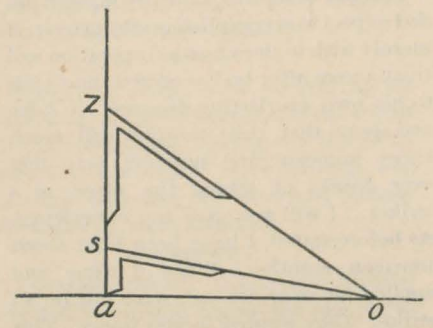

FIG. 47 *a*.

It has always been our opinion that the teachers of the science of handrailing are mainly responsible for the lamentable want of basial knowledge of the science by workmen in general, in that they have neglected to explain the basial principles underlying their variant methods of construction.

We are confident that an intelligent study of these articles will enable the successful student thereof to surmount all difficulties and be able to explain the *why* and the wherefore of the whole process.

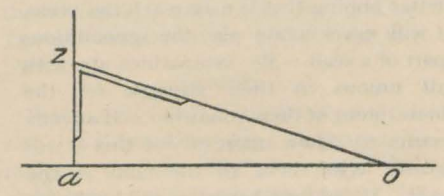

FIG. 48 *a*.

Can You Answer?

Can you put the spider's web back in its place,
That once has been swept away?
Can you put the apple again on the bough,
Which fell at your feet to-day?

Can you put the lily-cup back on the stem,
And cause it to live and grow?
Can you mend the butterfly's broken wing,
That you crushed with a baby blow?

Can you put the bloom again on the grape,
Or the grape again on the vine?
Can you put the dewdrops back on the flowers,
And make them sparkle and shine?

Can you put the petals back on the rose,
If you could, would it smell as sweet?
Could you put the flour again in the husk,
And show me the ripened wheat?

Can you put the kernel back in the nut,
Or the broken egg in its shell?
Can you put the honey back in the comb,
And cover with wax each cell?

Can you put the perfume back in the vase,
When once it has sped away?
Can you put the cornstalk back on the corn,
Or the down on the catkin—say?

You think that my questions are trifling dear?
Let me ask you another one:
Can a hasty word be ever unsaid,
Or an unkind deed undone? —*Anon.*

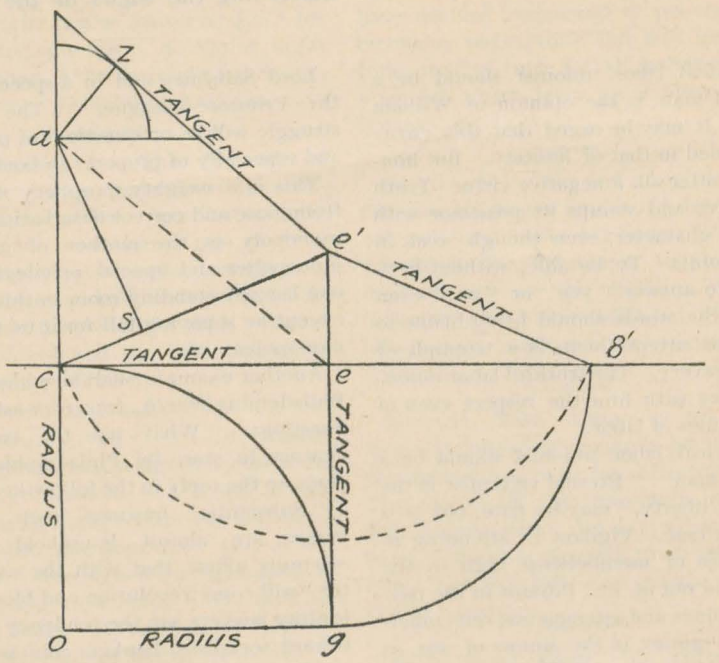

FIG. 46.

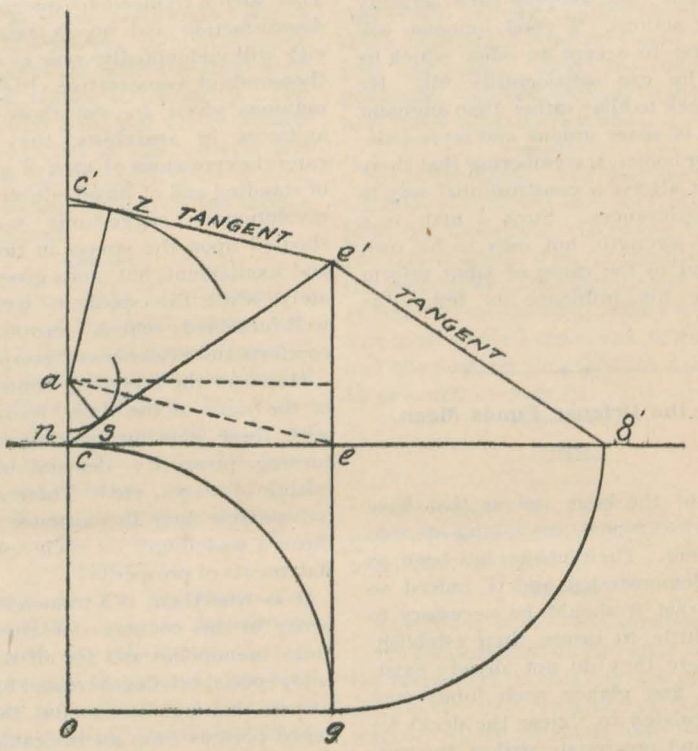

FIG. 47.

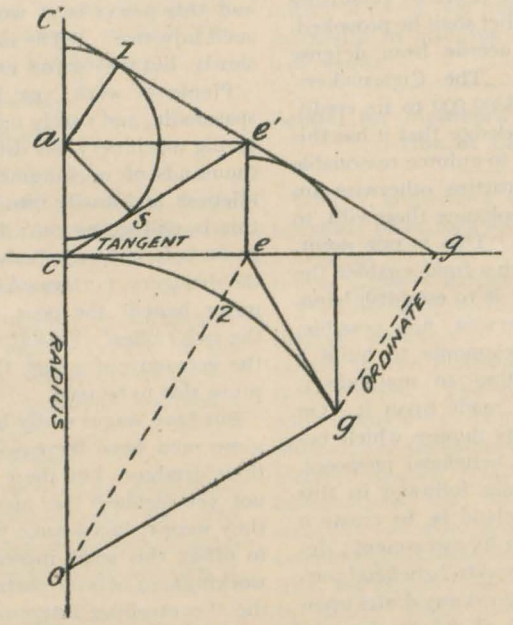

FIG. 48.

CARPENTERS' UNION 309 has requested Carpenters' Unions 375, 464, 497 and 513, all of New York City, to elect committees to co-operate with a committee from the union in making arrangements for the annual joint picnic to be held this summer.

DURING the past two years there have been about 650 trusts organized in the United States.

ACCORDING to the last issue of the *Federationist*, the American Federation of Labor chartered fifty-six unions during the month of January, in addition to the charters issued by affiliated national unions.

MANY meetings are being held in Holland in favor of universal suffrage.

THERE are 2,500 fishermen of Setubal, Portugal, on strike for higher wages.

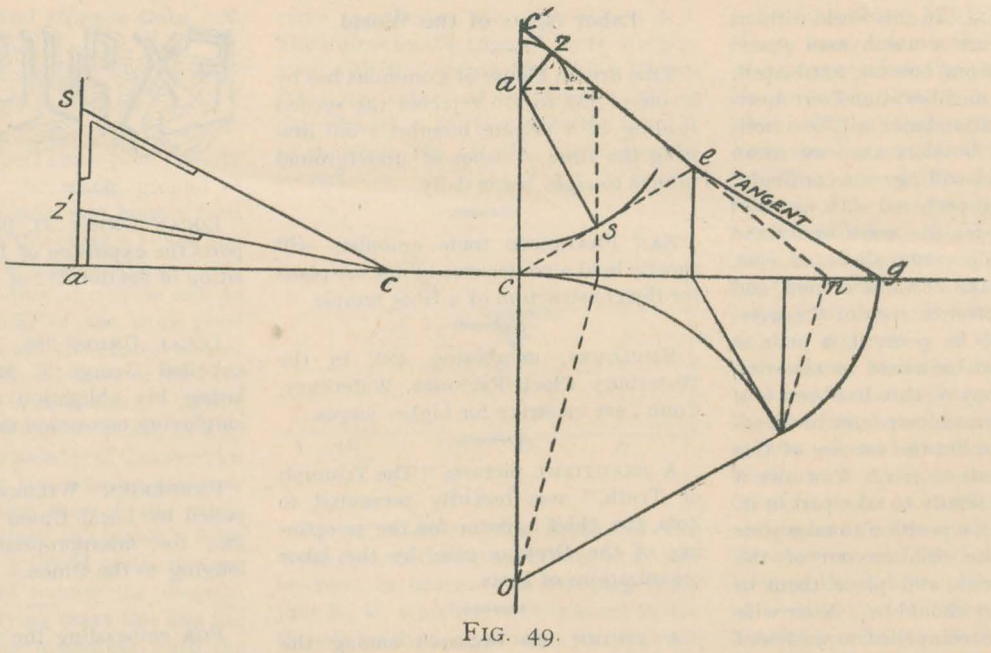

FIG. 49.

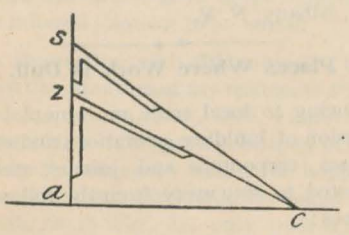

FIG. 50 *a*.

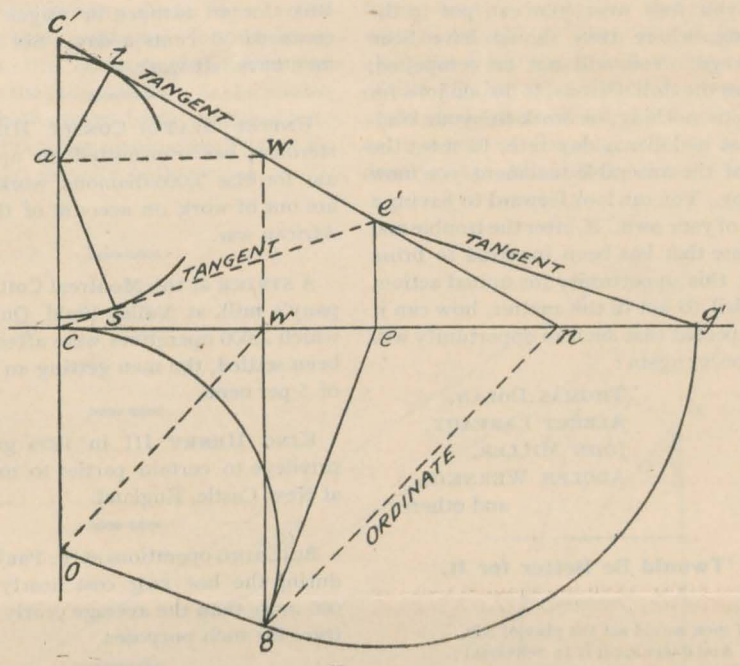

FIG. 50.

The Progress of Labor.

In early ages the laborers were mostly mere slaves, captives taken in war, or ruthlessly torn from their unprotected pastoral homes by slave-stealing marauders. In those times labor was subject to "the good old rule, the simple plan, that they should take who have the power, and they should keep who can." Such a state of affairs was simply a rough crystallization of despotism, dangerous both to despots and victims. Most ancient wars in their origin and prosecution deliberately organized forays, having for their object the capture of labor and its accumulations, and the victor of to-day was always liable to become the vanquished of to-morrow.

While such a condition existed there was no safety for those inclined to the peaceful occupation of commerce and the arts save by an unwilling recognition of the strength of might and the payment to might of any demanded sum to abstain from the exercise of its despotic power. Such payments were made by civilized nations, including the United States, for many years to protect their citizens and commerce from the rapacity of the corsairs of the Barbary States, that for centuries had been terrors of the maritime world and carried into a pitiless and hopeless slavery their unfortunate captives.

The ancient view of the proper relations of labor and capital was, therefore, the absolute ownership by the latter of the person and powers of the laborer. But, as society gradually improved under the beneficient teachings of Christianity, this condition was gradually modified, and, during the feudal ages, the position of labor, although thoroughly deplorable from our present point of view, was still considerably improved, but agricultural laborers and servants were yet regarded as belonging to the feudal domain on which they were born, and the feudal lord was judge, jury, and too often the executioner at the same time. There was no fixed hours for work or rate of wages for such villeins, as they were called. They worked as they were required and accepted what was doled out to them as compensation. Gradually, as printing diffused the light of knowledge, a better state of affairs developed; the ingenuity and inventive talent of mankind began to assert themselves; and under the pressure of a steady augmentation of average intelligence, supplemented by the shock of gunpowder, feudalism tumbled to pieces, and labor began to form guilds, regulate apprenticeships, the rate of wages, and hours of labor, and to consult its general welfare. Many of these labor organizations became very powerful. In England, under the Tudor kings, they were described by Bacon as "fraternities of evil," but there is a little doubt that, upon the whole, they exercised a salutary influence upon the condition of the world's workers in their age. In London, eighteen of these trade guilds still exist, six of which were organized early in the fourteenth century and the others in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

As the result of much distressful effort it came to be determined that an apprentice should serve seven years in learning a trade, and that a "day's work" should include the time from "sun to sun," that is to say, from sunrise to sunset, and a better, though from our standpoint still very meagre, rate of wages was established.

At this period there were many and prolonged attempts to regulate the compensation of artisans by law. This was true not only in Europe, but in the American colonies as well. In 1633 it was enacted by the general court of Massachusetts Bay that "journeymen" should receive not more than two shillings per day when "boarding themselves," or fourteen pence with "dyett," and inferior workmen were to have their wages fixed by "a constable and two others." All were to work the whole day, a short time being allowed for "foode and rest." Penalties were fixed for both giver and receiver of extra wages. This oppressive law was repealed in a few years, but the labor day continued to be from "sun to sun" for 200 years thereafter.

The adoption of the steam engine of Watt, in the latter part of the last century, as a motive power for mills, and inventions of Arkwright, Cartwright and Cort rapidly changed the economic relations of labor to society, and it soon became evident that the vast powers of machinery if pushed to their uttermost would produce much more than the wants of the world required, and the increased diffusion of knowledge and habits of thought among men, stirred into activity perhaps by labor disturbances, made it plain that the safety of society under the new developments, especially in a Republic, rested solely on the intelligence of its members. Thus gradually it came to be recognized that a workman must be made something more than a mere working machine. He must be educated and properly fitted for his position in relation to the new order of things. This conclusion took labor at once from the condition of a commodity (which is always without sense and impossible to educate) and placed it in a vastly higher and more dignified relation to the world than it had ever before occupied.

These facts, dimly perceived, felt, rather than apprehended, about the end of the first third of the present century led, with much social friction and bitterness, to the nearly simultaneous adoption in New England and some other States of a "ten-hour day" and an increased remuneration for labor. Then came the lyceum, that workingmen's college, free public libraries, improved schools, technical schools and a general broadening and deepening of the intellectual powers of the working forces, which, reacting in turn, developed improved machinery and methods, together with an increase of production and wages.

We are now confronted with the question whether, with the improved modern mechanism and methods, in the hands of workers developed by modern educational conditions, there cannot be enough products created for the world's needs in a working day of eight hours. This question has in many cases already been answered in the affirmative, and promises to be settled with much less difficulty and disturbance than accompanied the establishment of the "ten-hour day" in the early part of the century.

There are no more important questions at the present time than those arising from the relations of labor and machinery to society; and in disposing of them wisely the broadest culture and widest experience are not more than sufficient. History and precedent are valuable to warn and admonish, but not always to direct or control; and, as new problems in mechanics require new methods of solution, so in social and economical matters "new occasions teach new duties."
—*James M. Shank, in Bulletin I. and S. Association.*

How Fortunes are Made.

The average person wishes to be rich. It is the dream of the average life. The poor worry over poverty and often chafe at the thought that they cannot be millionaires. Men with less education and with less brains than many who are struggling for their bread, count their accumulations by the millions, and the unfortunate are unable to understand it; and the rich, though often asked, never give the secret of becoming wealthy. In a recent magazine symposium a number of millionaires prescribe their rules by which fortunes are made. Epitomizing them, they are to be industrious, sober, honest, prompt and energetic. No one will doubt the positive necessity of these virtues in a successful life. But there are men in the almshouse who have practiced them all their lives; bankrupts have been governed by them; the man in the hovel may have always religiously regarded them, and millions upon millions, who are putting up the strongest fight to feed their families, learned these principles in their mothers' laps and adopted them as part of their existence.

Unless a man is born with a talent for accumulation he will never accumulate millions. It is as distinct a talent as is the oratorical, poetical or artistic talent. The rich man was born a financial sponge and he absorbs every dollar with which he comes in contact. He cannot help becoming rich.—*Exchange.*

A Stirring Appeal.

The following circular was mailed recently, under seal, to every carpenter in the city of Cleveland and vicinity whose names could be found recorded in the directory. It is worthy of careful perusal at it contains many sound and sensible suggestions that our brothers elsewhere might well avail themselves of, and is a tribute to the forethought and intelligence of our members in the Lake City.

You build! You build! But you enter not in,
Like the tribes whom the desert devoured in their sin;
From the land of promise you fade and die,
Ere its verdure gleams forth on your wearied eye.
—Mrs. Sigourney in *Progress and Povery*, by Henry George.

To the Journeymen Carpenters of Cleveland and vicinity:

The Union carpenters of Cleveland have decided to demand *$2.80* per day on and after *Monday, April 2d, next.*

The object of this circular is to have those of us, who are not members of unions, to meet and take such action as will help the movement. For that purpose, we, the undersigned, have engaged *Arch Hall, 393 Ontario street*, opposite the market house, for every *Saturday evening, from February 17th up to March 31st.*

It has been the rule, during the regular building seasons, for the carpenters of Cleveland to demand 25 cents an hour for their services; the custom has prevailed so long that it has become just the same as any other fixed habit that you may have.

The opportunity is now at hand to drop it, and on *April 2d*, adopt the habit of *demanding and getting $2.80 per 8-hour day.*

The plumbers of Cleveland got together two years ago and acquired the habit right away of getting $3.00 per day, and will demand $3.50 this spring. The bricklayers have been so long in the habit of getting $3.50 and $4.00 per day that nobody expects them to work for less. The carpenters of New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Boston, Omaha and other places are getting well settled in their habits of getting from $3.50 to $4.00 per day. In the past when you have asked for an increase in wages, the builders set up the claim that to grant it would deter many people from building, and yet the year 1899 was the greatest one in the building line of any other in the history of Cleveland, despite the fact that the cost of the materials used in the construction of buildings was from 25 to 125 per cent. higher than ever before.

If we show by our action that we want the increase, we will get it, and the effect of it will be to increase the amount of building to be done this year, for as our ultimate aim is to get $4.00 per day, the fact that we succeed in getting $2.80 this year will be a notification to the public at large, that we will be in a position to gradually raise it and within a few seasons establish the $4.00 rate. So instead of deterring any, it will cause some to build this year who otherwise would not.

You have, too long, borne the white man's burden! You are engaged in a business that requires the highest kind of skill! You have spent years to acquire a knowledge of it! You have to furnish and maintain an expensive kit of tools, yet the wage you receive does not properly provide yourself and family with the necessaries of life, even during the time that you are employed, and deducting the time lost on account af rain, legal holidays, looking for work etc., and the idle months during the winter, you work on an average of seven or eight months a year only. And besides the nature of the work makes you subject to accident and sickness.

Nothing is gained in this world without effort. If you are a union man attend *your* meetings from now on, until April. If you are not a member attend *our* meetings. A large attendance will be a notification to the builders that we mean business, and they will figure accordingly. Come, and come prepared with words of encouragement for the weak and timid among us, for as poverty, above all else, does more to make cowards of men, and it being a characteristic trait of the average carpenter to be poor, it is plain to see why he is so backward in asserting his rights, A copy of this has been sent to every journeyman carpenter in Cleveland and suburbs, but the success of this movement depends on *you!* You owe it to yourself and family to take part in it. It will put you in a position to take your weak and delicate children out of the shops and factories and place them in school where they should be. Your wife will no longer be compelled to wash and scrub for the neighbors. The clothes that you now wear you can put in the rag-bag, where they should have been years ago. You will not be compelled, during the dull seasons, to do odd jobs for little or nothing, or work for your landlord at a dollar a day rate, to meet the rent of the miserable tenement you now occupy. You can look forward to having a place of your own. If, after the trouble and expense that has been incurred to bring about this opportunity for united action, you fail to act in the matter, how can it be expected that such an opportunity will ever occur again?

THOMAS DOLAN,
ALBERT LAREAUX,
JOHN MILLER,
ADOLPH WERNKIE,
and others.

'Twould Be Better for It.

If men would act the play of life,
And fewer spoil it in rehearsal;
If bigotry would sheath its knife,
Till good became more universal;
If custom, grey with ages grown,
Had fewer blind men to adore it.
If talent shone
In truth alone,
If more relied
On love to guide,
If right made might
In every fight,
The world would be the better for it.

M. H. C.

The Rochdale Pioneers.

Fifty-five years ago, twenty eight workmen in Rochdale, Lancashsire, England, having saved up £28 ($140) between them, began to run a store on the principle of dividing profits on the amount of purchases, and making all purchasers share holders, with a fixed interest on their capital. These men are known in the history of co-operation in England as "the Rochdale Pioneers," and the principles they laid down have become the chief corner-stone and the foundation of all the organizations of workingmen co-operators, which in the year 1898 numbered nearly 2,000,000 members, did an aggregate business in Great Britain of over $300,000,000 with a share capital of $90,000,000, made a profit of $30,000,000, and own $48,000,000 of invested money.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE trade union movement, from time immemorial, has devoted its largest efforts towards obtaining humanizing results for all. It has not sought to destroy, but to build up manhood, character and the highest attainable conditions of society. That it has not made faster progress is not due to us who have done our duty to our fellowmen, but to those who have failed to ally themselves with the noble cause.—*Gompers.*

Labor News of the World.

THE British House of Commons has by a vote of 199 to 175 rejected the second reading of a private member's bill limiting the time of labor of underground miners to eight hours daily.

SAN FRANCISCO trade unionists will shortly hold a conference to discuss plans for the construction of a labor temple.

EMPLOYES, numbering 450, in the Waterbury Clock Factories, Waterbury, Conn., are on strike for higher wages.

A BEAUTIFUL picture, "The Triumph of Truth," was recently presented to Zola, the chief agitator for the re-opening of the Dreyfus case, by the labor organizations of Paris.

A STRIKE has occurred among the workmen on the military road in Puerto Rico for an advance in wages from 40 cents to 50 cents a day. Six hundred men have left work.

UNITED STATES CONSUL HILL, Amsterdam, has transmitted an appeal for aid for the 3,000 diamond workers who are out of work on account of the South African war.

A STRIKE at the Montreal Cotton Company's mill, at Valley Field, Quebec, by which 2,000 operatives were affected, has been settled, the men getting an advance of 5 per cent.

KING HENRY III in 1259 granted a privilege to certain parties to mine coal at New Castle, England.

BUILDING operations at St. Paul, Minn., during the last year cost nearly $1,000,000 more than the average yearly expenditure for such purposes.

SIXTEEN miners have been killed by an explosion in a coal pit at Besseges, France. The galleries of the mine collapsed, burying the bodies of the victims.

A BILL against the indiscriminate use of injunctions, which is backed by the American Federation of Labor, is now before Congress. It is being declared unconstitutional already by corporation lawyers.

THE Coremakers have won their strike against the founders of Cleveland. The men wil receive $2.50 a day. Other concessions were granted the strikers.

THERE are several thousand cabmen on strike in Naples, Italy, because automobiles are being introduced into the city.

THE legality of the Minnesota license law for barbers has once more been established by a recent decision of the Supreme Court in that state.

THE big printers' fight in Pittsburg, Kansas City and New York are still in Progress. Neither side has offered to compromise thus far.

ANOTHER law has been declared constitutional. This time it is the California law which requires corporations to pay wages at least monthly.

STREET railway employees of Troy, N. Y., found it necessary to take an eight-day vacation, so as to gain the recognition of their union by their employers, and an increase of wages and free transportation.

EXPULSIONS

LOCAL UNION 33, Boston, Mass., reports the expulsion of Isaac Holt for violation of Section 112 of the Constitution.

LOCAL UNION 366, Mena, Ark., has expelled George T. McCravy, for violating his obligation as a member in employing non-union men and scabs.

FREDERICK WILBER has been expelled by Local Union 288, Homestead, Pa., for misappropriating money belonging to the Union.

FOR embezzling the funds of the organization, E. Destremps has been expelled by Local Union 707, New York, N. Y.

William J. Franklin expelled for misappropriating the funds of Local Union 659, Albany, N. Y.

Places Where Work is Dull.

Owing to local trade movements, suspension of building operations and other causes, carpenters and joiners are requested to stay away from the following places:

Birmingham, Ala.; Colorado Springs, Col.; Cripple Creek, Col.; Denver, Col.; Victor, Col.; Bloomington, Ill.; Canton, Ill.; Lincoln, Ill.; Alpena, Mich.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; Butte, Mont.; Helena, Mont.; Omaha, Neb.; New Orange, N. J.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Oklahoma City, O. T.; Scranton, Pa.; Taylor, Pa.; Seattle, Wash.; Cleburne, Tex.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Asheville, N. C.; Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Charleston, S. C.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Savannah, Ga.; Corsicana, Tex.; Pueblo, Col.; Iola, Kan.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; Mobile, Ala.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Lima, O.; Austin, Tex.; the Upper Peninsula of Michigan; Binghamton, N. Y.; Newton, Mass.; Lawrence, Mass.; Joplin, Mo.; Columbus, Ga.; Quincy, Ill.; Kenosha, Wis.; Southern California.

Household Run on Trades Union Rules.

Mrs. Emmons Blaine, daughter of McCormick, the reaper king, a part of whose fortune she inherited, and daughter-in-law of James G. Blaine, has astonished Chicago by establishing union labor regulations in her home on the North Side.

Mrs. Blaine's servants—cooks, butlers, chambermaids, dining room girls, gardeners, grooms, coachmen and all—now work in eight-hour shifts. At 6 o'clock in the morning one shift reports for duty and continues at work until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when each employee is relieved by another shift, which remains on duty until 10 o'clock at night.

If social or other affairs make it necessary to keep the second shift at work after 10 o'clock, adequate recompense is given them for the "overtime." Ten days ago Mrs. Blaine inaugurated the system, and its workings so far have convinced mistress and servants that it is a success.

So pleased is Mrs. Blaine with the plan that she has suggested to several friends that they adopt it. She has advanced the argument and the belief that if other classes of labor are conceded the right to an eight-hour day, household servants should be as well treated. The scheme is said to have been suggested to her by Professor Patrick Geddes, of Edinburgh, who is an intimate friend of the family.

Bevels, Splays and Hopper Cuts.—X.

BY FRED. T. HODGSON.

IN these papers I have pretty nearly covered the whole ground of bevels, splays and hopper cuts, and with this chapter I close the subject, at least for the present. But before concluding, it may be well to again refer to some of the work gone over, and to point out the central idea or principle on which all lines or cuts for flaring or hopper work is based. This, I think, I have shown quite clearly in Fig. 21, page 4, October number of CARPENTER for last year. In this scheme, together with the explanation thereof, the whole theory of hopper lines and bevels is fully exemplified, and I would advise the student to draw and redraw the diagram there shown, studying every line and the relation of one line to another, until the whole scheme is well fixed in the memory and as well understood, and ever after he need never trouble himself about being able to build any kind of a hopper, no matter what its shape or its inclination, or whether it is to be put together with mitered joints or to be butted.

In connection with this subject, I beg to call the attention of my readers to Figs. 6 and 7, page 14, July, 1899, number of CARPENTER. The same principles of obtaining the necessary bevels for hoppers of a particular kind will be found involved, as in Fig. 21, only with a few more details which were necessary to meet the particular case. Reference to these diagrams and a study of the text in connection, will relieve me from reproducing the cuts at this point.

The problem I am now about to present is one that when thoroughly grasped by the workman, will enable him to lay out the lines for every conceivable cut required in tapered framing, paneling or splayed work of any kind when angles are thrown out of square. It is intended to supplement Fig. 21 before referred to, and, studied in connection with it, will enlarge the views of the workman as regards bevels and splays, and will help him materially to better understand the earlier diagram. To Peter Nicholson is due the credit of this method of solution, but, as in many other things, the master hand of the late Robert Riddell improved and simplified it and clothed it in language easily understood by the American workman.

Let us suppose the line A, D, at Fig. A, to be a given base line on which a slanting side of hopper or box rises at any angle to the base line, as C, B, and the total height of the work is represented by the line B, E. By this diagram it will be seen that the horizontal lines or bevels of the slanting sides are indicated by the bevel 2.

Having got this diagram, which, of course, is not drawn to scale, well in hand, the ground plan of the hopper may be laid down in such a shape as desired, with the sides, of course, having the slant as given in Fig. A.

Take T 2, 3 S, Fig. B, as a part of the plan, then set off the width of sides equal to C, B, as shown in Fig. A. These are shown to intersect at P, L, above; then draw lines from P, L, through 2, 3, until they intersect at C, as the dotted lines show. Take C, as a centre, and with the radius A, describe the semicircle A, A, and with the same radius transferred to C, Fig. A, describe the arc A, B, as shown. Again, with the same radius, set off arcs A, B, A, B, on Fig. B, cutting the semi-circle at B, as shown. Now, draw through B, on the right, parallel with S, 3, cutting at J, and F; square over F, H, and J, K, and join H, C; this gives bevel X, as the cut for face of sides which come together at the angle shown at 3. The mitres on the edge of stuff are parallel with the dotted line L, 3. This is the acute corner of the hopper, and as the edges are worked off to the bevel 2, as shown in Fig. A, the mitre must be correct.

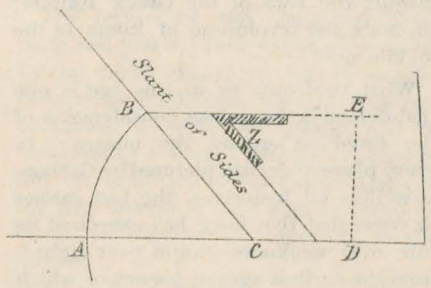

FIG. A.

Having mastered the details of the acute corner, the square corner at S, will be next in order. The first step is to join K, V, which gives the bevel Y, for the cut on the face of sides on the ends which form the square corners. The method of obtaining these lines is the same as that explained for obtaining them for the acute angled corner as shown by the dotted lines. As the angles S, T, are both square, being right and left, the same operation answers both; that is, the bevel Y, does for both corners.

In this problem, like Fig. 21, referred to above, every line necessary to the cutting of a hopper after the plan as shown by the boundary lines 2, 3, T, S, is complete and exhaustive, but it must be understood that in actual work the spreading out of the sides as here exhibited will not be necessary, as the angles will find themselves when the work is put together. When the plan of the base—which is the small end of the hopper in this case—is given, and the slant or inclination of the sides known, the rest may easily be obtained. In order to become thoroughly conversant with the problem, I would advise the reader—as has often been before advised by teachers—it would be well to have the drawing made on cardboard, so that by cutting out all the outer lines, including the open corners which form the mitres, leaving the whole piece loose. Then make slight cuts in the back of the cardboard, opposite the lines 2, 3, S, T, just deep enough to admit of the cardboard being bent upwards on the cut lines without breaking. Then run the knife along the lines which indicate the edges of the hopper sides. This cut must be made on the face side of the drawing, so as to admit of the edges being turned downwards. After all the cuts are made,

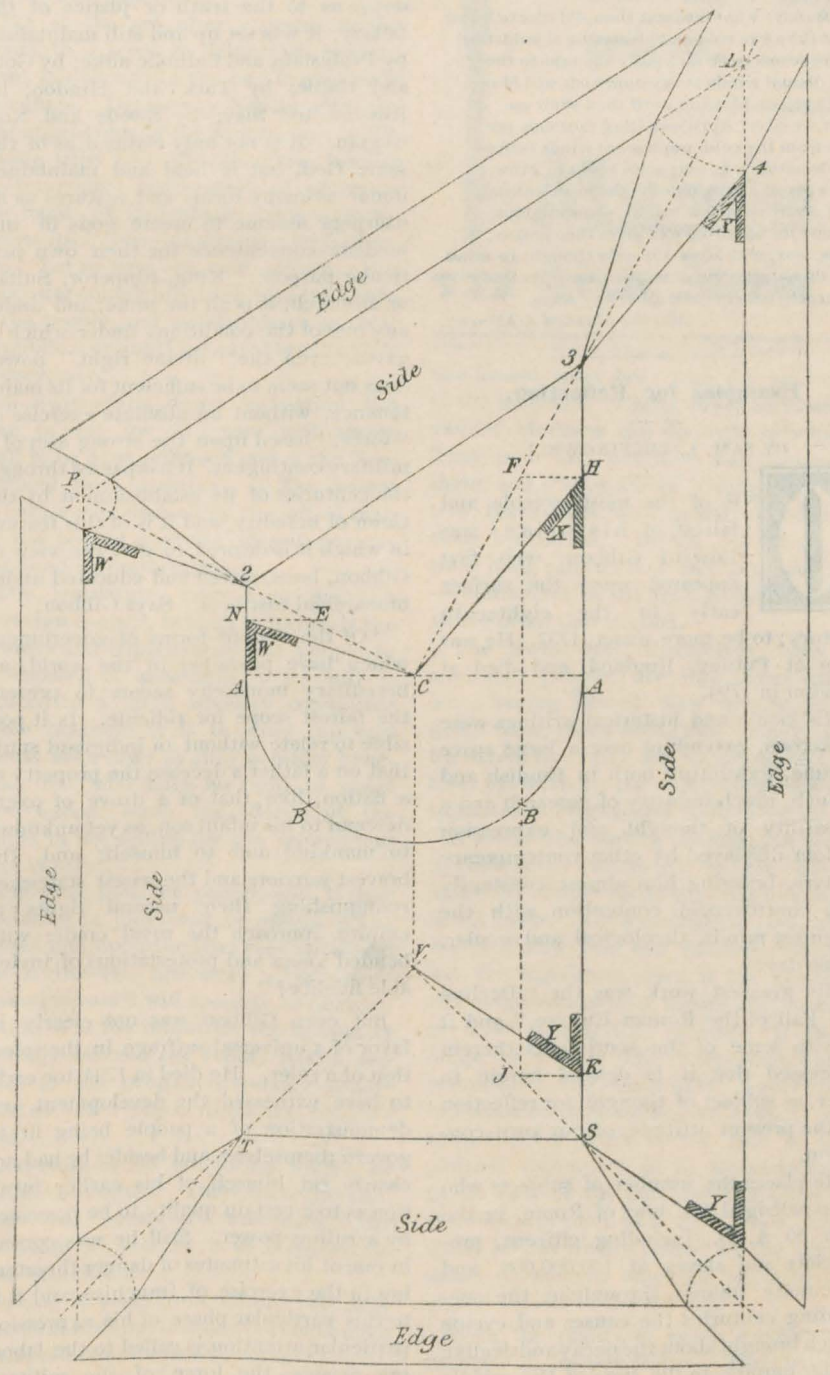

FIG. B.

Coming to the obtuse angle P, 2, we draw a line B, E, on the left, parallel with A, 2, cutting at E, as shown by dotted line. Square over at E, cutting T, A, 2, at N; join N, C, which will give the bevel W, which is the angle of cut for face of sides. The mitres on edges are found by drawing a line parallel with P, 2.

raise the sides until the corners come closely together and let the edges fall level, or in such a position that the mitres come closely together. If the lines have been drawn accurately and the cuts made on the lines in a proper manner, the work will adjust itself nicely, and the sides will have the exact inclination shown at Fig. A, and a perfect model of the work will be the result.

This is a very interesting problem, and the working out of it as suggested, cannot but afford both profit and pleasure to the young workman, upon whom I urge the necessity of putting into actual practice, either with cardboard or other material, many of the problems on this subject I have introduced in these papers. Simply reading THE CARPENTER and cursorily looking over the diagrams will not do; to be of service, the articles published in your own paper must be read carefully and the diagrams studied assiduously and with intent to master all the details connected therewith. It must always be borne in mind that even with the cleverest among us, the road to success in any department is always beset with difficulties, and the old adage that "There is no royal road to learning," holds as good to-day as when first coined. The series of excellent articles now running through THE CARPENTER, furnished by the pens of Mr. Morris Williams, Owen B. McGinnis and A. W. Woods, contain sufficient material of fine quality to equip any man for the battle of life in his allotted field as a knight of the saw and the plane.

Before leaving the subject of "Bevels, Splays and Hoppers," I wish to call the attention of my readers to Figs. 9 and 10, in order that they may get a clear understanding of the manner of getting the bevels for corner posts for hoppers. The methods of determining the proper bevels and angles for those posts are set forth at considerable length in the text and drawings, and what I desire to show is that the corner post of a hopper is exactly, in miniature, similar to the corner post of a frame building having a double inclination; or, in other words, a tapered building, with the exception that a hopper has its smallest area as a base, while a tapered building, a pyramid, has its largest area as a base.

Now, it must be evident that the lines giving the proper angles and bevels for the corner post of a hopper must of necessity give the proper lines for the corner post for a pyramidal building, such as a railway tank frame, or any similar structure. True, the position of the post is inverted, as in the hopper its top falls outward, while in the timber structure the top inclines inward; but this makes no difference in the theory, all the operator has to bear in mind is that the hopper in this case is reversed. Once the proper shape of the corner post has been obtained, all other bevels can readily be found, as the side cuts for joists and braces can be taken from them. A study of these two figures in this direction will lead the student up to a correct knowledge of tapered framing.

I leave the subject of splays and bevels here, but, I may add, that I have not, by any means, shown all the ways and means of finding solutions of the problems presented, but I am persuaded the examples I have set forth are the best suited for the workmen of this country because of their simplicity, and of the manner in which they have been laid down. I think every possible kind of hopper and splay have been touched upon, and, if not, I am sure the rules given will enable any workman who has followed me closely to deal with the difficulty successfully.

TEN thousand carpenters have gone on strike in Berlin for shorter hours and increased wages. The strike committee claims that the organization is so complete, and that such a sum of money is in hand, that the employers will be compelled to grant the demands.

THE CARPENTER,

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PHILADELPHIA, MARCH, 1900.

Heed this Appeal From Chicago.

The subjoined appeal has been endorsed by the General Office and merits the attention and liberal support of all our Local Unions. It has been mailed them by the Carpenters' District Council of the U. B., in Chicago. Our Local Unions should be generous in their response to this appeal, as a great deal is at stake for Organized labor in this struggle.

CHICAGO, March 10, 1900.

To the Officers and Members of Local Unions of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

GREETING:

On February 3rd our members were notified on their jobs, by members of the Contractors' Association, that unless they were willing to comply with certain rules laid down by them (which was in strict violation of an agreement signed with us until April 1, 1900) their services would be no longer required. One of these rules is to deprive us of our Saturday half-holiday, which we have attained after several years of hard fighting, and consistent agitation, and for which we receive no compensation. On the refusal of our men to work on Saturday afternoon, they were paid off, and told that their services were no longer required, and they have been compelled to remain idle ever since.

The Contractors' Association, acting in conjunction with the Association of Architects and the Real Estate Board, have succeed in stopping the issuing of nearly all permits for new buildings, thereby crippling the industry almost entirely, and forcing a large majority of our members on the street. After exhausting our treasuries in an endeavor to make a settlement, and being so far unsuccessful, and believing that you recognize the hard task we have on hand in enforcing our Union conditions, we earnestly appeal to you for your financial as well as moral assistance, in this, our hour of need. We also desire to correct the statement as published in THE CARPENTER regarding the financial condition of our members and our unions. The fact is the unions have but very little money, and most of our members are broke. We have been so liberal with our money in the past (aiding outside trade movements), that now we are in trouble, we find ourselves compelled, for the first time in our history, to ask for outside aid to enable us to win a fight, the success of which will act as a forerunner in all trade movements coming up during the present year. Hoping to receive an early and favorable reply, we remain,

Fraternally yours,
O. E. WOODBURY,
THOMAS NEALE,
W. G. SCHARDT,
P. JENSEN,
J. H. STEVENS,
J. G. OGDEN,
Executive Committee.

P. S.—Please make all moneys payable to Thomas Neale, Secretary-Treasurer, Room 7, 187 East Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

EDITORIAL NOTE.—The reference in above circular made to the statement published in last month's CARPENTER is erroneous. No mention of the financial condition of our Chicago unions was made in that statement as will be seen on further perusal. Mention was simply made that individual members had prepared financially for this tie-up. That statement came to us in a news clipping sent us by officers of the Chicago District Council. There is little use now, however, for dispute on that score. The Chicago men need help, are worthy of it and should have it.

Sonnet to March.

Ah March! what meanest thou, I'd like to know,
That thou e're cold and blustering shouldst be?
There seems to be no kindly thought in thee;
The dismal winds at thy approach will blow,
And keep on blowing until thou shalt go;
That we sweet April's smiling face may see,
And from thy cold, unpleasant winds be free,
While nature's flowers soon begin to grow,
Thou art of all the months the most unkind.
And givest us so few bright, pleasant days,
No one for anything e'er gives thee praise;
Mars, war, will seem the only thought in mind.
For thou dost none of nature's beauties find:
Destructive seem to be all of thy ways.

Martha Shepard Lippincott.

Examples for Reflection.

BY SAM. L. LEFFINGWELL.

ONE of the most notable and fairest of historians was Edward Gibbon, who first appeared upon the surface early in the eighteenth century; to be more exact, 1737. He was born at Putney, England, and died at London in 1794.

His essays and historical writings were numerous, extending over a large space of time, exhibiting both in English and French, much industry of research and a versatility of thought and expression seldom displayed by other contemporary writers, bringing him almost constantly into controversial contention with the brightest minds, theological and secular, of his day.

His greatest work was the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," and it is with some of the sentiments therein expressed that it is desired herein to refer, as subject of thought for reflection in the present attitude of our own condition.

He places the number of subjects who acknowledged the laws of Rome, in the year 50 A. D., including citizens, provincials and slaves at 120,000,000, and succinctly follows throughout the succeeding centuries the causes and events which brought about the decay and decline of the empire, to the time of the middle of the eighteenth century, which was as far as time and events would admit of at his disposal.

In this he begins with the artful policy of the Cæsars, who maintained the name and image of a free Republic; the disorders of military despotism; the rise, establishment and sects of Christianity; the foundation of Constantinople; the division of the monarchy; invasion and settlement of the barbarians of Germany and Scythia; the institution of civil law; the character and religion of Mohammed; the temporal sovereignty of the Popes; the decay of the Western Empire of Charlemagne; the ruin of the Greek Empire; the state and revolutions of Rome in the middle ages.

What confronts us in this age is one that demands the serious consideration of the humblest among the masses. In every phase of decline pictured by Gibbon, as well as all historians, the fact cannot be concealed that force has exercised its rule over weakness—might over right—from the earliest ages of history of which we have any record. In all gradations of measurement by which we may trace the fall and decline of nations, we find the power of might crushing out with relentless cruelty the efforts of the weak, not only in the enjoyment of the trivial liberty to common rights, but even the deprivement of life itself. In the separation and division of peoples which come out of this disruption of a great empire, some resemblance of claim to superiority of rule was necessary to the great mass of ignorance to be brought under subjection. The one most powerful and successful of these was the claim of "divine right." There is no apology, explanation or evidence as to the truth or justice of the fallacy; it was set up and still maintained by Protestant and Catholic alike; by Goth and Gallic; by Turk and Hindoo; by Russian and Slav; by Swede and Norwegian. It is not only claimed as of the same God, but is held and maintained under as many forms and features as its usurpers assume to create gods in immediate convenience for their own particular purpose. King, Emperor, Sultan or Monarch, it is all the same; and under any one of the conditions under which it exists, even the "divine right" power does not seem to be sufficient for its maintenance, without an absolute exercise of "force," based upon the strong arm of a military contingent. It has passed through the centuries of its establishment by the claim of heredity, and it is of this feature in which it is desired to give the view of Gibbon, born, reared and educated under monarchial instincts. Says Gibbon:

"Of the various forms of government which have prevailed in the world, an hereditary monarchy seems to present the fairest scope for ridicule. Is it possible to relate without an indignant smile that on a father's decease the property of a nation, like that of a drove of oxen, descend to his infant son, as yet unknown to mankind and to himself; and, the bravest warriors and the wisest statesmen relinquishing their natural rights to empire, approach the royal cradle with bended knees and protestations of inviolable fidelity?"

But even Gibbon was not clearly in favor of a universal suffrage in the selection of a ruler. He died in 1794, too early to have witnessed the development and demonstration of a people being fit to govern themselves; and besides he had not clearly rid himself of his earlier intuition as to a certain quality to be possessed by a ruling power. Still he was correct in one of his estimates of danger threatening in the exercise of franchise, and it is to this particular phase of his expression particular attention is called to the laboring masses—the force of the military power. He says:

"In the cool shade of retirement, we may easily devise imaginary forms of government in which the sceptre shall be constantly bestowed on the most worthy by the free and incorrupt suffrage of the whole community. Experience overturns these airy fabrics and teaches us that in a large society the election of a monarch can never devolve to the wisest or the most numerous part of the people. *The army* is the only order of men sufficiently united to concur in the same sentiments, and powerful enough to impose them upon the rest of the fellow-citizens; but the temper of the soldiers, habituated at once to violence and slavery, renders them unfit guardians of a legal or even a civil constitution. Justice, humanity or political wisdom are qualities they are too little acquainted with in themselves to appreciate them in others. Valor will acquire their esteem and liberality will purchase their suffrage, but the first of these merits is often lodged in the most savage breasts, and the latter can only exert itself against the possessor of the throne by the ambition of a daring rival."

The writer does not want to be considered as an alarmist. There is nothing in the present which produces cause for alarm. And yet the possibilities of the future are manifold, and there can be no harm come from mild conjecture. One is sometimes delicate about entering into a placid discussion of conditions and possibilities. Partisan spirit and sympathy is so firmly imbedded in some breasts that the strongest truth in the way of light is often mistaken for interference with staunchly intrenched belief and opinion.

But if there is anything that the working masses of our people should do, it should be to think seriously upon the possibilities that may arise from present and prospective conditions. There is vastly more conservatism in the minds of working people of to-day than of those of a decade ago. They give matters and incidents occurring, more thought, more consideration; are not so easily led astray nor so hasty to jump at conclusions. It is not of a spirit of arrogance or of dictation that they are herein advised, if not implored, to think earnestly and seriously of what they should do for the welfare of themselves and those who are to follow them. It is not even hinted by implication that there is a notion of impending disaster. To the trade unionist, advancing day by day in intelligence and enlightenment, it becomes a solemn duty to give study and reflection to past, present and coming events. He should feel happy and rejoice in the benefits already enjoyed, and guard with never-sleeping vigilance every safeguard to his present possessions and belongings. Not in a partisan sense, but in an economical political sense. He should compare notes; notes on what has occurred in all ages past; notes on what is occurring to-day, and notes on what may possibly occur in the event of conditions changing one way or another. If there is one impression that exhibits a shadow of arrogance in the mind of the writer more than another it is that the spirit and faith in trades unionism stands stronger in behalf of and for the benefit of common humanity than any other doctrine, theory or ism conceived by the mind of man.

Look into things as they occur and following results, weigh well by comparison; study possibilities as well as probabilities; be true to your own interests and those who may be affected by your action. "Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

REALLY we are not representatively governed, and the majority does not rule. Representative legislation and government are a fiction, as far as our nation is concerned. The majority of our citizens, not far from two-thirds at present, are virtually disfranchised, and we are under the government of minorities; the majority is without power to effect legislation.—*Herron.*

General Officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

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The Initiative and Referendum.

The referendum. This is a constitutional provision designed to prevent the enactment of laws contrary to the interest of the majority of the people.

If any one thinks a law passed by the legislature is bad, he can, under the referendum, within a given time, sign his name to a petition asking that the law be referred to the people. He then circulates the petition among his fellow-citizens, and if a certain number of the voters, say one-twelfth, affix their names the question is sent to the polls at the next election, and the majority of voters decide it by an answer yes or no.

The referendum protects the citizens from bad laws which the legislature wishes to enact. But what is to be done if the people wish a law which the legislature refuses to enact? This difficulty is met by

The initiative. This is a constitutional provision enabling the citizens to originate laws which they desire.

If any one wants a new law, he gets it drafted, draws up a petition asking for the law and circulates it among his fellow-citizens. If a certain number of the voters, say one-twelfth, affix their names to it, the petition is sent to the legislature, which cannot alter the proposed law, but is obliged to send the question of its enactment to the polls at the next election. The citizens then vote yes or no, as in the referendum above described.

The initiative is of equal use in forcing the repeal of bad laws which failed to be stopped by the referendum when first enacted.

The representative system of government established by the founders of this Republic was a good thing in its day and the only form possible at the time. Before the introduction of steam, electricity and a well developed post office it would have been impossible to convey information to the people as quickly and completely as direct legislation requires.

Nor was there an apparent need of direct legislation. The legislators had small motive for dishonesty because wealth was very evenly divided. They were generally the smartest men of their respective districts, and it was plausibly argued that a small body of smart men would make better laws than the multitude.

So long as the small body of smart men have no interests contrary to those of the people this may be true, but when their interests are different history shows that they are apt to legislate for their own welfare, with slight regard to the welfare of their constituents.

The fathers of the Republic never imagined that the time would come when by the rapid growth of inventions the country would become studded with corporations, wielding the greater part of the country's wealth and hence able to buy up legislation to any extent and run the government in their own interests in direct violation of the interests of the people.

To meet this new state of things has arisen the class of professional politicians who consider their power so much private property to be sold for what it is worth. Our city governments are admitted to be the most corrupt in the world, and our legislators are constantly suspected of taking bribes. That a law in the interest of the people should be killed in the Senate is taken as a matter of course.

To such a condition has our century of democratic government brought us, a condition which brings a blush to the cheeks of those who believe in government by the people, and a sneer to the lips of their opponents.

But as the sea after a storm finally comes to a level, so democratic government is destined in the end to supersede all others. Democracy begins with the first appearance of the human race in the savage tribe and, though often checked by temporary aggregation of power in the hands of individuals, constantly reasserts itself, growing stronger with every age. Let us have one more reform. Put the power completely back into the hands of the people, and we shall have an ideal Republic seemingly not capable of further improvement.

In Switzerland direct legislation has been in use for 25 years and shows itself to be what Jefferson said of the New England town meeting. "The wisest invention ever devised by the wit of man for the perfect exercise of self government and its preservation."

The legislature, instead of being a sovereign council, holding in its hands the fortunes and happiness of the people to be disposed of according to its will, is reduced to a mere advisory committee whose business it is to draw up and discuss such laws as they consider beneficial, but who have no right to enact them except when the silence of the people in not calling for the referendum gives consent.

Knowing that the people will, if they choose, sit in judgment by means of the referendum upon the laws they enact and that if through ignorance a bad law is allowed to pass it will speedily be repealed by means of the initiative, the legislators naturally become the steady honest servants of the people, discussing affairs with no other object than the people's good.

Corporations do not bribe them, for it would be useless. There is no "lobby." Rings and bosses are unknown. The profession of politics is as dignified as other professions.

During 17 years from 1874 to 1891 only 27 federal laws out of 149 were challenged by the referendum in Switzerland.

In this country each party has a long platform containing many issues. We have to support measures which we do not approve for the sake of other measures which we want. In Switzerland each issue is decided seperately on its own merits.

Each law is supported by a known majority of the people and hence can always be enforced. In this country no one knows what laws have the approval of the majority. Under direct legislation violent reformers can do little mischief. They soon find out how many support them, and if they are in a minority content themselves with quietly educating their opponents. Direct legislation is thus both reformative and conservative—reformative of all that is bad, conservative of all that is good.

The Swiss feel themselves truly a sovereign people; not like Americans, who, having elected their despots for a given term, sneak home and submit, like the slaves that they are, to be robbed of their eyeteeth by the "representatives" supposed to be guarding their interests.

A Swiss who wants a new law can have it thoroughly discussed by the whole nation by simply securing a fair minority in its favor. An American citizen who wants a new law can petition indeed, but the legislators, even if the petition contains thousands of names may attend to it or not, as they please. If they deign to put the bill in the hands of a committee, the committee, under the influence of corporations may report unfavorably for years in the face of the plainest arguments, as in Massachusetts in the case of the law allowing cities to manufacture their own gas. Then, even if the law is finally passed by the legislature, it may be amended so as to be almost useless to the people.

With the reality of power comes the feeling of responsibilty. The nation becomes one great parliament. Each citizen who expects to vote on a new measure gives it his keenest attention and thus grows in intellect, stability of character and public spirit. In this country the difficulty, almost hopelessness of carrying reform laws against the interests of the great corporations and the politicians tends to discourage the citizens from taking an active interest in public affairs and keeps them in the mental state of children.

It is the glory of our people that they have established a staple democracy over a wide extent of territory, contrary to the expectations of the supporters of monarchy, who predicted its speedy downfall, seeing that democracies had formerly succeeded only in small states. It is the glory of the Swiss to have established the most perfect democracy on the face of the earth, resulting in the most honest administration of government ever known. Let us adopt the improvements shown in Switzerland to be so fruitful in good and have in America a democracy not only great, but pure.

ARTHUR HILDRETH.

Boston.

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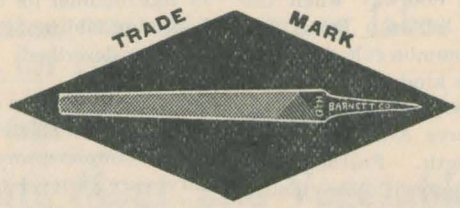

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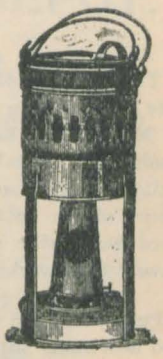


McFadden Company
722 Arch Street Philadelphia

Love Thyself Last.

Love thyself last. Look near, behold thy duty
To those who walk beside thee down life's road;
Make glad their days by little acts of beauty,
And help them bear the burdens of earth's load.

Love thyself last. Look far, and find the stranger
Who staggers 'neath his sin and his dispair;
Go, lend a hand, and lead him out of danger,
To heighths where he may see the world is fair.

Love thyself last. The vastness above thee
Is filled with spirit forces, strong and pure;
And fervently these faithful friends shall love thee;
Keep thou thy watch o'er others and endure.

Love thyself last; and oh, such joy shall thrill thee
As never yet to selfish soul was given
Whate'er thy lot, a perfect peace will fill thee;
And earth shall seem the ante-room of heaven.

Love thyself last; and thou shall grow in spirit,
To see, to hear, to know and understand
The message of the stars; lo, thou shall hear it;
And all God's joy shall be at thy command.

Love thyself last. The world shall be make better
By thee, if this brief motto forms thy creed.
Go, follow it in spirit and in letter;
This is the true religion which men need.

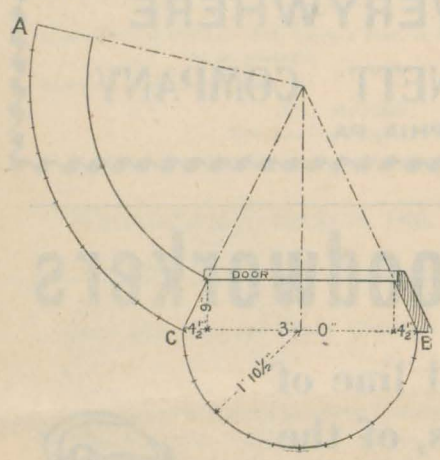
—*Ella Wheeler Wilcox.*

Questions and Answers.

BY A. W. WOODS.

ON the January CARPENTER J. W. asks for information on how to lay out a veneer to bend around an arched doorway when the jambs are set on a flare. We herewith submit a common rule generally used for work of this kind.

The dimensions used are those given by Mr. J. W. The curve A-C must equal that of C-B in length. Further than this we trust the diagram is clear enough without further explanation.



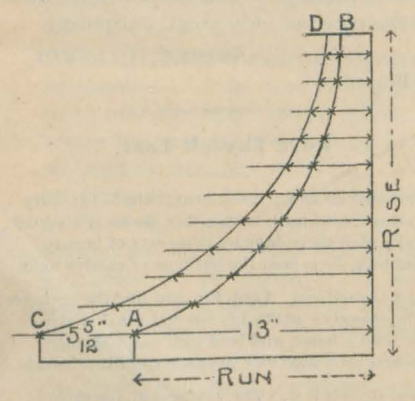
The diagram, of course, would necessitate being drawn full size, but after all, as Mr. W. has his rough frame already made, why not take a soft thick piece of building paper, carefully bending it to the shape of the splay, tacking in place if need be, scribe and trim, and he will have a good working pattern.

Peter Douglass wants to know the size and how many shingles does it really take to cover a square of 10 x 10 feet. We believe the standard shingle is recognized to be 4 x 16 inches on the face, and if laid 4 inches to the weather it would take nine to the square foot or 900 to the square, but if placed 4½ inches to the weather it will require 800. If placed 5 inches to the weather it will require 720. If placed 5½ inches to the weather is will require 655.

The above is given as the actual number required. No allowance is made for doubling up or for waste caused by hips, valleys, etc.

In estimating quantities at least 1-10 should be added to the above figures.

John R. wants a quick answer and a quick method of finding the curve and length of a hip rafter for a veranda.

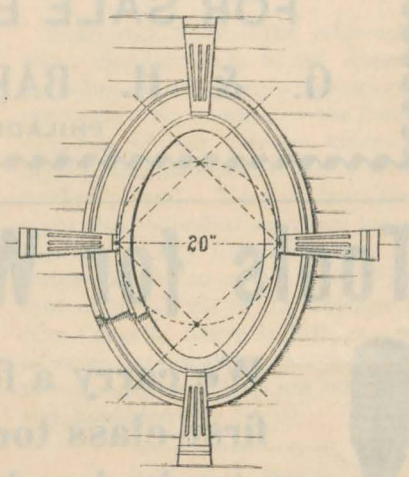


For him we submit a diagram as follows: A-B represents the curve given the common rafter.

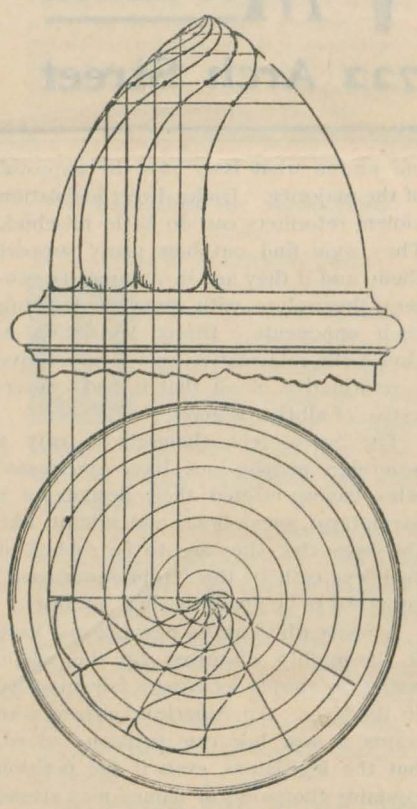
Now lay off any number of lines parallel with the seat from the rise to and beyond the curve A-B, as shown, and for each inch in length of these lines (between rise and curve) add 5-12 of an inch to the same line to the left of the curve and check. After all lines have thus been measured, run an off-hand curve through the checks, and the curve will represent the corresponding hip at the centre of its back.

To find the bevel or backing of the hip to coincide with the plane of the common rafter, measure back on the parallel lines to the right of the curve one-half the thickness of the hip and draw another curve, which will be the lines on the side to trim to from the centre of the back. A like amount must be added to the plumb cut to fit the corner of deck. Proceed in like manner for the octagon hip, but instead of adding 5-12 add 1-12 of an inch as above described.

Jack Plane wants a design for an oval window. The sketch we furnish is probably as simple as any on that line, as the curves are parts of true circles; the dots indicate the centers.



George Beck submits a rather difficult problem in the shape of a gothic carved head for a stone post, with eight spiral tapering ribs to the centre. To begin with, Mr. B. has not enough ribs to look well; as they must necessarily die out at the centre the change is too abrupt. We suggest that he use twelve or more.



First shape the stone as desired, and on it with the compass scribe parallel lines around the same and divide these lines into the number of ribs desired.

Then begin at the centre and run an off-hand curve, as shown by the illustration.

A little practice will enable the operator to shape the spiral as desired, though, of course, much depends upon the eye for the beautiful.

TRADE UNIONS instil a spirit of independence and solidarity into wageworkers that could not otherwise be obtained. It enables them to unitedly execute a desire for more pay and shorter hours that it would be impossible to obtain if each acted independently of the other. They develop manly, fraternal regard, and make a reality of the old adage of "each for all and all for each."—*Southern Economist.*

OPEN FORUM

This department is open for our readers and members to discuss all phases of the labor problem.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month previous to issue.

The Line of Battle for 1900.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Editor CARPENTER:

From present indications it looks as if the campaign for 1900 will be fought along the lines of 1896, with the same issues supplemented by those developed by the Spanish war.

The same candidates will probably confront each other, and the outcome of the struggle will leave things pretty much as they are present. While the business situation of the country is better than it has been, it is evident that to have permanent business prosperity there must be changes in our industrial system that will do away with the mass of the unemployed and by adopting the universal eight-hour day and the recognition of the right of the union to regulate hours and wages, do away with the friction that is constantly developing between the people and the corporations, and damaging the business interests of the country to the detriment of all.

To better our industrial conditions it is necessary to build along the lines of organized labor, as it is simply impossible to have peace and prosperity when we have two systems totally opposed to each other regulating our industrial affairs.

When Mr. Seward some years ago said: "We are in the midst of an irrepressible conflict," he referred to the conflict between freedom and slavery. We are certainly in the midst of the same conflict to-day, along slightly different lines. The immense corporations that have grown up in recent years that practically control the avenues are to wealth and our labor to-day, comparatively speaking, represent only a handful of men, but they arrogate to themselves the right to control the hours and wages of millions of men.

The dearest right the people have is to regulate their own industrial affairs, and say on what terms they will sell their time and labor.

This right is denied them by every corporation in the country to-day, and there certainly can be no peace until the people decide which and what is right. Mr. Lincoln once remarked: "This nation cannot exist half slave and half free. It will become all slave or all free." So to-day. We cannot have two systems opposed to each other regulating our industrial affairs. We must have either the one or the other, and which one. It is for the people to decide.

This is labors' opportunity to bring these issues into the political arena where they belong, and a presidential campaign furnishes an opportunity for agitation and education that should not be allowed to go unimproved.

A few men here and there in the building trades have the hours and wages their unions demand, but we must remember the battle is not for ourselves alone. As we survey the field and see others struggling with unjust conditions let us recognize that the highest duty we owe ourselves is to join hands with our fellows, to bring them to the level we ourselves occupy.

"Is true freedom but to break
Fetters from our own dear sake,
And with heathen hearts forget
That we owe mankind a debt.
No true freedom is to share
All the claims our brother wear,
And with heart and hand to be,
Ernest to make others free."

ALEXANDER LAW.

Who Is at Fault?

DENVER, Colo.

Editor CARPENTER:

In the January issue of THE CARPENTER, there is quite a lengthy article by Sam L. Leffiingwell under the caption, "Keep out of Politics." I quite agree with the gentleman in the first part and also the last of his article, but there is a question, "Who is at Fault!" which he asks, but does not answer, unless we are to understand by his defense of the other fellows that we are the ones entirely at fault. In this I do not agree with him, neither do I understand how he can come to such a conclusion.

He starts out by saying: "Not the successful ones, certainly. Not the ones who have conceived and carried to accomplishment the schemes which have given them elevation to power and profit. Not those who laugh to scorn the pitiful pleadings of the oppressed for relief." If these are not at fault for proving false to their trust, pray who is?

Then he says that we should "seek the best man for our purpose, give him a fair trial. If he fails us, discard him, throw him out and try again."

Am I not at fault, if, being foreman of a job, I misuse men working under me, who may have had sickness in their families, or for some other cause it seems necessary to them that they must work every day possible, and feel they cannot quit and risk finding another job when their families may be crying for bread, am I not at fault if I lay mistakes which I make on the shoulders of a fellow-workman?

Yes, I am at fault, if willingly in any way I pull down my brother man that I may climb higher, either socially or financially. The world to-day pays homage to the one who has wealth. It does not ask, how did he get it, and what is he doing with it? If he possesses it, he is hailed king. Character and industry are set at naught.

Money rules the world.

Men who use a public position of trust to further their own selfish ends, are at fault and traitors to their fellow-men. Were one to go out upon the highway and hold up a traveler, he would be called a robber, and if he were caught would be imprisoned. How is it when a capitalist starts an industry, gets around him some of the honest unfortunates, and when they cannot find work elsewhere and cannot move to some other locality, begins to cut down wages that may be just enough to keep soul and body together.

Do you say that it is not that employer's fault, even if the laws shield him because he has influence? Yes, a thousand times yes, he is at fault. He is a traitor to his fellow-man and to the human race at large, and so are the men elected to make laws for the people and, instead, make laws which permit such doings. They should be treated as criminals. The need of the hour is the brotherhood of man, character before dollars, instead of dollars whether there be character or not.

There should be a law passed that would assist very materially in hastening this end, in public places at least, were it enforced, to wit: When a candidate is elected to public office that it be manda tory upon him to live up to the letter and spirit of his obligation, and when he falls short of it or sells out his constituency, and fails to serve them, that he shall be tried as a traitor to the public and the office declared vacant, and if he has feathered his nest all such dishonest gains shall be confiscated and turned to the public's good.

The Japanese proverb, "Who steals goods, is called a thief, who steals do-

minions, a ruler," well illustrates the so-called justice as rendered in this age.

Why should we not have some way to prevent men elected to office from giving away or selling below their true values, irrespective of the people's wishes, public properties or the use of public properties; or from making laws for a special few instead of for all the people?

I believe that a public officer should be required to live up to his duties to the public, as I am, to perform my work as a mechanic. If I prove incompetent my place is filled by one more capable. If a public official fails to serve the people honestly and faithfully, then it is time that he were ousted from his position and an upright man put in his place.

Reward faithfulness by continuance in service and punish dishonesty wherever found, as the case may deserve.

Local Union 55. W. H. TAYLOR.

The Cause of Existing Economic Inequalities.

NEW CASTLE, Pa.

Editor CARPENTER:

I am profoundly glad to see that each month THE CARPENTER contains some "live" articles on or along lines that a few years ago could not, or would not, have been accorded space in any except the most radical journals.

I have contended for some years past that there was but one road leading to our real independence, and that that could only be found and traveled by the aid of education, not to learn the three R's merely, but a more or less clear comprehension of political economy.

That means that I also believe we must discuss all political questions, not as partisans, for that indicates blindness to principle, but from a broader standpoint as citizens of a common country; with the view of so adjusting our social system that every one who performs, or is willing to perform service to his fellow citizens, can truthfully say, our country.

THE CARPENTER is becoming a factor along that line, and when from time to time I read some of its articles before Local 206 and then offer such comments as seem to me appropriate, the boys feel as though they had received a useful lesson.

Quite a number of them have asked me to write a few thoughts for its columns and since they have elected me president for the third time by acclamation, I have concluded to outline to you my topic and ask if space can be granted it.

I propose to show that our present economic inequalities have their top roots in the prevalence of the Hamiltonian ideas embodied in our Federal Constitution.

I have never noticed the subject handled except very briefly on that line, and I believe that I can offer a few original ideas of more or less importance in that connection.

I shall not indulge in personal flings nor undue radical expression, but hope to show by argument where the trouble lies, hence by deduction as well as direct advice the way out.

In these troublesome times, times that "*try men's souls*," there is nothing so important as to get the average man to really think. And it must be done if we wish to avert anarchy; we must remember the terror of an aroused, but ignorant people; and from an economical standpoint we, as a people, are not very learned.

Union 206. J. W. SLAYTON.

—— [We will be pleased to receive occasional contributions from Brother Slayton.—Ed.]

The Next Step Toward Emancipation.

Our experience of the labor movement has conclusively proven that those trade unions having the highest dues and the most complete beneficial features have been best able to hold their membership in the most adverse times. It has also proven that such trade unions have at the same time been successful in withstanding reduction of wages, in maintaining their trade rules most effectively, as well as in obtaining substantial improvements in all working conditions. In view of this incontestible fact we conceive it to be our bounden duty to urgently recommend our affiliated national unions and local unions connected therewith, to incorporate in their respective constitutions and by-laws provisions for the payment of sufficient weekly or monthly dues, in order to have treasuries strong enough to sustain members in all cases of trade disputes, such as strikes and lockouts, and to establish the following benefits: namely, sick benefits, funeral benefits, disability benefits and out-of-work benefits for unployed members.

It is a regrettable fact that there is no subject to which the workers have given so little attention as the one of building up good treasuries in the unions of their respective trades. In most cases, union organization has resulted from efforts upon the part of the employers to take advantage of their employes, or the workers encouraged by a revival in industry, have sought to obtain some immediate improvement in their condition.

Now, experience has shown that when our fellow workers are unorganized they have a peculiar faculty of underestimating their own strength, and exaggerating the power of the employer, while the first attempts at organization by the workers usually create the very opposite state of affairs; that is, underestimating the power of the employers and overestimating that of themselves. In the first attempt at organization, the new recruits touch shoulders with their veteran brothers in union. A new hope awakens in their hearts, and a new enthusiasm blossoms into existence. Then each one feels that each is a hero, self-sacrificing and willing to suffer until absolute victory has been secured.

There is, however, a morrow to all such dreams; and a brief time demonstrates that it requires more than enthusiasm to win the victories incidental to the struggles of labor. But when the primary essential of success, a well-filled treasury, is missing, then the most enthusiastic soon find their ardor dampened and their declared devotion to the union a forgotten phrase; or, if remembered, it is with regret that they could not maintain it because of the absence of those material means upon which the bravest hearts and noblest souls must inevitably depend, be the cause ever so holy.

We repeat that our experience of the labor movement demonstrates ever more clearly as the years roll on that those unions of workers which have provided themselves most sure with substantial treasuries are those in which the members are more highly respected, whose wages reach the highest point, whose hours of labor are the lowest, whose conditions of employment are the most reasonable, whose requests are more generally heeded, and who are required less often than other workers to resort to a strike in order to obtain the redress of a grievance, or the granting of some new concession. On the other hand, it is none the less true that the workers unorganized, together with those organized, but who have neglected the primary essential of which we have spoken, are those who are compelled to work the longest hours for the lowest wages, who are forced to labor

(*Continued on Page 13.*)

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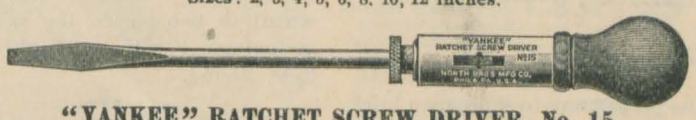
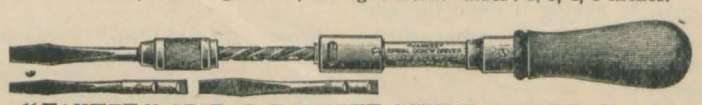
Sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 inches.



"YANKEE" RATCHET SCREW DRIVER, No. 15.
Slim blade, with finger turn, for light work. Sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5 inches.



"YANKEE" SPIRAL-RATCHET SCREW DRIVER, No. 20.
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Drives or takes out screws by pushing on handle, or by ratchet movement. Can be used as rigid screw driver at any part of its length.

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For drilling metals and all kinds of woods. Chuck will hold drills 3-16 inch diameter or less.

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CRAFT PROBLEMS

This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft Organization.

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.

How to Make Whitewood Doors In Two Thicknesses of Stuff.

From P. D. L., Utica, N. Y.:

Replying to C. P. W., East Saginaw, Mich.: Doors made of poplar in single thickness are very apt to warp and twist and get out of shape generally. The glueing together of two thicknesses is to prevent this, but both thicknesses should be taken from the one plank. A 2-inch plank should be split down the centre of its thickness, with a thin saw, and the two pieces should then be glued together with their ends reversed. By this method the tendency to warp or twist is counteracted, as the pieces strain in contrary directions.

Shoring a Brick Building.

From B. S., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Will Mr. McGinnis, or some other correspondent who knows, kindly let me know if the diagram which I send (Fig. 1),

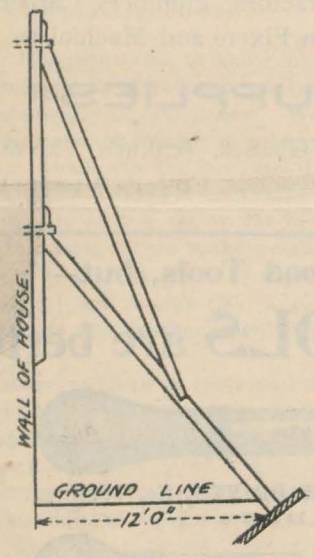

FIG. 1.

shows the proper way to shore up a brick building. I contend it is not, although our foreman is having it done the way shown. The building is going to be underpinned, and I think the shoring is insufficient.

Design for Small Altar Wanted.

From J. McD., Newburg, N. Y.:

Will some kindly reader furnish me, through the columns of THE CARPENTER, a neat design for a small altar, about three feet high and proportionate width, with a few hints as to the best wood to use in its construction, etc., etc.? I would like it in the Gothic style, as it is for a small Catholic church in a country village. As there are many Catholic readers besides myself, who will be thankful for such a design, I am sure a compliance with my request will be fully appreciated.

How to Get Profile of Cornice.

From Robert La V., Duluth, Minn.:

I have some rooms to cornice in which some of the angles are splayed as in the sketch I send (Fig. 2.). The angles at the ends of the rooms are square, but on the sides the cornice will run in the angle formed by the rafter and ceiling joists at A, A. What I want to know is how to get the profile of the cornice that runs on the slanting ceiling so as to inter-

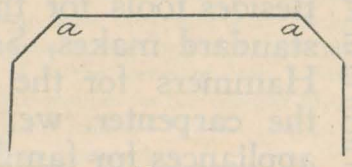

FIG. 2.

sect with the mouldings on the upright wall. I want to know how to get the lines so as to form a proper mitre.

Design of Ornamental Cross.

From J. McD., Newburg, N. Y.:

I wish some fellow reader would publish a design of an ornamental cross inclosed in a ring, suitable to place on the end of ridge of a small Roman Catholic church. Any information will be gladly received and appreciated.

Information Wanted.

From Thos. W. R., Denver, Col.:

I should be glad if some competent person, who is well up in Riddell's system of handrailing, will kindly assist me. I have studied the system for a number of years, but am unable to strike a face-mould for a large well. I enclose a diagram of the same, centre to centre of rail, 14″; tread, 10″; rises, 7″; size of rail, 4″ x 3″. The thickness of plank

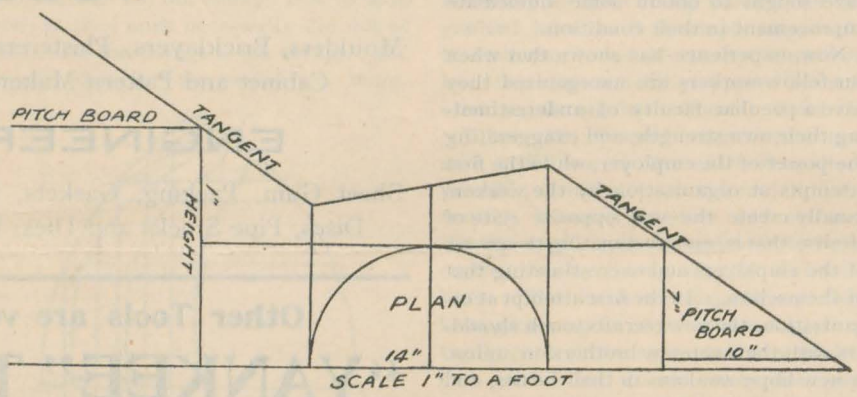

FIG 3

for the wreath is 4″, that is, same as the width of rail. The points must be cut square (see Fig. 3) with the face of plank, the lengths of shank at pleasure. The wreath in two pieces, the risers in the springing. I will be thankful for any light offered.

How to Preserve Posts.

From "An Old Chip," Trenton, N. J.:

If J. Van D., Bloomington, Ill., will soak his posts, or that portion which goes into the ground, in hot slaked lime, for four or five days, then let them dry out good, he will find that his posts will last twice the time they will if put into the ground as they came from the mill.

Stairbuilding.

From Norman D. S., Orange, N. J.:

Having an open string stair to build at once, I would be much obliged if some one or more of our stairbuilders would send to the paper a design or two. My stair will have open string with well, curtail step and handrail for same; 14″ from centre to centre of rail and one tread in the well; 10″ tread and 8″ rise; please show best method for working out wreath.

Who Has Seen This Tracing Machine?

From John W. K., Winona, Wis.:

I once saw a little machine that was intended for striking out the curves on handrailings. The plank was set up in the pitch of the stairs, and the machine was so arranged that it traced the necessary lines on this plank by means of an upright rod which had an arm that slid up and down the rod, and at the same time would work in any direction required. On the end of the arm was a pencil which traced the curve. Any information regarding this machine will be thankfully received.

A Friendly Tip.

From Frank W., San Francisco, Cal.:

I send you a diagram of work which I had to figure out without assistance, and never having done such work before, I found it a little puzzling at first. The mouldings at Fig. 4 were all mitered together. It will be seen that the flat

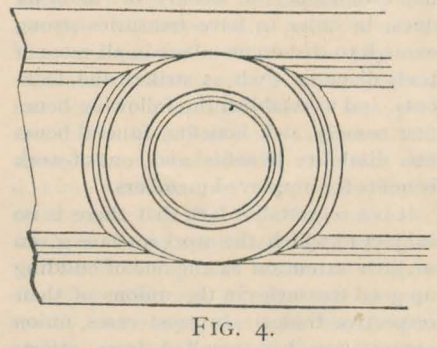

FIG. 4.

part, or stile, had to extend to the straight stiles, with the mouldings made on the outside of it, and the mitres were curved in order to have all the members of the moulding to jibe in. This diagram may help some fellow some time.

Designs for Barge Boards.

From Wm. Van D., Scranton, Pa.:

I should feel thankful if some brother would send for publication in our paper a few neat designs for barge-boards. I do not mind as to the style or width, as I have several cottages—frame—to build as a kind of summer residence, and the owners want them to have a rather elaborate look outside, though no two are to be alike.

Finishing Corners of Square Bay Window.

From J. W., Atlantic City:

I send you herewith a sketch of the way in which I finished the corners of a square bay window a short time ago.

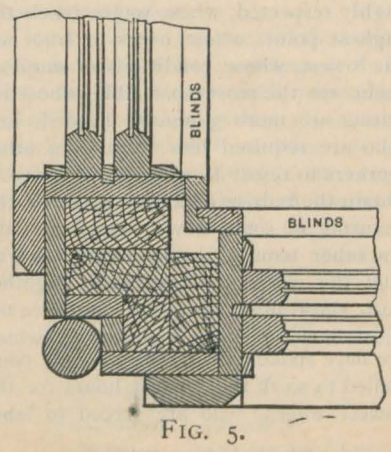

FIG. 5.

The sketch, Fig. 5, might be of service to some of your many readers, as it is often difficult to find a ready method of finishing this kind of work where space is limited. The building connected with this work is a balloon one and the lot was small, and every inch of space had to be utilized.

Saw Filing.

From D. L. Stoddard:

In reply to question about "saw filling" asked by R. M. K.

While it may be the majority of carpenters file with point of file toward handle, all best filers and authorities that I have seen file the other way. In my article a few years ago I wrote quite fully on the subject.

Oil Stones.

From D. L. Stoddard:

Tom R. asks about "oil stones." I have owned several, and the "composition" emory for course work is of great value to the carpenter, and almost does away with the grind stone, and I have a quite fair "composition" fine stone. But far the best oil stone I ever owned is a lily white Washita, made by Pike Manufacturing Company.

Some Sound Advice.

COLUMBUS, Ohio.

In looking over the January issue of THE CARPENTER, I find that John R. wants a speedy answer for a quick way of finding length and curve of hip rafter for veranda roof slightly concave.

The nature of many inquiries, following close the publication of principles profusely illustrated, containing full and complete answers to questions frequently propounded, leads me to believe that many of the brothers do not bestow the thought, study and application to the reading of our official journal it justly deserves, and is necessary for obtaining good results for themselves. If John R. has been a member of the United Brotherhood for four months and a careful reader of THE CARPENTER for the same period, he would have found in O. B. Maginnis' diagram (in November number of CARPENTER) of laying out a lath and plaster grain, the principle involved in obtaining length and curve of concave hip rafter. Possibly if Mr. Maginnis would turn his grain upside down and sketch a wall plate the casual reader would experience no difficulty in associating them, and even finding the same useful in the construction of concave roofs, while by a little thought and application the original grain drawings can be utilized for the same purpose. Hip and bally rafters, manner of obtaining their length, bevels, bevels of jacks, etc., has been again and again discussed, from the most complicated point of view to a cardboard model, until one would naturally suppose that every union carpenter in the United States was thoroughly familiar with the subject. Yet information on those points is constantly sought and asked for, taking up space in THE CARPENTER and the time of the editor, both of which might be better employed and with larger results to the craft in general than that of relating already fully explained principles and propositions.

The idea I wish to especially impress upon the mind of each brother is, for every one to get all he can out of his individual copy of THE CARPENTER each month, and then file the same for future reference when perplexing problems confront him, I am of the opinion that such a course, if generally adopted by the brothers, would reduce the necessity of duplicate publications of answers and questions to a minimum, thereby increasing the journal's scope and usefulness materially, without the additional cost of either time or money.

Local Union No. 61. R. F.

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending February 28, 1900. Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	$169 20	143	$2 70	282	$17 75	427	$87 20
2	41 80	144	21 60	283	12 90	428	6 90
3	13 00	145	10 00	284	5 00	429	33 40
4	107 80	147	17 20	285	41 60	430	6 50
5	49 60	148	24 10	286	22 20	431	50
6	12 90	149	5 40	287	3 00	432	6 50
7	163 90	150	9 90	288	19 80	433	19 60
8	75 00	151	24 60	289	25 20	434	5 40
9	20 60	152	10 60	290	6 80	436	1 50
10	170 80	153	10 60	292	4 80	437	4 30
11	67 60	154	9 40	293	5 40	439	7 40
12	1 00	155	22 45	294	3 60	440	21 20
13	41 20	156	4 40	295	3 40	442	3 00
14	15 60	157	6 00	296	66 75	443	1 50
15	17 00	158	8 80	297	8 20	444	19 40
16	41 00	159	21 00	298	17 10	446	5 80
18	7 15	160	3 00	299	1 25	447	5 00
19	57 50	161	17 20	300	8 00	448	9 80
20	7 20	162	12 25	301	30 20	449	46 00
21	23 20	164	7 45	302	25 80	451	18 80
22	144 80	166	13 80	303	8 00	453	47 90
24	21 80	167	47 80	304	19 70	454	3 00
25	23 00	168	13 00	306	75 20	455	1 50
26	28 20	169	25 00	308	17 10	457	102 25
27	18 40	170	4 00	309	209 00	459	3 00
28	11 80	171	29 85	310	7 20	460	5 40
29	1 00	172	12 80	311	11 00	462	9 35
30	14 60	174	28 40	312	14 20	464	88 40
31	33 60	175	14 80	313	11 40	465	13 50
32	57 20	176	23 30	314	8 60	467	9 10
34	18 40	177	24 20	315	7 60	468	1 00
35	7 40	178	6 20	316	7 55	463	3 10
36	33 80	179	19 20	317	33 35	470	19 00
37	3 20	180	9 40	318	3 50	471	44 50
38	5 40	181	100 80	320	5 60	472	10 00
39	12 80	182	5 40	321	10 40	473	42 20
40	7 00	183	26 90	322	32 20	474	4 00
41	7 60	184	2 80	323	2 60	475	12 50
42	17 20	185	25 75	324	6 00	476	73 00
44	12 25	186	10 15	325	53 40	477	10 00
45	29 90	187	5 40	328	21 40	478	50 80
46	11 10	188	20 00	330	6 00	479	10 00
47	44 80	189	26 40	331	51 20	480	10 00
48	2 60	190	20 20	332	8 20	481	11 80
49	17 20	191	10 90	333	9 60	482	20 30
50	7 40	192	3 20	334	8 00	483	81 40
51	51 30	193	13 95	336	9 30	485	10 00
52	37 50	194	6 60	337	4 40	486	20 80
54	28 80	195	5 80	339	40 80	487	10 00
55	98 20	196	16 70	340	80 20	488	10 00
56	18 80	198	11 60	341	10 00	489	10 00
57	4 00	199	34 50	342	4 80	490	33 30
60	10 75	200	30 80	343	8 40	491	10 00
61	73 80	201	5 00	344	2 80	492	10 00
62	92 60	202	32 00	345	5 40	493	31 70
63	21 90	203	16 10	346	4 70	494	16 50
64	33 00	204	3 20	347	5 40	495	16 20
65	19 00	205	5 20	348	11 40	496	10 00
66	9 80	206	51 80	349	10 80	497	83 20
67	17 30	207	19 60	350	11 50	498	10 00
68	3 80	208	12 30	351	14 60	499	4 40
69	29 30	209	25 30	352	13 20	500	10 00
70	10 20	210	7 00	353	15 50	501	10 00
71	3 80	211	69 40	354	13 70	502	10 00
72	40 40	212	14 00	355	15 60	503	10 00
73	116 40	213	4 00	356	4 40	507	9 60
74	21 00	214	13 70	358	5 00	509	46 00
75	84 95	215	16 10	359	34 80	513	37 00
76	3 40	216	7 10	360	8 80	515	41 00
77	19 60	217	31 90	361	34 35	521	25 20
78	48 20	218	11 60	362	17 40	522	14 40
79	5 00	219	22 50	363	10 05	526	40 00
81	6 60	220	8 40	364	10 40	547	37 65
82	9 50	221	3 60	365	19 10	564	16 00
83	11 40	222	8 40	366	8 40	567	27 20
84	14 00	223	12 40	367	7 80	568	6 40
85	9 60	224	16 40	368	12 00	578	6 90
86	11 40	225	18 60	369	13 25	584	93 70
87	101 40	226	11 80	371	2 00	588	18 00
88	6 40	227	11 00	372	5 20	591	7 60
89	19 80	228	14 80	374	23 20	592	24 60
90	27 30	229	4 40	375	159 60	599	15 80
91	22 20	230	10 10	377	6 20	603	3 40
92	21 55	231	13 00	378	6 00	606	8 00
95	32 00	235	12 40	380	2 60	611	8 60
97	5 40	236	4 60	381	21 80	612	7 20
98	51 20	237	7 80	382	108 20	616	8 00
99	2 00	238	18 30	384	26 20	617	12 80
100	11 60	239	27 65	385	5 40	622	32 20
101	2 00	240	21 00	386	28 60	628	5 85
102	14 40	241	20 00	389	31 80	629	4 60
103	30 40	242	18 20	390	15 40	637	7 40
104	10 20	243	2 80	391	12 50	638	7 40
106	83 70	244	10 00	392	3 25	639	21 40
110	60 40	245	9 10	393	12 60	640	3 00
111	28 20	246	11 60	394	16 40	650	4 00
112	67 20	247	23 60	395	10 80	652	15 30
113	4 60	248	11 05	396	26 40	657	10 80
114	39 00	249	10 40	397	6 30	659	18 45
115	45 20	250	3 00	398	8 40	661	11 40
116	23 20	251	14 20	399	3 85	667	13 00
118	20 20	252	7 00	400	3 80	676	6 60
119	34 40	253	8 20	401	25 40	678	8 40
120	7 60	254	11 20	402	10 95	687	9 60
121	10 80	256	1 00	403	14 40	692	4 20
122	19 10	257	84 00	404	2 20	696	5 40
123	12 20	258	18 80	405	5 40	703	5 00
124	6 00	260	17 20	406	7 80	704	7 65
125	55 50	261	9 20	407	3 80	707	13 60
126	9 20	262	4 60	408	4 80	712	4 80
127	12 80	263	9 30	409	7 50	714	9 60
128	3 20	265	9 00	410	5 80	715	46 40
129	8 10	266	2 60	411	8 00	716	21 40
130	16 20	267	10 00	412	6 80	717	11 10
131	99 75	268	13 40	415	7 30	723	14 60
132	118 10	269	10 40	416	41 00	726	17 20
133	11 20	270	12 00	417	3 70	731	14 20
134	14 40	271	13 90	418	2 20	739	5 20
135	18 00	272	6 60	419	45 30	746	5 60
136	19 60	273	18 80	420	18 50	750	39 25
137	7 00	274	31 40	421	3 40	785	3 35
138	71 40	275	27 80	422	3 00	786	4 00
139	27 10	277	58 40	423	29 10		
141	45 10	278	23 00	424	6 40		
142	40 62	279	42 80	425	10 00		

Total $10,626 52

CLAIMS PAID IN FEBRUARY, 1900.

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
4833	John Richlick (dis.)	1	$300 00
4834	Mrs. R. B. Sovenson	1	50 00
4835	Mrs. Mary Finn	7	50 00
4836	Mrs. Rebecca Horner	8	50 00
4837	Elmer Willard	11	200 00
4838	John Clausen	12	50 00
4839	Gustav Zeibig	12	200 00
4840	William Ryan	22	200 00
4841	Jacob Gessert	24	50 00
4842	Mrs. Carrie R. Etchells	33	50 00
4843	Mrs. Margaret Dempsey	33	50 00
4844	Mrs. Chas. S. Woodbridge	43	50 00
4845	Mrs. Mary Lee	51	50 00
4846	Carl Broz	54	200 00
4847	Mrs. Sarah E. Westlake	55	50 00
4848	Mrs. Gunda Karlsen	56	50 00
4849	Mrs. Annie Westphal	58	50 00
4850	L. L. Champagne	62	200 00
4851	Thomas Kirby	64	200 00
4852	George Smith (dis.)	83	400 00
4853	Mrs. Armina Klein	90	50 00
4854	Henry C. Wilcox	97	200 00
4855	Lawson Fahringer	102	200 00
4856	Richard Kinsella	109	200 00
4857	Mrs. Emma Girrard	110	25 00
4858	Mrs. A. M. Starkweather	110	25 00
4859	Mrs. Sarah Kent	113	50 00
4860	J. M. Strickling	114	200 00
4861	John Stockberger	115	200 00
4862	Timothy Shanahan (dis.)	115	400 00
4863	John Griffin	139	200 00
4864	Chas. J. Freed	181	50 00
4865	Mrs. C. J. Hagan	181	50 00
4866	Mrs. Elizabeth Bitner	202	50 00
4867	Mrs Alma S. Lyons	205	25 00
4868	Archibald W. McLaren	218	200 00
4869	Thomas Dougherty	227	200 00
4870	Mrs. Ursula Darms	238	50 00
4871	Mrs. M. J. Johnson	245	50 00
4872	Mrs. Elizabeth P. Connors	275	50 00
4873	Mrs. Christina Young	281	50 00
4874	Mrs. Anna Petrick	309	50 00
4875	Mrs. Katie Daum	309	50 00
4876	Mrs. Theresa Glutsch	309	50 00
4877	Mrs. Helen Scheibler	309	50 00
4878	Mrs. Fredericka Hart	340	50 00
4879	Dennis J. Menton	340	200 00
4880	Mrs. Sarah Ann Ross	343	50 00
4881	Mrs. Mary Troiber	355	50 00
4882	Mrs. Mary Ann Free	361	50 00
4883	Mrs. Anna Textor	375	50 00
4884	Mrs. Appalonia Loeffler	375	50 00
4885	Mrs. Nancy M. Chalon	382	50 00
4886	E. C. Webber	394	200 00
4887	Mrs. Delima Gosselin	407	50 00
4888	Arden A. Tubbs	407	200 00
4889	John R. Suckrau	419	200 00
4890	Mrs. Metta M. Jessen	434	50 00
4891	J. R. Ellison	453	200 00
4892	Mrs. Mary Francis White	453	50 00
4893	Nils Debrun	457	200 00
4894	Emil Gustav Hering	467	200 00
4895	Mrs. Anna Vetter	468	50 00
4896	Mrs. Salomea Kraemer	476	50 00
4897	W. B. Toms	486	50 00
4898	Louis Bergdahl	497	200 00
4899	Valentine Bayer	497	200 00
4900	Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell	507	50 00
4901	H. Elliott	526	200 00
4902	Frank Perego	564	200 00
4903	Walter E. Jones	678	200 00
			$8,325 00

The World's Most Famous Men Were of Humble Origin.

Columbus, the discover of America, was the son of a weaver.

The eminent French humorist, Francois Rabelais, was the son of an Apothecary.

The great French dramatist, Moliere, was the son of a tapestry maker.

Terence, the celebrated Roman dramatist, was at one time a slave.

Homer, most illustrious of poets, was at one time a beggar.

The Greek poet, Hesiod, was a farmer's son.

Demosthenes, the most celebrated orator of antiquity, was a cutler's son.

The great English preacher, George Whitfield, was the son of an innkeeper at Gloucester.

Thomas Wolsey, the English astronomer and mathematician, was the son of a soap manufacturer.

Virgil, the great Latin poet, was the son of a potter.

Horace was a shopkeeper's son.

Plautus, one of the greatest of Roman comic poets, was the son of a baker.

The English lexicographer, Dr. Samuel Johnson, was the son of a bookdealer.

From the most humble origin, Thurlow Weed became one of the leading journalists of the United States and a great political leader.

Robert Burns, the Scotch poet, was a plowman in Ayrshire.

William Shakespeare, "the chief literary glory of England," was a Yeoman's son.

Daniel Webster was the son of a small farmer.

William Cullen Bryant was the son of a physician.

Abraham Lincoln was the son of a poor farmer.

The Next Step Toward Emancipation.

(*Continued from Page 11.*)

under the most onerous conditions, and whose tenure of employment is such that they are subject to the will or whim of every petty boss or understrapper.

It is gratifiying to know that among our fellow-unionists throughout the country, the idea is gaining ground that it is necessary in time of peace to prepare for war, and that this preparation—of providing a substantial treasury—is the greatest factor in obtaining just and fair dealings without incurring the necessity for war.

The time has now arrived when our fellow-workers should heed the admonitions of those who have passed through the several stages of the labor struggle; that they should clearly understand it is necessary to pay higher dues into the union of their trade in order that they may enjoy the many advantages which the trade union form of organization makes possible.

These advantages are of two kinds, which are generally known as protective and benevolent. It is not alone our duty to provide ourselves with protection when engaged in conflict, such as lock-out or strike, but we are morally bound to pay some attention to those mishaps for which there is no institution on earth other than the trade unions which make provision. For instance, who cares for the worker when unemployed, except it be those trade unions whose members have made provision in season by paying high dues for an out-of-work benefit? In truth the unions of our trades should be our savings banks, our insurance societies, to protect and defend us against each and every mishap which may befall us as workers, as citizens, as men.

In short, we consider it to be incumbent upon us at the present juncture to declare that it is the manifest duty of the workers to pay higher dues in order that the trade union may be recognized as a successful and permanent institution which will secure the workers' rights and operate on practical lines for present amelioration and labor's final emancipation.—*American Federationist.*

YOU labor for ten or twelve hours of the day; how can you find time to educate yourselves? The greater number of you scarcely earn enough to maintain yourselves and your families; how can you find means to educate yourselves? The frequent interruption and uncertain duration of your work causes you to alternate excessive labor with periods of idleness; how are you to acquire habits of order, regularity and assiduity? It is, therefore, needful that your material condition should be improved in order that you may morally progress. It is necessary that you should labor less, so that you may consecrate some hours every day to your soul's improvement. —*Mizzina, "On the Duties of Man."*

Things to be Remembered.

THREE months in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY attendance at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS going off to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL local treasurers should be under bonds and the bonds filed with the president of the L.U.

TRUSTEES' reports should be prepared semi-annually and forwarded to the G. S.-T. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL changes in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S.-T., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your Union.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G. S.-T. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

All moneys received by the G. S.-T. one month are published in the next month's journal. Moneys received cannot be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE only safe way to send money is by post-office money order or by bank check or draft, as required by the Constitution. The G. S.-T. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.-T.

FOR my own part, I would not sell even an old ox that had labored for me; much less would I remove, for the sake of a little money, a man grown old in my service.—*Plutarch.*

CUT THIS OUT

Hundreds of Carpenters praise the best books printed.

HOW TO FRAME A HOUSE,

or House and Roof Framing

by OWEN B. MAGINNIS

It is a practical treatise on the latest and best methods of laying out, framing and raising timber for houses, together with a simple and easily understood system of Roof Framing, the whole makes a handy and easily applied book for carpenters, both foremen and journeymen.

CONTENTS.—Part I.

Chapter I. General description of Balloon Frames, Framed Sills and their construction.
Chapter II. First Floor Beams or Joists, Story Sections, Second Floor Beams, Studding, Framing of Door and Window Openings, Wall P ates and Roof Timbers.
Chapter III. Laying out and Working Balloon Frames, Girders, Sills, Posts and Studding.
Chapter IV. Laying out First and Second Floor Joists or Beams, Ceiling Joists and Wall Plates.
Chapter V. Laying out and Framing the Roof.
Chapter VI. Raising.

PART II.—"Roof-Framing."

PART III.

How to Frame the Timbers for a Brick House.
Chapter I. General Descriptions First Story Fireproof Floors, Studding and Wood Floor Beams.
Chapter II. Second and Upper Story Beams, Partitions, Bridging and Angular Framing.
Chapter III. Fireproofing Wood Floors Partitions and Doors.
Chapter IV. Roofs, Bulkheads and Fronts.
Chapter V. Wood and Iron Construction.
Chapter VI. Heavy Beams and Girders and Raising Same.
Chapter VII How to Frame a Log Cabin.
The work is illustrated and explained by over 80 large engravings of houses, roofs, etc., and, bound in cloth.

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Price - - $1.00
"How to Measure up Woodwork for Buildings."

An exhaustive treatise, showing how to figure up all the woodwork required in Brick or Frame Houses. Illustrated by over 150 engravings with descriptive text.

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OWEN B. MAGINNIS,

310 West 128th St., New York City.

Young America's Task.

It is pleasing to see so many young Americans interested in those things that are turning our country topsy turvy. It is the younger people who will yet have to deal with the industrial revolution brought about by capitalism, which is not merely industrial, but also political and social. The older men seem unable to cope with it. They stand helpless and confounded before it.

I spoke the other day of the new powers which American labor must now confront, the gigantic combinations of capital, the corporations and the trusts which have recently come into existence. I recounted some of the numerous struggles against them in which labor is engaged at this time, mechanical labor as well as manufacturing and mining. I tried to show the responsibility of the working masses under this unprecedented state of things.

It is young America that must be called out.

A few incidents led me to think that young America is preparing for service.

I had two unknown visitors one Sunday recently, both of them young men.

One of them, a college man, is a worker at a skilled trade at which there are employed several thousand men whose wages have recently been cut to the extent of several dollars a week.

They have no organization, and were of the opinion till lately that they had no need of a union. The business of organization has been begun this week in a factory containing over a thousand hands, and the signs are that the wage cutters will not be able to use their knife in three months from this time.

The other young man interested me as soon as he told me he was the son of an old-time labor speaker whom I had known and who had engaged in a struggle for labor's rights which cost him his life. When I last saw the father, haggard and shrunken, full of glorious enthusiasm, it was a time of storm and stress, and he was speaking to a small crowd from the tail end of a a cart in the Bowery. In a few days more he was dead. The most interesting thing about the young son, whom I saw that Sunday and who has just come of age, is that he desires to follow the footsteps of the great and good father who died when the son was a small lad. Well, my boy, it is a sublime ambition. It is worthy of Michael the Archangel.

Again, letters come here from intelligent young men, some desirous of obtaining knowledge and others anxious to learn what they can do to help their struggling fellows to lessen the hardships of life, to set up fairer conditions for labor and to establish a better industrial and social order, Well, young men, think it over for yourselves.

Yet again. Some time ago I was asked to a meeting of working women at which the speakers were to be of their own sex. At the meeting I listened to speeches by two young women which for earnestness, soundness of reasoning and depth of passion were never surpassed in my experience. These young workingwomen quivered under the energy of their feeling, and their voices were like silver trumpets on a battlefield.

I refer to the few cases here spoken of merely for the purpose of saying that one may have good hope for the cause of the rights of labor when it is taken up heartily by young men and young women. These young people are fresh; their blood and brain are lively; they are not yet troubled with dyspepsia; they are often brave.

Welcome, young men and young women!—*John Swinton in New York World.*

Similar and Yet Different.

A trust is a body of capitalists who have obtained control of the profits in a certain line of business.

A trade union is a body of workers organized to obtain control of the wages paid for a certain kind of skilled labor.

So far the trust has been more successful than the union in making its members rich, because there are not as many capitalists as there are workingmen, and it is easier to bring them together.

Besides, a capitalist can see what is good for his pocket, while thousands of workers never think for themselves, but believe any old thing the foreman tells them.

There isn't a capitalist in New York who wouldn't jump into a trust the very minute he was asked, while it would take half a lifetime to get the benefits of unionism explained to some who need it most.

It takes longer to complete the organization of unions than it does to form a trust, but when unionism is perfected it will be the strongest organization in the world.

They laugh best who laugh last. The trusts are knocking us right and left, like a pin in a bowling alley, but some time in the next ten years they will find out that it is not the beginning but the finish of a race that takes the prize.

Unionists possess what the world needs most—labor; and as soon as they can close up their ranks and control the labor market the mightiest trust in America will be brought to its knees.

There is a great difference between a trust and a union—a trust is formed to increase the profits of a few men who have already enough wealth, while a union is formed to secure living wages for a number of underpaid working people.

The purpose of a trust is to close up factories and mills and mines, and to discharge as many men as possible, while on the other hand the purpose of a union is to reduce the hours of labor and thus give employment to the unemployed.

A trust freezes out as many of the smaller capitalists as it can, and corners all the profits for a few giants who are in the scheme, while a union opens its doors to every worker in the trade, and even pays salaries to organizers who gather as many non-unionists as possible in out of the rain.

A trust frequently has been proved guilty of corrupting the legislature and congress, bribing right and left to push some bill through which put millions in its own pockets, while trade unionism seeks by lawful means to secure legislation for the unemployed, or for the poor little child-workers in factories, or for some of the weaker and neglected members of society.

A trust keeps the public in the dark as to its plan of operations, and covers itself with a cloud of mystery, while a union holds open meetings, writes welcome over the door, and by means of lectures, pamphlets and papers does the best to teach the public the principles for which it stands.

So here we have two kinds of trusts—one formed to benefit a few score of ordinary people, and the other formed to benefit fifty or sixty millions of ordinary people.

Both of these cannot exist forever side by side, but there is no doubt that the fitter will survive. Neither is there any doubt as to which of the two is the fitter. —*Exchange.*

LABOR is the life of life. Ease is the way to disease. The highest life of an organ lies in the fullest discharge of its functions.

Carnegie and Poverty.

As Mr. Andrew Carnegie, observes: "Poverty is a blessed heritage."

Yes.

Next to having $1.38 above expenses, poverty is the sweetest heritage that can possibly be herited.

What is a poor man without poverty? Ah, what?

There is no sadder sight in all the spectacular of this sphere than a rich man surrounded by his loving relatives, who fret for his funeral.

For the poor the fresh air of heaven and an appetite that coyly tempts them to bite shingle nails. For the rich, nothing but the miseries of trussed terrapin and marmalade macaroons.

Oh, the horrors of marmalade macaroons.

Poverty is, indeed, a blessed heritage. And so many of us are loaded plumb to the hatches with the b. h. How happy we should be!

Did you ever stop to think how cruel it is that a rich man has to go through the world without the blessed heritage of poverty?

We who wallow selfishly in our own b. h. seldom have time to sigh for the rich man who is not permitted to sprinkle salt on the tail of a blessed heritage. Possibly we haven't time to sigh, because we are at that moment busily engaged in running eighteen miles to the northwest, playfully pursued by a bill collector. The fact that the bill collector was inspired to catch us and whisper sweet nothings in our ears by one of the heritageless rich men who owns a bologna factory makes our selfishness all the more inexcusable.

Some day when you meet Mr. Andrew Carnegie on the street forget for a moment your pride and speak sweetly to him. Say unto him: "Hello, Andy! My heart grieves for you! You are lonely and unhappy without the blessed heritage of poverty. Take four dollars' worth of mine—nay! nay! thank me not, Andy! If 'twill bring you a moment's pleasure take six dollars' worth and give the amount named in small bills, please!"

Note with what avidity he will exchange his garish greenbacks for the pleasure of possessing even six little dollars' worth of poverty.

Yes.

Note, incidentally, the haggard horrors that have been heaped upon him by relentless riches. His coat hangs from his shoulders just as though it had been made expressly for him, with never a button missing. Oh, the misery of it all! His necktie cost eight dollars a yard and looks like a map of Michigan struck by a rollicking rainbow.

Note that cruel scar under the lower lip. That was caused by a silver spoon. Yes. One evening while engaged in carrying a silver spoonful of scintillating soup to its terminal station news was brought him that an employee had thoughtlessly kicked the ear off an inoffensive pig of iron. The shock caused him to lose control of the spoon's steering gear and it entered into a hearty collaboration with a retiring part of his chin. At the same time the saucy soup, delighted to regain its freedom, put an $8 scar on a hemstitched tablecloth. Oh, the curse of gold!

Some day when you are weary with basking in the beauties of your blessed heritage saunter into the private office of John D. Rockefeller. John will be tickled into a frenzy to see you. We of the blessed heritage are so selfish, so selfish! We never think of running in on John to shake a day-day and cheer him up with our exciting little stories of home life. If there's anything John loves it is to hear exciting little stories of the home life of those who are safety-pinned to the extreme end of a blessed heritage.

John will lock up the safe any time to listen to a story of how the kerosene lamp exploded and set fire to the cat, and he will thrill with pleasure when you tell him that the cat jumped into the bread pan and rendered the last baking you had in the house unfit for publication.

Saunter into John's private office some day. If J. Pierpont Morgan happens to be there cursing the luck that makes his income slop over into four million dollars a day, John will chase Pier out into the corridor and invite you take a comfortable seat. Of course, you mustn't take the comfortable seat with you when you leave the building. The rich must not be made to feel too keenly their unfortunate position.

Take John's poor, wasted hand in yours and notice how the cruel scissors have left their awful marks around the thumb and second finger of the right hand. Possibly you may perceive a woeful water blister peeping shyly from beneath that same thumb. All these miseries are caused by the daily toil of clipping coupons, and the disease is known as cuponisis. But be not afraid. It is not catching. Those who have the blessed heritage of poverty are immune.

Pardon me just a moment. There's a lyric lingering in my larynx and I must let it loose:

Trust in Leather,
Trust in Ales,
Trust in Copper,
Trust in Nails.

Trust in Whiskey,
Trust in Wine,
Trust in Iron,
Trust in Twine.

Trust in Pickles,
Trust in Tools,
Trust in Gumdrops,
Trust in Mules.

Trust in Harness,
Trust in Meal,
Trust in Dry Goods,
Trust in Steel.

Trust in Rubber,
Trust in Hens,
Trust in Paper,
Trust in Pens.

Trust in Sawdust,
Trust in Rice,
Trust in Green Goods,
Trust in Ice.

Here's the limit:
Andrew C.
Wants a Trust in
Poverty.

—*George V. Hobart, in New York Journal.*

Never Admit Defeat.

Never admit defeat or poverty, though you seem to be down, and have not a cent. Stoutly assert your divine right to be a man, to hold your head up and look the world in the face; step bravely to the front, whatever opposes, and the world will make way for you. No one will insist upon your rights while you yourself doubt that you have any. Hold firmly the conviction that you possess the qualities requisite for success. Never allow yourself to be a traitor to your own cause by undermining your self-confidence.

There never was a time before when persistent, original force was so much in demand as now. The namby-pamby, nerveless man has little show in the hustling, bustling world of to-day. In the twentieth century a man must either push or be pushed.

Every one admires the man who can assert his rights and has the power to demand and take them if denied him. No one can respect the man who slinks in the rear and apologizes for being in the world. Negative virtues are of no use in winning one's way. It is the positive man, the man with original energy and push that forges to the front.—*Success.*

OBITUARY

(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

UNION NO. 155, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and love to remove from among us our beloved brother, HENRY W. FORCE; and

WHEREAS, The members of this Union feel the loss of a faithful brother and an earnest worker; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days and that we express our sincere sympathy to the family of our deceased brother.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Union, and that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and published in our daily papers; also that they be published in our official organ, THE CARPENTER.

SAMUEL T. SAUMS,
A. R. VAIL,
N. C. PENNINGTON,
} *Committee.*

Demanding Justice.

Two Porto Rican labor leaders, Santiago Iglesias and Eduardo Coude, who arrived in New York from the island a week ago, have issued an appeal to this government on behalf of the workingmen of Porto Rico.

The two delegates, who have established headquarters in New York, declare that the working class of the island have been reduced by reason of the war, the hurricane and the action of this government since the storm, to a condition of extreme destitution.

They declare that unless action is taken soon riots will occur throughout the island, as the poor are desperate from their sufferings.

To get justice, say these delegates, is almost impossible for the poor, and the laws practically result in the disfranchisement of the laborers. Of the 1,000,000 inhabitants, 600,000 are absolutely paupers through no fault of their own.

The workingmen demand a radical change in the government of the island. They ask that the following ordinances of Governor General Davis be annulled:

1. That laborers on the public works shall get no more than 25 cents per day for eight hours work.

2. That only property owners and taxpayers shall vote and those who can read and write.

3. That the payment of $1 shall be made before a vote is cast.

The workingmen also ask that the ordinance forbidding appeals from the decisions of tribunals be abrogated. They also want better schools.

OF MORE worth is one honest man in society and in the sight of God than all the crowned ruffians that ever lived.—*Thomas Paine.*

Noteworthy Sayings.

Give your tongue more holidays than your hands or eyes.

Think wrongly if you please, but in all cases think for yourself.

Many have fallen by the edge of the sword, but not so many as have fallen by the tongue.

Nobody wants to keep a runaway horse, but many keep a runaway temper and think nothing of it.

Beware of inquisitive people; an excessive curiosity to know all is generally accompanied by as great a desire to tell it again.

A wise man will desire no more than what he may obtain justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and live upon contentedly.

There is an emanation from the heart in genuine hospitality which cannot be described, but is immediately felt, and puts the stranger at once at his ease.

Can anyone say on any day that he has done his whole duty, that he has done all that he ought to have done, that he has uttered no hasty word, entertained no wrong thought, or passed no harsh judgment upon his fellow man?

There is a sanctity in suffering, when strongly, meekly borne. Our duty, though set about by thorns, may still be made a staff, supporting even while it tortures. Cast it away, and, like the prophet's wand, it changes to a snake.

A New Sanding Machine.

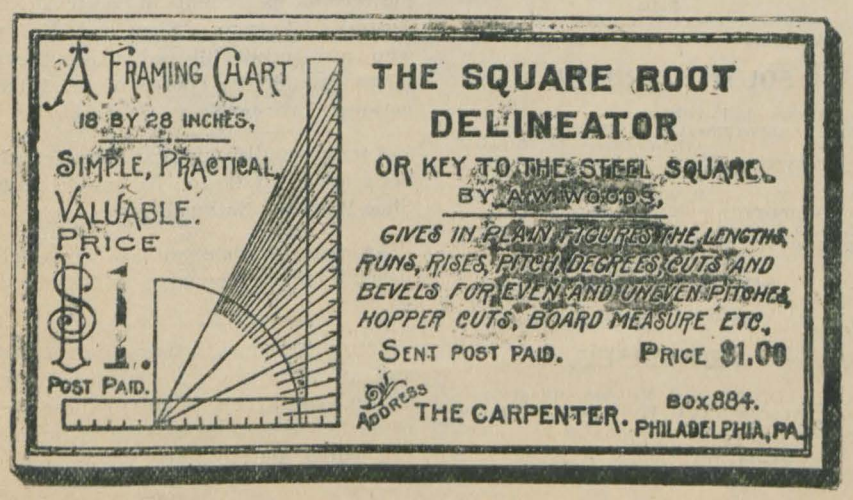
We present on page two of cover a cut of a new sanding machine, recently introduced by J. A. Fay & Co., of No. 514 to 534 W. Front street, Cincinnati, Ohio. It is their new No. 2½ improved vertical single spindle and disk sander.

To any one having curved or straight material and small pieces, to sandpaper, this machine will be of the greatest interest; it is simple, substantial, not liable to get out of order, and in the finishing of furniture, interior fixtures, novelties, etc., will be found to possess many devices and conveniences which give it a great advantage over all other machines of a similar kind.

One of these machines will be on exhibition at the Paris Exposition, opening in April, and it is destined to become a great favorite in all carpenter, sash, door and blind, box and other shops, where a sander is required that will accomplish a good deal of work, and at the same time is suitable for small pieces.

If our readers will write to J. A. Fay & Co., No. 514 to 534 W. Front street, Cincinnati, Ohio, and mention THE CARPENTER, they will be pleased to furnish them with prices and all particulars.

They manufacture every kind of machine for working or cutting wood, and will send their illustrated poster on request.



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704. " —F. Duhrkop, 615 Cadiz st.
739. " —M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roche ave.
85. SHREVEPORT—C. B. Huff, Box 261.

MAINE.

285. BATH—E. C. Plummer, 97 Drummer st.
459. BAR HARBOR—E. K. Whitaker.
407. LEWISTON—Geo. E. Lombard, 58 Goff st., Auburn.
348. WATERVILLE—S. C. Burrill, 26 Summer st.

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—W. H. Keenan, 906 Asquith st.
44. " —(Ger.) H. B. Schroeder, 2308 Canton ave.

MASSACHUSETTS.

395. ADAMS—Manly Sherman, 34 E. Hoosac st.
BOSTON—Secretary of Dist. Council, H. Fogel, 38 Dickens st., Dor.
33. " —C. J. Gallagher, 158 Howard ave., Roxbury.
438. BROOKLINE—A. C. Wallace, 263 Pond ave.
441. CAMBRIDGE—J. L. McIsack, 78 Washington
443. CHELSEA—P. S. Mulligan, 22 Potban.
386. DORCHESTER—H. F. Campbell, 1048 Dorchester ave., Boston.
218. E. BOSTON—C. M. Dempsey, 272 Meridian st.
223. FALL RIVER—Edw. Gagne, 784 Walnut st.
82. HAVERHILL—George Frost, Box 401.
424. HINGHAM—H. E. Wherity, Box 113.
390. HOLYOKE—Joseph Lebron, 7 Franklin st.
400. HUDSON—George E. Bryant, Box 125.
111. LAWRENCE—Wm. C. Gemmel, 25 Crosby st.
370. LENOX—P. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
49. LOWELL—Frank A. Kappler, 1413 Gorham.
221. MARBLEHEAD—R. H. Roach, 24 Village st.
275. NEWTON—C. L. Connors, 10 Rutland st., Watertown, Mass.
193. NORTH ADAMS—J. J. Agan, 243 River st.
351. NORTHAMPTON—L. D. Bennington, 255 Bridge.
444. PITTSFIELD—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
67. ROXBURY—H. M. Taylor, 116 Whitfield st., Dorchester.
307. So. FRAMINGHAM—Hugh Cooney, 55 Hareford st.
96. SPRINGFIELD—(Fr.) P. Provost, Jr., 715 Liberty st.
177. " —P. J. Collins, 1365 State st.
222. WESTFIELD—W. J. Powertean, 87 Orange st.
23. WORCESTER—W. A. Rossley, 5 City View av.
408. " —(Fr.) E. Girard, 2 Bernard Court.

MICHIGAN.

105. ALPENA—B. D. Kelley, 416 Tawas st.
116. BAY CITY—E. G. Gates, 218 N. Birney st.
19. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
503. " —A. Haak, 228 Erskine st.
180. HANCOCK—F. Weern.
297. KALAMAZOO—H. Greendyke, 1003 N. Park.
341. MARINE CITY—W. L. Rivard, Box 379.
173. MUNISING—A. L. Johnson.
100. MUSKEGON—F. M. Starke, 11 Marshall.
59. SAGINAW—P. Frisch, 623 Atwater st.
334. " —F. C. Trier, 1721 Hancock st.
46. SAULT ST. MARIE—A. Stowell, 227 Magazine st.
226. TRAVERSE CITY—J. J. Tisdale, 217 W. 16th.

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—John Knox, Box 283, W. Duluth.
7. MINNEAPOLIS—Lars Stubee, 2601 S. 22nd st.
266. RED LAKE FALLS—N. Holberg.
87. ST. PAUL—Nels Johnson, 707 Martin st.

MISSOURI.

311. JOPLIN—J. R. Weeks.
4. KANSAS CITY—J. E. Chaffin, 2600 Park ave.
48. KIRKSVILLE—W. H. Wellbaum.
110. ST. JOSEPH—W. Zimmerman, 1223 N. 13th.
338. " —(South) George W. Lewis.
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, R. Fuelle, 604 Market st.
5. " (Ger.) Charles Thoms, 2106 Victor st.
45. " (Ger.) W. L. Wamhoff, 2608 N. 14th st.
47. " (Ger.) C. J. Hermann, 2712 Chippewa.
73. " Geo. J. Swank, 4428 Manchester ave.
257. " A. W. Ware, 4413 a Gibson ave.
578. " (Stairs) E. Bruggemann, 2585 Warren.
420. WEBB CITY—W. S. Braustetter.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
345. BILLINGS—John Powers, Box 531.
112. BUTTE CITY—O. B. Church, Box 623.
286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
158. HELENA—H. F. Smith, 1119 5th ave.
28. MISSOULA—C. White.

NEBRASKA.

113. LINCOLN—F. A. Hayes, 445 S. 25th st.
427. OMAHA—M. H. McConnell, 2113 Grant st.
279. S. OMAHA—S. Spence, S. Omaha.

NEW JERSEY.

750. ASBURY PARK—William H. Carr, Box 897.
432. ATLANTIC CITY—D. Z. Weida, 2025 Caspian ave.
383. BAYONNE—Morris Feldman, 484 Ave. C.
486. " —P. A. Miller, 960 Ave. D.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 430 Walnut st.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 240 South st.
687. " —(Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer.
265. HACKENSACK—E. M. Paton, First and James.
391. HOBOKEN—A. Crothers, 131 Jackson st.
467. " —(Ger.) H. Sivers, 400 Monroe st.
HUDSON CO.—Dist. Council, D. W. Banks, 200 Sherman ave., Jersey City.
57. IRVINGTON—Chas. Van Wert.
118. " —(Mill) John Hunt, 551 Grand st.
139. JERSEY CITY—L. P. Larsen, 27 a Jewett ave.
282. " " —Aug. Zimmerman, 57 Lexington ave.
482. " " —L. F. Ryan, 181 Ninth st.
564. JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS—Robert Hamilton, 202 Webster ave.
157. " (Stairs) G. Feinan, 225 Dodd st., Weehawken.
151. LONG BRANCH—Chas. E. Brown, Box 241, Long Branch City.
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
429. MONTCLAIR—James McLeod, 141 Forest st.
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 163.
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council, J. I. Skinner, 386 Clinton ave.
119. " —H. G. Long, 10 Davis st., East Newark.
120. " —(Ger.) H. Kachelries, 24 Jabez st.
148. " —Herman Henry, 105 14th ave.
306. " —A. L. Beegle, 122 N. 2d st.
723. " —(Ger.) G. Arendt, 584 Springfield ave.
330. NEW ORANGE—James Carey.
349. ORANGE—F. Schorn, 22 Chapman st.
325. PATERSON—S. Sixx, 90 Water st.
490. PASSAIC—Robert Roosma, 251 Autumn st.
65. PERTH AMBOY—W. H. Bath, 33 Lewis st.
399. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison, 8 Fayette.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lunger, 104 Jackson ave.
358. ROSELLE—Edward P. Mannon.
455. SOMERVILLE—E. Opdyke.
31. TRENTON—A. N. Cornish, 129 Brunswick ave.
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worischek, 721 Adam st., Hoboken.
320. WESTFIELD—John Goltra.
299. WEST HOBOKEN—Charles Diedrich, 23d st., West New York.

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659. " —(Ger.) H. Balfoort, 248 Second st.
270. ALEXANDRIA BAY—F. H. Hamilton.
6. AMSTERDAM—W. H. Prell, 40 Greene st.
453. AUBURN—E. B. Koon, 116 Franklin st.
24. BATAVIA—Gebherd Wassink, 19 Sever place.
33. BINGHAMPTON—B. W. Taylor, 13 Exchange.
310. " —(Mill) E. P. Safford, 21 Rutherford st.
BRONX—Secretary of District Council, E. S. Odell, 570 E. 164th st.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, J. MacDonald, 422 4th ave.
12. " —Otto Zeibig, 1432 De Kalb ave.
32. " —(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) A. Gleiforst, 18 Ellery st.
109. " —Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenk ave., Sub. Sta. 43.
126. " —M. J. Casey, 85 Newell st.
147. " —Martin Pearson, 368 Miller ave.
175. " W. F. Bostwick, 333 Roebling st.
247. " —C. D. Monroe, 42 St. Mark ave.
258. " —M. Spence, 342 Madison st.
291. " (Ger.) Rich. Kuhnel, 65 Myrtle ave., Evergreen, L. I.
381. " —S. E. Elliott, 1295 St Mark's ave.
451. " —Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471. " —F. Brandt. 361 5th st.
639. " —H. B. Paterson, 212 53d st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, Miles Little, 17 Poley st.
9. " —W. H. Wreggitt, 81 Edward st.
132. " —(Mill) A. Graupner, 75 Marshall.
355. " —(Ger.) E. Ulrich, 38 Roetzer st.
374. " —E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440. " —J. H. Myers, 83 Landon st.
502. CANANDAIGUA—F. J. Fairbairn.
446. CARTHAGE—John Reed.
368. CLAYTON—Charles Pierce.
99. COHOES—A. VanArnam, 22 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT—G. A. Pickel, 5th ave. and 11th st.
503. DEPEW—E. T. Wandell.
466. DUNKIRK—N. J. Grass, 170 King st.
81. FAR ROCKAWAY—Fred. Bazin, Cedarhurst.
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—John F. O'Brien
714. FLUSHING—M. Kennedy, 138 New Locust st.
187. GENEVA—W. W. Dadson, 26 Hollenbeck ave.
229. GLEN FALLS—Chas. Taylor, 8 Charlotte st.
149. IRVINGTON—A. H. Smith, Box 187.
357. ISLIP, L. I.—F. E. Woodhull, Bay Shore.
603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 108 Auburn st.
66. JAMESTOWN—Jno. Hanlon, 20 So. Main st.
40. KINGSBRIDGE—John Forshay, 864 Union ave., New York City.
251. KINGSTON—E. C. Peterson, 207 Smith ave.
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan, 142 W. Monroe st.
289. LOCKPORT—W. A. Plant, 225 Lincoln ave.
34. LONG ISLAND CITY—J. Kessler, 5 Bee Bee av.
212. MT. VERNON—A. Hutchinson, 16 South st.
493. " J. Beardsley, 31 So. High.
301. NEWBURG—John Templeton, 159 Renwick.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—J. Thompson, 37 Grove av.
507. NEWTOWN, L.I.—Peter A. Anderson, Box 13, Corona, N. Y.
NEW YORK—Secretary of Executive Council, George Slattery, 1209 First ave.
NEW YORK—Sec. of District Council, D. F. Featherston, Poplar st, Westchester.
51. " J. J. Hewett, 303 E. 122d, care Lawler.
56. " (Fl'r Layers) C. G. Johnson, 327 E. 33d.
64. " T. Coleman, 788 6th ave.
200. " (Jewish) J. Goldfarb, 330 E. 91st st.
309. " (Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) S. Kuehl, 224 1st ave.
340. " D. Vanderbeek, 138 W. 133d st.
375. " (Ger.) R. Mews, 160 Eagle st., E. D.
382. " Thos. Forrestal, 1494 Lexington ave.
387. " T. J. Breslin, 3360 Park ave.
457. " (Scan.) O. Wallin, 24 W. 118th st.
464. " (Ger.) V. Sauter, 667 Courtland ave.
468. " James McGuire, 223 Delancey st.
473. " Wm. Trotter, 358 W. 48th st.
476. " Wm. E. P. Schwartz, 29 Fulton ave, Astoria, L. I.
478. " Christian Winter, 3178 Park ave.
497. " (Ger.) John Huber, 263 E. 10th st.
509. " Emil Bloomquest, 155 E. 96th st.
513. " (Ger.) John H. Borrs, 535 E. 87th st.
707. " (Fr. Can.) G. Menard, 218 E. 74th st.
715. " Charles Camp, 223 W. 148th st.
786. " (Ger. Millwright and Millers), Henry Maak, 357 Linden st., Brooklyn.
322. NIAGARA FALLS—F. M. Perry, 530 23d st.
369. NORTH TONAWANDA—C. Pohzehl, Box 909.
474. NYACK—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, Walling ave.
163. PEEKSKILL—T. J. Gallagher, 25 Williams st.
77. PORTCHESTER—S. Stephanson, Box 150.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—F. Quarterman, Box 32.
QUEENS CO.—Sec. of Dist. Council, M. Murphy, Box 236, Far Rockaway.
72. ROCHESTER—H. M. Fletcher, 71 Champlain.
179. " (Ger.) T. Kraft, 20 Joiner st.
231. " J. Buehrle, 30 Buchan Park.
412. SAYVILLE, L. I.—E. Townsend.
146. SCHENECTADY—C. N. Kalafaut, 827 Strong.
STATEN ISLAND—Sec. Dist. Council, J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, W. New Brighton
606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st., New Brighton.
567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 555.
405. STEINWAY, L. I.—F. B. Merritt.
SYRACUSE—Sec. Dist. Council, D. C. Parke, 537 Renwick ave.
15. " (Ger.) H. Werner, 201 Rowland st.
26. " E. E. Battey, 517 E. Genesee st.
192. " Charles Silvernail, 626 Vine st.
78. TROY—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
389. TUXEDO—T. Hopkinson, Box 22 Suffern, N.Y.
125. UTICA—W. A. Williams, 43 Grove place.
278. WATERTOWN—Robt. Parham, 55 Stone st.
170. WESTCHESTER—F. Vanderpool, Blondell av
337. WHITESBORO—David S. Williams, Jr.
128. WHITESTONE—George Belton, Box 8.
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—A. D. Drake.
324. WOODSIDE, L. I.—Louis Villhauer.
273. YONKERS—E. C. Hulse, 47 Maple st.
726. " F. M. Tallmadge, 216 Elm st.

NORTH CAROLINA.

384. ASHVILLE—G. C. Lumley, 51 Blanton st.

OHIO.

84. AKRON—B. F. Ebert, 428 E. Buchtel ave.
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
170. BRIDGEPORT—B. F. Cunningham.
485. BYESVILLE—O. L. Sayer.
245. CAMBRIDGE—J. N. McCartney, 221 N 3d st.
143. CANTON—C. A. Rimmel, 525 N. McKinley ave.
CINCINNATI—Sec. of Dist. Council, B. Bolmer, 3446 Burnett ave.
2. " J. H. Meyer, 23 Mercer st.
209. " (Ger.) A. Weise, 969 Gest st.
327. " (Mill) H. Brinkworth, 1315 Spring st.
628. " A. Berger, 4229 Fergus st.
667. " D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
676. " J. Lang, Box 301, Carthage.
692. " J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
CLEVELAND—Sec. Dist. Council, J. M. Bowers, 167 Waring st.
11. " H. L. Lepole, 18 Poe ave.
14. " J. H. Koehler, 188 Marcy ave.
39. " (Bohem.) V. Plechaty, 45 Jewett.
393. " (Ger.) T. Weihrich, 16 Parker st.
449. " (Ger.) C. Weltzin, 162 E. View ave.
61. COLUMBUS—A. C. Welch, 1127 Highland st.
494. " H. A. Goddard, 273 N. 17th st.
104. DAYTON—John Wehrick, 306 Linden st.
346. " (Ger.) J. Wirth, 234 Hawker st.
338. E. LIVERPOOL—A. P. Cope
294. E. PALESTINE—G. H. Alcorn.
637. HAMILTON—Arthur Sims, 729 Shillate st.
182. LIMA—D. E. Speer, 114 E. Second st.
703. LOCKLAND—C. E. Hertel.
356. MARIETTA—J. O. Smith, 510 Charles st.
404. PAINSVILLE—J. McConnell, 131 Fober st.
650. POMEROY—E. D. Will.
437. PORTSMOUTH—C. Thoman, 110 Campbell av.
186. STEUBENVILLE—G. E. Simeral, 101 S. 5th.
243. TIFFIN—R. S. Dysinger, Hedges st.
25. TOLEDO—M. Terwilliger, 1323 Waite ave.
168. " (Ger.) W. Morlock, 1203 Page st.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—W. S. Stoyer, 914 Vernon st.
716. ZANESVILLE—F. Kappes, Central ave., 10th Ward.

OKLAHOMA TER.

276. OKLAHOMA—C. E. Ballard, Box 131.

OREGON.

50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.

PENNSYLVANIA.

465. ARDMORE—S. Waters, Haverford.
211. ALLEGHENY CITY—J. A. Robertson, 91 Boyle.
237. " —(Gr.) A. Weizman, 66 Troy Hill rd.
135. ALLENTOWN—N. Dalton, 1019 Chestnut st.
246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 611, New Brighton.
406. BETHLEHEM—I. M. Swinker, 412 Broadway, S. Bethlehem.
124. BRADFORD—T. C. Graham, 159 Hillside av.
500. BUTLER—W. Foster, 312 N. Bluff st.
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 316 E. Fifth st.
321. CONNELLSVILLE—R. L. Hannan, 223 North Pittsburgh st.
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
421. ELWOOD—M. Houk.
409. ERIE—A. C. Henton, 460 E. 17th.
463. FRANKFORD—Geo. A. Harper, 4350 Paul st.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duval.
452. GREENSBURG—J. H. B. Rowe, 236 Concord.
298. HANOVER—Charles W. Unger.
287. HARRISBURG—W. Bohner, 222 Peffer st.
129. HAZLETON—Wm. Kimmel, 118 S. Laurel st.
288. HOMESTEAD—Edwin Rowe, Jr., L. Box 527.
208. LANCASTER—E. O. Willer. 314 Chester st.
414. NANTICOKE—Freeman Thomas.
415. MT. JEWETT—Thomas B. White.
206. NEW CASTLE—W. E. Kramer, 9 Lee ave.
333. NEW KENSINGTON—J. H. Moser, Box 168, Parnassus.
262. PECKVILLE—John L. Purdy.
PHILADELPHIA—Sec. Dis. Council, John Watson, 2618 Jasper st., Sta. K.
8. " —Peter McLaughlin, 2203 Vine st.
227. " —(Kensington) John Watson, 2618 Jasper st., Station K.
238. " —(Ger.) Joseph Oyen, 814 N. Fourth.
277. " —Elmer G. Erwin, 2016 Columbia av.
359. " —(Mill) F. Schroy, 4603 G't'n ave.
PITTSBURG—Sec. of Dis. Council, Alfred Madden, Warren st., E. E.
142. " —H. G. Schomaker, 1302 Sherman ave., Allegheny.
164. " —(Ger.) P. Geck, 9 Lookout Alley.
165. " —(E. E.) H. A. Hoeftman, 6331½ Shakespeare st.
202. " —G. W. McCausland, 6038 Hoeveler st., East End.
230. " —W. J. Richey, 1601 Carson st.
254. " —J. M. Richard, 159 Mayflower st.
385. " —A. Patton, 254 Castor st.
402. " —(Ger.) R. Sinnert, 1311½ 12th st., S. S.
401. PITTSTON—W. F. Watkins, 75 Oak st.
150. PLYMOUTH—Thos. H. Smith, Box 1148.
492. READING—A. Grove, 909 Mulberry st.
145. SAYRE—F. J. Holenback.
563. SCRANTON—Geo. Phillips, 820 Cedar ave.
484. S. SCRANTON—(Gr.) E. Schmidt, 620 Birch.
37. SHAMOKIN—Joseph Erdman, 244 S. 7th st.
268. SHARON—S. S. Cairey, 50 Elm st.
757. TAYLOR—Geo. Wicks, Box 45.
335. VANDEGRIFT—J. Guiher.
248. WEISSPORT—David Snyder.
93. WILKES-BARRE—J. B. Emery, 76 Moyallen
102. " —A. H. Ayers, 63 Penn st.
430. WILKINSBURG—F. M. Beaty.
191. YORK—I. I. Snydenen, 301 N. West st.

RHODE ISLAND.

176. NEWPORT—J. J. Gallagher, 495 Spring st.
342. PAWTUCKET—J. B. Parquet, Box 183, Valley Falls.
94. PROVIDENCE—Axel M. Russen, 97 Gallup.
217. WESTERLY—F. E. Saunders, 47 Granite st.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

469. AIKEN—L. E. Palmer.
52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) J. Pinckney, 36 H st.
159. " —Henry Oliver, Jr., 55 Bay st.
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1523 E. Taylor st.
140. " —J. P. Westburn, 1113 Jervey st.
376. GEORGETOWN—R. A. Sands.
372. LANGLEY—S. C. Holman.
452. SUMPTER—J. W. David.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

197. LEAD CITY—W. E. McGimans, Box 794.

TENNESSEE.

364. CHATTANOOGA—J. Millsops, Orange Grove.
259. JACKSON—J. O. K. Williamson, 155 Hatton.
225. KNOXVILLE—E. E. Houghton, 53 E. Brookside st.
MEMPHIS—Dis. Council, O. W. Williams, 102 Dupree st.
152. MEMPHIS—(Col.) R. J. Pope, 340 Dunlap st.
219. " —Chas. Miller, 148 Davis ave.
394. " —J. E. Wright, 82 Manassas st.
350. NASHVILLE—J. W. Bridges, 707 Joseph ave.

TEXAS.

300. AUSTIN—J. A. Cawfield, 95 Waller.
392. BEAUMONT—H. Marble, Box 236.
185. CLEBURNE—J. R. Rogers, 711 W. Wardville
731. CORSICANA—J. N. Thomas, 750 W. 2d ave.
198. DALLAS—William Watkins, Box 299.
371. DENISON—W. W. Neighbour, 1315 W. Gandy.
339. FORT WORTH—J. M. Kenderline, Ft. Worth Planing Mill.
506. GAINESVILLE—E. E. O'Barr.
GALVESTON—Sec. of Dis. Council, H. Devlin, Jr., 1001 Broadway.
526. " —J. E. Proctor, 2024 Ave. P½.
611. " —(Gr.) Ferd. Dittmann, 17th st., bet. O and O½ sts.
114. HOUSTON—W. Morris, 2010 Rusk ave.
460. SAN ANTONIO—(Ger.) L. Fischer, 139 Lumbrana st.
717. " —A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
622. WACO—A. E. Widmer, Labor Hall.

UTAH.

450. OGDEN—Richard Treseder, 2228 Grant ave.
184. SALT LAKE CITY—A. Tracy, 976 Liberty ave.

VERMONT.

481. BARRE—D. A. Cook, Circle st.
263. ST. ALBANS—D. R. Beeman, 244 S. Main st.

VIRGINIA.

456. DANVILLE—J. W. Keeton, 529 Cabell st.
403. LYNCHBURG—R. L. Daniel.
373. NEWPORT NEWS—P. R. Shell, 150 18th.
396. " —J. F. Edwards, 217 29th st.
331. NORFOLK—H. W. Allen, 497 E. Main st.
397. PETERSBURG—J. E. Barner, 431 Miller st.
447. PORTSMOUTH—L. W. G. Scorey, 706 High st.
388. RICHMOND—D. A. Lacy, 128 S. Fourth st.

WASHINGTON.

131. SEATTLE—Geo. W. Boyce, Olympic Block, West and Virginia sts.
98. SPOKANE—J. A. Anderberg, 1929 Gardner av
470. TACOMA—J. W. Boyle.

WEST VIRGINIA.

435. CHESTER—R. A. Finley, Mercer.
236. CLARKSBURG—J. W. Stealey.
428. FAIRMOUNT—W. R. Hickman, 428 Benona avenue.
3. WHEELING—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.

WISCONSIN.

588. GREEN BAY—A. Jacobson, 1249 Cherry.
161. KENOSHA—F. Shirley, 458 Bond st.
290. LAKE GENEVA—W. H. Ularzolf.
314. MADISON—Carl Gruendlor, 423 W. Mifflin st
MILWAUKEE—Secretary of Dist. Council, Herman Schultz, 1519 Chambers st.
30. " —(Gr.) J. Dettman, 1069 Maiden Lane
71. " —(Millwkrs.) F. Garbes, 623 1st st.
188. " —Aug. J. Hagen, 781 34th st.
292. S. MILWAUKEE—Henry Von Hatten.
302. " (Gr.) A. Behrmann, 1515 Chestnut.
228. " (Gr.) John Bettendorf, 706 7th ave.
522. " (Gr.) Chas. Runge, 1419 Garfield av.
252. OSHKOSH—Casper Fluor, 117 Grove st.
91. RACINE—M. G. King, 1517 Phillips ave.
657. SHEBOYGAN—Fred. Eckhardt, 1902 N. 9th st
344. WAUKESHA—A. Kimball, 104 E. Broadway.

WYOMING.

267. DIAMONDVILLE—H. C. Topping, Kemmerer.

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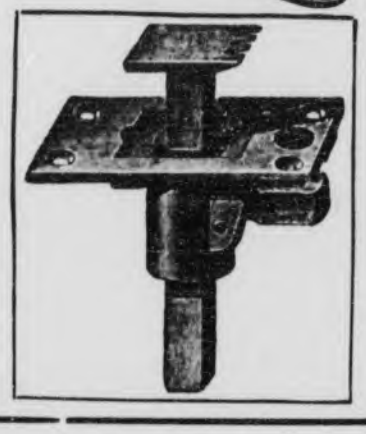

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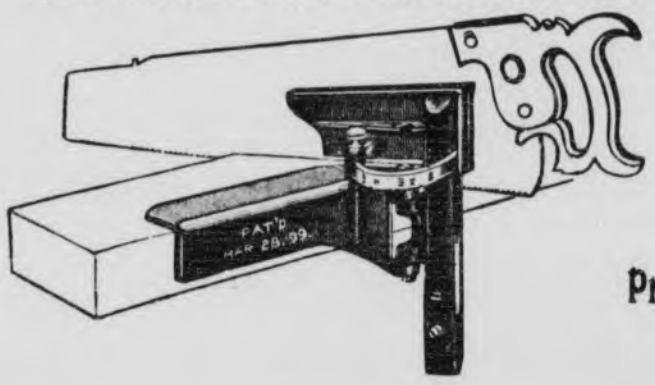

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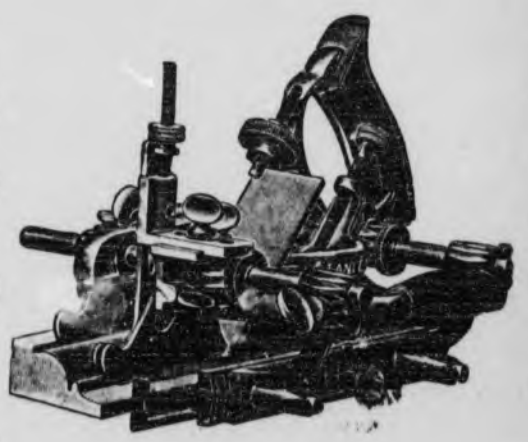

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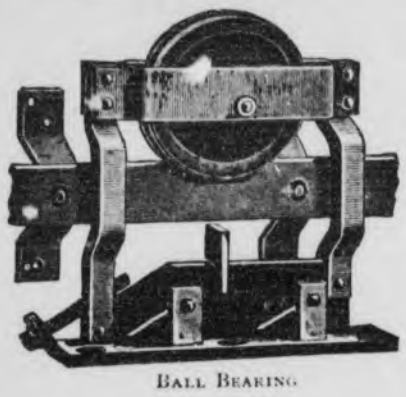

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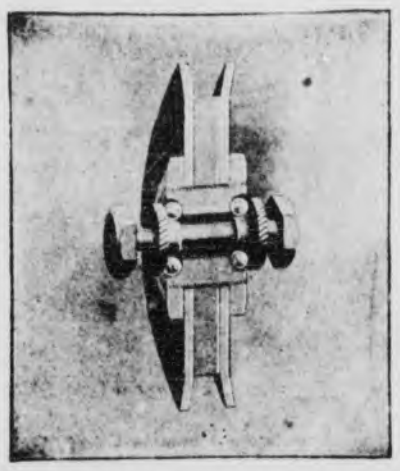

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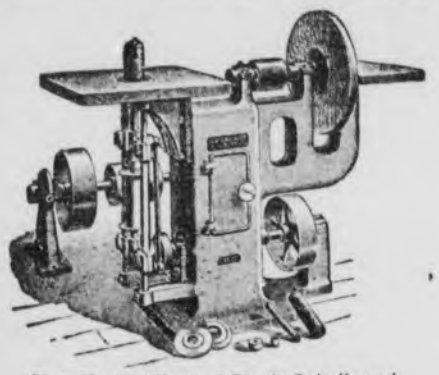

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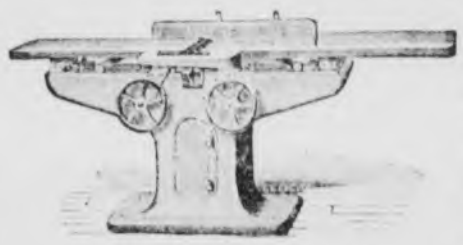

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OUR BAG MAIL

HOUSTON, Texas.—All is well. Local Union 114 has over 200 members. Our brothers are hustling here and our ranks are steadily increasing.

LINTON, Ind.—Local Union 487 was organized recently, but we have not been slow to act. We have now about fifty members in good standing and they are all at work.

EASTON, Pa.—Since last fall Union No. 239 has done excellent work in strengthening its ranks. By the end of this month we will have doubled our membership in six months.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Things seem to be going along smoothly here at present. Not much work just now, but prospects are good. Local Union 281 is admitting new members at every meeting.

SUMTER, S. C.—Our union is still increasing in membership, and we have a good many applications on hand for consideration. We are determined to make Local 452 the strongest in this section.

DES MOINES, Iowa.—The Mill-mens' Union, No. 425 is prospering. Our membership is steadily increasing. Fully sixty names on the roll at present. The mill owners readily recognize our organization.

GALVESTON, Texas.—Local Union 526 at its last meeting made a donation of $25 to the Chicago strike fund, and $10 to the Loom and Textile Union of Augusta, Ga. New members coming to us regularly.

ATLANTA, Ga.—We are still able to make a favorable report as to the condition of the Unions here. This city is now almost entirely unionized, and the good work is being carried on all along the line.

SAVRE, Pa.—We held a fair here last month, and after hard work on the part of our members, we realized $75.00 clear profit. We are all striving to keep Local Union 145 to the front, and we are confident of success.

HAZLETON, Pa.—Although organized but a short time Local Union 129 is healthy and vigorous, nearly every carpenter in the city being a member. All our members are actively interested in the success of the union.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.—Nearly all the carpenters in this city are enrolled as members of Local Union 278. This includes the shopmen. Nearly 100 members now. Everything is moving along harmoniously.

SCRANTON, Pa.—We have succeeded in converting quite a number of outsiders to the principles of unionism and our ranks have been considerably augmented. Union 208 is in a very excellent condition, and our members are all zealous workers in the cause.

LAWRENCE, Kan.—Brother Cattermull visited us last month. We held a public meeting at the Court House in the evening and there was a large attendance. Much good will result. Brother Cattermull made a stirring speech which was well received.

ERIE, Pa.—On the roll of Local Union 409 we have now one hundred members. This is not a bad showing for a young organization such as ours is. The members are all earnest workers in the cause, and we hope soon to have every carpenter in Erie in our ranks.

WEISSPORT, Pa.—Although you have not recently heard from Local Union 248 through the columns of THE CARPENTER, we are alive and hustling here. The roll of members is being added to at nearly every meeting and the outlook for a first class union is most favorable and encouraging.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—We have nearly one hundred members enrolled and Union 426 is still increasing in numbers. All our members are active workers and are determined to convert every non-union carpenter to the principles of organization. The prospects for the future are very encouraging.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Things are looking up for the carpenters' organization. Most alive unions in this city. Getting more members steadily. A Building Trades' Council has been organized here, and it proposes to introduce measures in the next legislature for the advancement of the cause of labor.

TOLEDO, Ohio.—We are holding open meetings similar to those of last winter. At the meeting held recently Mayor Jones delivered a very interesting and instructive address. We are striving hard to induce the outsiders to join Local Union 25, and we believe our membership will be doubled in the near future.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Union 155 is regularly adding to its list of members. We are now working under encouraging conditions, and the brothers are all actively interested in the welfare of the Union. Nothing is being neglected to bring everyone of the outsiders within the fold of our organization.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Local Union 42 meets every Monday night and the interest of our members in the work of the organization is shown by the attendance which averages 80 or 90. There is a splendid future for our Union, and we are determined to make it the strongest and best in the entire district.

CORSICANA, Texas. — We intend to thoroughly organize this town before we stop. The organizing of the Painters and other building trades will be helpful to us. The bosses are in sympathy with our movement and employ none but union men. We hope to send along a favorable account of ourselves in the very near future.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Carpenters should stay away from this city for the special reason that to be able to work on the Pan American buildings they must be citizens of the United States, a resident of Buffalo for one year and be registered with the Pan American Company. Outside of the Pan American buildings there is very little doing.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The membership roll of Local Union 103 is growing. Ten new members at last week's meeting and nearly a score of applications. By May 1st every practical carpenter in the city will be with us. Our members are arranging for an excursion to Fern Grove in June. They are working very hard to make the outing a complete success.

DALLAS, Texas.—We are moving along in good shape, and Local Union 198 is adding to its membership at every meeting. In about three weeks we initiated 42 new members, and have a big batch of applications on hand. A Building Trades' Council has been organized and all trades are affiliated except the bricklayers.

PORTSMOUTH, Va.—We have appointed a committee for the purpose of meeting the contractors in joint session weekly so that both bodies may work harmoniously together. The prospects are that by the first of May every contractor in the city will have only union men employed. Local Union 447 is going along all right and the members are all interested in its welfare.

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Union Carpenters here held their annual reunion last week in Trades Hall. Both the Amalgamated and the members of Local Union 343 with their wives and daughters, put in a very enjoyable evening. An excellent musical programme was provided, and then there was dancing. Refreshments were served during the evening.

SPARTA, Ill.—All the carpenters in town, with one solitary exception, are enrolled in Local Union 479. We have established the nine-hour day and 25 cents per hour. The members are fitting up a comfortable and attractive little hall. Our ranks are filled with the best kind of material, the brothers are actively interested, and there is every reason to believe our organization will be a great success. The contractors and men are in perfect accord with each other.

SAGINAW, Mich.—Last month the members of Local Union 334 gave a social entertainment to a large number of their friends. The hall was crowded with union men and west side business men. A. E. Eynon of the mill workers gave an interesting address appropriate to the occasion. The affair was a complete success. A large building is soon to be erected. It will be the largest in the city, and will be a strictly union job as authorized by the Building Commission.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Last month we held two big mass meetings here with excellent results. Applications for membership are coming in steadily. All the different trades are interested in the eight-hour movement. Brother Shields has been with us and has done splendid work among our craft during his stay. The members of Local Union 94 are grateful to Brother Shields and Brother Rossley for their valuable co-operation in organizing the carpenters of Providence.

PORTLAND, Ore.—The treatment of the men at work at Fort Stephens is in direct violation of the Federal law. They are required to work nine and a half hours per day. The government established a boarding place and bunk house, and although the food furnished was poor and insufficient the men were charged $4 per week for it. The bunks were rough and uncomfortable, being arranged in tiers above each other. Each man provided his own bedding. The pay is $2.25 to $2.75 per day and seven days in the week. The attention of the government has been called to the existing conditions.

NORWALK, Conn. — The ninth anniversary of Local Union 746 was observed last week. A large delegation of the members of the union and their friends were present. During the evening there was an interesting address upon trade unionism by State Organizer John J. O'Neil of Bridgeport. Remarks upon the same line were made by James Reeves, of the Bridgeport Union; John A. Bagley, Third Vice-President of the International Polishers' Union, and John Daley of New York City. An excellent musical programme was rendered. At the close of the entertainment refreshments and cigars were served. The event was one of the most enjoyable in the history of the organization. There was a large gathering at the Athenæum on the evening of the 2nd inst., to hear Brother George Gaillard speak upon the benefits of trade unionism to the carpenter and joiner. The speech was both interesting and instructive, and was listened to attentively by our members and the others who were present.

Forty New Unions Chartered During the Past Month.

511. Roswell, N. M.
512. Valdosta, Ga. (Col.)
514. Fernie, B. C., Can.
513. Lindenhurst, L. I.
517. Portland. Me.
518. Charleston, Ill.
519. East Rutherford, N, J.
520. Atlanta, Ga. (Col.)
523. Sedalia, Mo.
524. Nelson, B. C., Can.
525. Coshocton, Ohio.
527. Brunswick, Ga. (Col.)
528. Republic, Wash.
529. Greenwood, B. C., Can.
530. Hendersonville, N. C.
531. St. Petersburg, Fla.
532. Elmira, N. Y.
533. Jeffersonville, Ind.
535. Meridian, Miss,
536. Baker City, Ore.
537. Rahway, N. J.
538. Concord, N. H.
539. Little Rock, Ark.
549. Waltham, Mass.
541. Washington, Pa.
542. Hornellsville, N. Y.
543. Mamaroneck, N. Y.
544. El Paso, Tex.
545. Kane, Pa.
546. Olean, N. Y.
548. Massena, N. Y.
549, Chester, Ill.
550. Oakland, Cal. (Mill.)
551. Athens, Ga.
552. Americus, Ga. (Col.)
553. Waterloo, Ont.
555. Temple, Texas.
556. Meadville, Pa.
557. East Toledo, Ohio.
558. Charlotte, N. C.

Local Unions not Having List of Officers on File at the General Office.

Union No.	17	Union No.	362
" "	39	" "	367
" "	40	" "	379
" "	53	" "	383
" "	67	" "	412
" "	68	" "	413
" "	77	" "	414
" "	108	" "	439
" "	117	" "	508
" "	120	" "	514
" "	126	" "	522
" "	137	" "	524
" "	160	" "	525
" "	164	" "	527
" "	171	" "	528
" "	176	" "	529
" "	197	" "	530
" "	212	" "	531
" "	218	" "	532
" "	221	" "	535
" "	229	" "	536
" "	232	" "	537
" "	234	" "	538
" "	242	" "	539
" "	243	" "	540
" "	253	" "	541
" "	255	" "	542
" "	266	" "	543
" "	285	" "	605
" "	305	" "	611
" "	311	" "	612
" "	313	" "	622
" "	317	" "	629
" "	319	" "	640
" "	341	" "	757
" "	342	" "	786
" "	351		

THE conditions which surround the work of seamen under the German flag are probably the best of any in the world. At the present time there is much activity among the German seamen's unions. By improving the condition of her seamen Germany makes the service attractive to more men each year. There are other ways to build up a merchant marine than by ship subsidies.

Donations From Local Unions to Locked-out Chicago Carpenters.

CHICAGO, March 27, 1900.

BROTHER MCGUIRE;

The following is a full list of amounts received from various unions in answer to our appeal for financial aid:

Local Union No.	169, E. St. Louis, Ill.	$25.00
" " "	698, Newport, Ky.	5.00
" " "	478, New York	25.00
" " "	440, Buffalo, N. Y.	10,00
" " "	93, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	9.80
" " "	134, Montreal, Canada	5.00
" " "	11, Cleveland, Ohio	25.00
" " "	547, Cripple Creek, Colo.	10.00
" " "	55, Denver, Col.	50.00
" " "	482, Jersey City, N. J.	10.00
" " "	42, New Rochelle, N.Y.	5.00
" " "	250, Lake Forest, Ill	5.00
" " "	291, Brooklyn, N. Y.	10.00
" " "	87, St. Paul, Minn	10.00
" " "	247, Brooklyn N. Y.	5,00
" " "	140, Columbia, S. C.	1.00
" " "	493, Mount Vernon, N.Y.	51.00
" " "	303, Detroit, Mich	5.00
" " "	19, Detroit, Mich	25.00
" " "	368, Clayton, N. Y	10.00
" " "	599, Hammond, Ind	7.00
" " "	168, Toledo, Ohio	10.00
" " "	14, Cleveland, Ohio	5.00
" " "	61, Columbus, Ohio	10.00
" " "	309, New York	100.00
" " "	265, Hackensack, N. J.	2.50
" " "	715, New York	100.00
" " "	294, E. Palestine, Ohio	1.00
" " "	148, Newark, N. J	5.00
" " "	272, Chicago Heights	2.00
" " "	179, Rochester, N. Y	5.00
" " "	9, Buffalo, N. Y.	25.00
" " "	388, Richmond, Va	2.50
" " "	100, Muskegon, Mich.	2.65
" " "	173, Munising, Mich	2.00
" " "	513, New York City	50.00
" " "	716, Zanesville, Ohio	2.00
" " "	245, Cambridge, Ohio	10.00
" " "	293, Canton, Ill	5.00
" " "	346, Dayton, Ohio	10.00
" " "	145, Sayre, Pa	10.00
" " "	257, St. Louis, Mo	100.00
" " "	321, Connellsville, Pa	2.00
" " "	314, Madison, Wis.	10.00
" " "	73, St. Louis, Mo.	100.00
" " "	184, Salt Lake City	10.00
" " "	196, Portchester, N. Y.	5.00
" " "	216, Torrington, Conn.	5.00
" " "	310, Binghampton, N. Y.	5.00
" " "	47, St. Louis, Mo.	25.00
" " "	317, Atlanta, Ga	5.00
" " "	258, Brooklyn, N. Y.	10.00
" " "	495, Streator, Ill.	10.00
" " "	255, Rat Portage, Ont,	5.00
" " "	290, Lake Geneva..	10.00
" " "	72, Rochester, N. Y.	5.00
" " "	375, New York	50.00
" " "	237, Allegheny, Pa.	5.00
" " "	132, Buffalo, N. Y.	50.00
" " "	726, Yonkers, N. Y.	10.00
" " "	427, Omaha, Neb.	50.00
" " "	652, Elmwood, Ind	5.00
" " "	77, Portchester, N. Y.	5.00
" " "	91, Racine, Wis.	15.00
" " "	365, Marion, Ind.	5.00
" " "	522, Milwaukee, Wis.	10.00
" " "	433, Belleville, Ill.	5.00
" " "	150, Retail Clerks, Cripple Creek	2.50
" " "	203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	5.00
" " "	657, Sheboygan, Wis.	10.00
" " "	205, Terre Haute, Ind,	2.50
	Grand total to date	1205.45

Fraternally yours
THOS. NEALE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

CHICAGO, April 5, 1900:

The following is an additional list of amounts received in answer to our appeal, since March 27th.

Local Union No.	304, San Francisco	10.00
" " "	276, Oklahoma, O. T.	10.00
" " "	678, Dubuque, Iowa	5.00
" " "	381, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00
" " "	185, Cleburne, Texas	5.00
" " "	32, Brooklyn, N. Y.	10.00
" " "	226, Traverse City, Mich,	10.00
" " "	174, Joliet, Ill.	10.00
" " "	177, Springfield, Mass.	10.00
" " "	309, New York	30.00
" " "	213, Hartford City, Ind.	1.00
" " "	109, Brooklyn, N. Y.	50.00
" " "	25, Toledo, Ohio	10.00
" " "	387, Astoria, N. Y.	5.00
" " "	457, Wakefield, N. Y.	50.00
" " "	155, Plainfield, N. J.	5.00
" " "	361, Duluth, Minn.	25.00
" " "	8, Philadelphia, Pa.	50,00
	Milwaukee Dist. Council	25.00
" " "	46, Sault St. Marie	5.00
" " "	461, Highwood, Ill.	2.00
" " "	277, Philadelphia, Pa.	5.00
" " "	309, New York, N. Y.	100.00
" " "	190, Washington, D. C.	5.00
" " "	63, Bloomington, Ill.	5.00
" " "	348, Waterville, Me.	5,00
Local Union No.	7, Minneapolis, Minn.	25.00
" " "	286, Great Falls, Mont.	50.00
" " "	124, Bradford, Pa.	5.00
" " "	490, Passiac, N. J.	6.50
" " "	227, Philadelphia, Pa-	10.00
" " "	283, Augusta, Ga.	5.00
" " "	452, Sumter, S. C.	5.00
" " "	112, Butte, Mont.	25.00
" " "	398, Lewiston, Idaho.	10.00
" " "	394, Memphis, Tenn.	15.00
	Canton Trades Assembly	5,00
	Grand total	1819.95

THOS. NEALE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Places where Work is Dull.

Owing to local trade movements, suspension of building operations and other causes. carpenters and joiners are requested to stay away from the following places:

Birmingham, Ala.; Colorado Springs, Col.; Cripple Creek, Col.; Denver, Col.; Victor, Col.; Bloomington, Ill., Canton, Ill.; Lincoln, Ill.; Alpena. Mich,; Minneapolis, Minn.; Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; Butte, Mont.; Helena, Mont.; Omaha, Neb.; New Orange, N. J.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Oklahoma City, O. T.; Scranton, Pa.; Taylor, Pa.; Seattle, Wash.; Cleburn, Tex.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Asheville, N C.; Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Charleston, S. C.; Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Savanah, Ga.; Corsicana, Tex.; Pueblo, Col.; Iola, Kan.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; Mobile, Ala.; Salt Lake City, Utah.; Lima, O.; Austin, Tex.; the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.; Binghampton, N.Y.; Newton, Mass.; Lawrence, Mass.; Joplin, Mo.; Columbus, Ga.; Quincy, Ill.; Kenosha, Wis.; Southern California.; Trenton, N. J.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Long Branch, N. J.; Cleveland, O.; Dallas, Texas.; Easton, Pa.; Macon, Ga.; Marion, Ind.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Atlantic City, N. J.; Rat Portage, Ont.; Florence, Colo.; Hartford City, Ind.

For An Eight-Hour Day.

President Gompers, of the Federation of Labor, made an extended argument before the House Committee on Labor last week in support of the proposed eight-hour law. Mr. Gompers said the movement had secured a great measure of success in the States and municipalities and it was desired to have the Government recognize it by the enactment of the present measure, Through some mysterious means, he said, the words "upon public works" were put into the Federal Eight-hour law of 1892, thus confining it to narrow limits and robbing it of the value that its advocates expected. The present bill was, he said, the result of five years of thought, study and effort. He urged that the reduction of the hours of labor was demanded by every interest of the Government, which should be as much concerned in the physical and mental strength of the workingmen as in the tensile strength of the steel and armor furnished to it. Mr. Gompers also presented a number of letters and statements showing the widespread interest of the labor circles in the subject.

THE official report of the government inspector of factories for Coburg-Gotha gives the details as to the labor of children under the age of fourteen years engaged in their homes making buttons, toys, etc. It appears that in this district 5,455 such children are employed. They work from four and one-quarter to six hours per day, and earn in button-making from 2 to 6 cents. In making dolls they earn from 3 to 18 cents, while on toy work they earn from 2 to 14 cents per day.

Wants Trusts Controlled.

Representative Jenkins, of Wisconsin, who is second in rank on the House subcommittee on Trusts, has introduced a proposed amendment to the Constitution, giving Congress control of all private corporations, co-partnership and joint stock companies in the United States, and also giving Congress power "to define, regulate, control, prohibit, repress and dissolve all trusts and monopolies and combinations or conspiracy in form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce."

It is also provided that in the absence of legislation by Congress the several States shall be free to act.

Plumbers' Combination Declared Illegal.

A dispatch from Indianapolis, Ind., states that in a decision by the Superior Court, rendered on the 4th inst., it is held that the plumbers' combination is contrary to law. The act of the Legislature of 1899, which makes it unlawful to form certain combinations, is held to be constitutional.

It was alleged in the complaint by the plaintiff company that it had contracts to fill, and on account of the combination of master plumbers it could not purchase supplies in Indianapolis, and was compelled to go outside, where it paid a higher price than was prevailing in that city. It is alleged by plumbers, who are not members of the association, that there has been an effort to prevent them from doing business.

Municipal Ownership.

A manufacturer and official of Glasgow, Scotland, while visiting in this country a few weeks ago, said to a reporter for a leading Chicago daily:

Municipal ownership in Glasgow has been tried and in no sense found wanting. It has increased our water and gas facilities, cheapened the price and helped to inspire in the community civic pride and virtue. Municipal ownership furnishes us gas at forty-two or forty-three cents a thousand feet; it gives us water at the rate of one penny in the pound, whereas formerly the rate was about one shilling in the pound. Our Council elects our Lord Provost, and it is elected by popular vote. In it sit secretaries of labor unions and owners of shipyards. It represents all classes. It is absolutely clean—we have no jobs. The success of municipal ownership in Glasgow is dependent upon the interest of everybody in our city. And that ownership rests really upon the intelligence and honesty of the great class of respectable workingmen. They demand clean government, and they get it. Municipal ownership is made possible to every borough and district in Great Britain by a law of Parliament. That law, however, does not allow a district or a town to play the dog in the manger. If the people want municipal or district ownership, they can have it; but if they do not wish to undertake it, they cannot then bar private companies from performing such functions.

There is no doubt at all in the mind of any well-informed man, that the idea of municipal ownership of municipal monopolies, is a growing thing in Great Britain and in the United States. There has been rapid progress in that direction in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. And the policy of municipal ownership is unquestionably being more and more favorably regarded in the United States and Canada.—*The Tradesman.*

Trade Movements for Better Conditions.

MAY.

BOSTON, Mass.—The carpenters of this city will demand the eight-hour day and more pay on May 1st.

MENA, Ark.—We have the nine-hour day now and a minimum wage rate of $2.00. Local Union 366 is flourishing.

COLUMBUS, Ga.—The prospects are bright for securing the nine-hour day without any friction with the bosses.

EAST BOSTON, Mass.—The organized carpenters here have now got the eight-hour work day and a standard rate of $2.50 per day.

ROSWELL, N. M.—The new union is growing rapidly. We have already made this a nine-hour town, and have made a demand for $3.25 per day.

GREENWICH, Conn.—The building contractors have signed the eight-hour scale of the building trades, thus ending the strike which began on the 2d inst.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—On May 1st the local unions of this city will enforce the nine hour rule rigidly and a minimum rate of wages of 25 cents per hour.

WINNIPEG, Man.—At a joint meeting of the Amalgamated and Local Union 343 it was unanimously decided to demand 35 cents per hour and the nine-hour day.

CHESTER, W. Va.—Union No. 435 has adopted trade rules to go into effect May 1st; nine hours per day, eight hours Saturday. Wages $2.75 per day and foremen $3.00.

SAN MATEO, Cal.—We have succeeded in securing the $3.50 rate per day. Local Union 162 is being heartily congratulated on the thorough manner in which it is organized.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—The demands of Local Union No 6 are for an increase of 25 cents per day and the nine-hour day. Splendid prospects for the success of the movement on May 1st.

OTTUMWA, Iowa.—The carpenters of this city have made a demand for the nine-hour day and a wage rate of $2.50 per day. All the contractors have agreed to the reduction in hours.

WESTERLY, R. I.—The strike in this town is off. We have carried the day for nine hours and the same pay we received for ten honrs. The membership of Local Union 217 is increasing.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.—Local Union 171 has made a demand upon the bosses for an increase of 25 cents per day over last year's wages and the nine-hour day. The union is well organized.

GALVESTON, Texas.—The eight-hour day and 40 cents per hour to be enforced on the 1st of May, are the main points included in our demands made on the builders and contractors here.

EASTON, Pa.—The new scale of wages went into effect on the 2nd inst. Nine hour day and 28 cents per hour. Local Union 239 had no trouble with the bosses in bringing about the desired result.

BURLINGTON, Ia.—The demands of Local Union 534 are for the nine-hour day, minimum rate of 22½ cents per hour and overtime to be paid for as time and a half. There is no trouble expected.

SOMERVILLE, N. J.—At our last meeting a committee was appointed to interview the contractors and ask for an advance of 25 cents per day, and they are all willing to concede this on May 1st.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The strike of the union carpenters in this city has been settled. The scale agreed upon is 30 cents per hour, the eight-hour day and the absolute recognition of union labor.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Local Union 225 proposes to make a movement for an advance in wages and a reduction of the hours of labor on the 1st of May. The membership is increasing in numbers.

AIKEN, S. C.—Through the influence of Local Union 469 the carpenters of this city have secured a 12½ per cent. increase in wages. Another demonstration of the influence of organized conservative effort.

JOPLIN, Mo.—Our trade movement on 2nd inst. was successful and we now have the nine hours and $2.50 per day. Local Union 311 is moving upward and onward. All our members are at work for the new scale.

ST. ALBANS, Vt.—The union carpenters and millmen on the the 1st of May will demand the nine-hour day, a minimum rate of 20 cents per hour and overtime to be paid for at the rate of 30 cents per hour.

HAZLETON, Pa.—A demand has been made on all the coutractors by Local Union 129 for $2.25 per day of nine hours, to take effect on May 1st. Many of the bosses are in favor of granting the demand.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The propositions submitted to the wood-working mills of this city are nine hours to constitute a day's work, no reduction in wages and that all shops be unionized on and after May 1st.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The local unions of the Kings County District Council have advised the contractors that on and after May 1st the standard rate of wages shall be 45 cents per hour and a half holiday on Saturday.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The agreement submitted by Local Union 79 to the contractors and builders of this city stipulates for the eight-hour day, a minimum rate of $2.50 per day and none but union men to be employed.

NEWTON, Mass.—We have arranged to hold a series of public meetings here to aid us in our movement for the eight-hour day, and judging by the encouragement received, we believe the course will be completely successful.

KINGSTON, N. Y.—This is now an eight-hour city. Nearly all the contractors signed the agreement, which went into effect on April 1st. We have gained a decided victory, and it will encourage those outside to join Local Union 251.

MONTCLAIRE, N. J.—The Master Carpenters have offered the eight-hour day and $2.75, the standard rate of wages, to take effect on May 1st. Local Union 429 held a meeting to consider the proposal and finally agreed to accept the terms.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Unions 96 and 177 have effected an agreement with the contractors here granting the eight-hour day at the old rate of wages, and the contractors to hire none but union men. The new schedule to commence on the 1st of May.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—We have won the big fight in the Bronx for better wages, half holiday on Saturday and weekly payments. All our good union mills have signed the agreement with us. By May 1st, we expect everything will be in a flourishing condition.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.—The carpenters of this city have decided to make a stand for the nine-hour day, a minimum rate of wages, $2.25 per day, and the shopmen 12½ per cent. increase over last year. The change to take effect on May 1st.

ATLANTA, Ga.—The District Council of Carpenters and Joiners will, on May 1st, demand the eight-hour workday. There are several government building operations under way, and as they will be eight-hour jobs we apprehend no difficulty in inaugurating the new system.

DALLAS, Texas.—So far there has been no opposition to our demands from the contractors. We have letters from some of them approving of the eight-hour day. Several jobs are eight-hour now, and we expect to have this in operation on all work before May 1st. Work has not yet opened up for the season.

HAMILTON, Ont.—The Amalgamated Society and the members of Local Union 18 have notified the contractors that both organizations have jointly resolved to demand 22½ cents per hour as minimum rate of wages, ten hours to constitute a day's work, five hours on Saturday, to take effect on the 1st of May,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A memorial from the journeymen carpenters of this city has been sent to the contractors intimating that on and after May 1st the standard wage would be $2.50 per day of eight hours. Local Union 94 is flourishing. It is believed there will be no difficulty in securing the change.

PORTLAND, Ore.—The prospects here are such as to make us think we shall have a good season. A committee from Local Union 50 is now in communication with the contractors, endeavoring to induce them to adopt the eight-hour day. Our members are all good and faithful workers in the cause of unionism.

LINCOLN, Neb.—The agreement submitted to the contractors of this city contains a demand for the nine-hour day, minimum daily wage $2.50, recognition of Union 113, overtime paid for as time and half, double time for Sundays and holidays and railroad fare when work is outside of city. Local Union 113 is numerically strong and is steadily increasing.

DETROIT, Mich.—We have sixty-four fair contractors with us and these include all the prominent contractors in the city. Wages are now 25 to 30 cents per hour. Nearly all the men employed by the fair employers are members of Local Union 19. Our members are working hard to get all outsiders into our ranks and we have every assurance of success.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—An agreement has been reached by the Union Carpenters and the Contractors' Association whereby all trouble has been averted. The agreement provides for an eight-hour day, 25 cents an hour for rough work and 30 cents an hour for finishing. Time and half will be paid for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays. All the Buffalo unions are in a healthy condition.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Local Union 146 has achieved wonderful success in its trade movements, and all redounds to the credit of organized labor. The demands were enforced on the 2nd inst., and all contractors, with one solitary exception, signed the 30 cents per hour scale. Our business agent will attend to this lone lingerer and he will be compelled to sign the agreement. Union 146 is flourishing.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—The agreement between the Builders' Association and the Carpenters' District Council has been signed, and the planing mills have agreed to all our propositions, except that they desire a little consideration in the matter of wages and have asked to have wages for mill men placed at $2.75 per day of nine hours. Satisfactory progress has been made by the Pittsburg District Council.

HOUSTON, Texas.—A strike of all the union carpenters was ordered here on the 5th inst., and was followed by a general strike on the 8th. The contractor's signified their willingness to grant the eight hours at $2.50 per day, but they attempted to compel us to sign a contract agreeing to work for no one who was not a member of the Builders' Exchange. The men feel confident of winning the fight, which is not expected to last long.

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—We have postponed our movement in this city until the 1st of May. Work is very slow in starting this spring. The high price of material and the cold weather finds us in a condition with comparitively few men at work and for this reason it was thought best to defer the time for making our demands. We do not anticipate any trouble. Our schedule calls for 35 cents per hour and the eight-hour day.

PEORIA, Ill.—In efforts along the line of better conditions the members of Local Union 183 feel able to congratulate themselves upon their success in establishing the eight-hour day for all carpenters in this city and vicinity. The contractors met the proposition with a ready response. Carpenters are beginning to realize that belonging to the union means something more than strikes and lock-outs. The Union is in a healthy state at present.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—It has been decided that the following scale will be effective from May 1st. Nine hours shall constitute a day's work, except on Saturdays when eight hours shall be the rule, minimum wage for Birmingham and vicinity shall be 30 cents per hour, and for Bessemer, Ensley and other suburbs 25 cents per hour. It is the general opinion of the members of Local Union 75 that the scale will be entirely satisfactory to the contractors and that no trouble will ensue.

JUNE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—The boss carpenters, contractors and builders here, have come to an agreement with the unions to establish an eight-hour day at $2.40 on the 1st of June. The present rule is nine hours at $2.50 per day.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The local unions of this city are preparing to make a demand for the eight-hour day and 30 cents per hour, to take effect on June 1st. Many of the contractors are in favor of he movement.

THE CARPENTER.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL, 1900.

Address to Organized Labor.

HEADQUARTERS
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR,

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22, 1900.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor takes this opportunity of addressing trade unionists and all organized workers with a view to furthering and extending the principles for which we stand to every section of the country. The experience of the past proves that the steady growth of trade unionism brings greater relief to oppressed, overworked and low-paid wage-earners, male and female, than any other form of relief hitherto advocated in their behalf.

The work of organizing into unions the previously unorganized has progressed more rapidly in the past two years and with more beneficial results than at any similar period in the history of the labor movement. The future, however, demands our attention, and in order to take advantage of every opportunity to better the condition of wage workers, it is earnestly desired that officers of national, international and local unions give the greatest attention possible, not only to the closer organization of their own craft, but also to assist and encourage their organizers in getting into the ranks of trade unionism the unorganized of other branches of employment, however and wherever situated.

To aid in bringing about the best results, we recommend that May Day (wherever observed), Independence Day and Labor Day be set apart as special dates for public meetings in every city and town, where public demonstrations should be made, at which attention be given to the shorter workday question, so that the eight-hour day can be introduced into every trade and calling as the maximum workday throughout North America. Speakers who have studied the principles advocated by the American Federation of Labor should be selected for those occasions, to the end that a uniformity of discussion may promote this desired re form.

Requests for attention to this subject should be made at the same time to the press and pulpit, so that by editorial comment and sermons the work of labor lecturers may be made the more effective. The benefits of the shorter workday movement are already apparent in the form of more intelligent, better fed and better clad working men and women, and all reforms for which we strive are now receiving greater attention by the public than at any previous stage in the development of the labor movement. Those benefits have not come about through revolutionary action, but through an evolutionary process sufficiently gradual to give them a deep hold in our progress, and, therefore, so binding that retrogression is balked. This being true, wherever the shorter workday is now in vogue makes it the more desirable that another great effort be made for a uniform reduction of the working day to not over eight hours on any calendar day for every trade and calling in the United States and Canada.

Other subjects of social well being should also be discussed at meetings held on the dates suggested, for although there is a universal demand for a uniform eight-hour workday, there are other reforms of economic, politic, legislative and social nature which must be advocated and pushed forward side by side with the eight-hour question, which organized labor, public speakers, preachers and writers can advocate at the same time and in the same manner, so that all, acting in concert, may produce the best possible results in the interests of the entire people of our country.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President A. F. of L.
FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary.

Two Kinds of Slavery.

Chattle slavery has existed to some extent, in some parts of the world, ever since man learned to speak. It has had its dark side, and, we believe, bore the angry frown of high heaven during its entire history; but if it has had its dark side, it also has a side, when compared with modern economic slavery, which is as bright as the bow of promise; for while the owner of a chattel slave was permitted to inflict corporal punishment and to compel him to labor during his entire life, the law of the land required that he should be provided with food and shelter at the expense of his master. The law, however, was superfluous to the average slave owner, because the slave was property, representing a certain number of dollars, hence, the owner realized the importance of giving the slave treatment which was best calculated to preserve his life and vigor, just as farmers now preserve the lives and physical strength of their horses and mules.

The relationship existing between the modern economic slave and his master is quite different; he is rated by his master at so many dollars, but it is so many dollars a month or year, and with the understanding on both sides that if he sickens and dies the master has not lost anything, as others are standing ready to take his place. The master is not required by law to supply the economic slave with clothing or medical attention in case of sickness; he must get them as best he can. Were he a chattle slave it would be different; the master would be compelled to employ a physician, feed and nurse him back to health. Under the present regime he is under no legal obligations to do so—if the slave is disabled for duty for six months or a year he becomes a charge upon the public, and if not looked after by charitable persons, he is liable to starve and die. Another difference between the two kinds of slavery is, under chattle slavery the slave could not leave his master, even if he wished to, and under economic slavery he cannot stay if he wishes to without his master's consent. There are two features of slavery, however, which remain the same in all places and under all cirucmstances.

First, the slaves always outnumber their masters.

Second, their own apathy and indifference is the greatest obstacle in the way of their emancipation.

This is why the slave owners, or drivers, wish to keep slaves in ignorance. Ignorance is the mother of apathy. The ignorant slave, like the swine, eats its course swill and falls asleep as contentedly as though he were getting a full share of the products of its labor, while in reality he gets only a small part of it, his master taking the lion's share. Thus has it been in every age and in every clime, the ignorant knave, like the Jester in "Ivanhoe," asking only for the privilege of being a rich man's fool.

It is true, chattle slaves were in such a position that they were powerless to bring about their own emancipation, or to materially better their condition, because they were kept in darkest ignorance and were denied the use of weapons, either for offensive or defensive purposes. This was true of the black slaves, and also of white slaves, wherever they were in bondage; so it is not so strange that they submitted so tamely. We have no such excuses to offer for the modern, economic, willing slave; he has the power and the opportunity to throw off the shackles instantly, if he chooses to go about it in a sensible way. The only weapon needed is his voice, backed up by self-respect, determination and a will to be free. The masters are all bound together by strong ties; their organizations are called "trusts," "pools," etc. The slaves have only to do likewise—to follow their examples in order to secure freedom from the grasp of their masters, who systematically rob them through unjust economic laws. The slaves organization (his emancipator) can properly be called unionism.—*Exchange.*

The Idaho Outrage.

Lest we forget: The Coeur D' Alene mining investigation is in progress before the House Committee on Military Affairs. Out of the mass of testimony presented showing a condition of affairs that would be a disgrace to Siberia, let alone a free country, a few points may be mentioned to give an idea of what was done to citizens of the United States.

First—There is ample testimony from men of good reputation and in no way in sympathy with the miners, that Gov. Steunenberg declared martial law and asserted that there was an insurrection when there has been no resistance to civil authority. Every indignity put upon the prisoners of the bull pen is heightened by the fact that they were being tortured by the military anthorities who themselves were creating a state of lawlessness and anarchy.

Second—United States colored troops under Gen. Merriam and his subordinates made wholesale arrests of men in no way connected with the mining trouble.

Third—That innocent citizens arrested without warrant, charged with no crime, denied counsel and trial, were confined in the bull pen for months. When one listens to the testimony of these men as to the treatment they received the wonder is that they can control themselves sufficiently to speak calmly of such matters.

The indignities of the bull pen are simply unprintable. Only a faint suggestion can be made of the treatment given these men. They were imprisoned for months, fed on putrid food, forced to perform loathsome tasks at the point of the bayonet, obliged to sleep on bare planks and at the same time endure the mental torture of knowing that their babies were probably suffering for food on the outside.

All this would be barbaric if applied to men who were guilty of some crime. These prisoners were innocent. The real perpetrators of the crime of blowing up the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines have escaped.

Inquisitions were held to force men to confess crime of which they were not guilty. One man was threatened with hanging if he refused to declare himself guilty. The torture of the inquisition drove him insane. In his delirium he escaped from restraint, ran into a stream of water, was pursued and shot by the guards. Mind you this happened in Idaho last summer—not in Spain in the middle ages and the days of the inquisition.

But why go further? An editor had his paper confiscated last summer, though he had given all the news and without special criticism of the martial authorities. He was told he could resume publication if he would uphold the condition of anarchy brought about by the application of martial law, and it would be made to his financial interest to do so.

A man cannot even seek oportunity for employment in those mines unless he has the "ironclad" permit issued by military authority.

Martial law is still in operation in the Coeur D' Alene district. If the authorities want to try a man and transfer him to the penitentiary, the civil courts are in operation. If a man wants to right his grievances the courts are closed.

The statements made above are the result of the personal attendance of the writer at hearings of the committee, and conversations with men who have been victims of these outrages. Much more might be said if there was space.

It is apparent on the face of matters that Gov. Steunenberg overstepped his authority.

It is also clear that he received the prompt and cordial support of the United States military authorities. It doesn't matter so much just what connivance there was between civil and military authority. The question is, what was behind this? Why were the rights of citizenship ignored? For what purpose were men confined in the bull pen? Why is martial law still in force in Idaho? Why are men refused the right to work except under Gen. Merriam's permission?

There is no doubt but the whole affair was a conspiracy on the part of certain interests controlling the mines, to so bulldoze the miners of Idaho that they would never dare again to organize a union to assert their rights to fair conditions of labor. There is every indication that the Standard Oil interests control these mines—though it is not likely to be brought out in this investigation.

The reason why this investigation is of such importance is that the Idaho case is simply an example of what may be done elsewhere if the abuses are not properly resented. If a man can be deprived of his rights in Idaho it can be done elsewhere.

If trust interests can enlist both civil and military authorities to do the work of coercion in Idaho they can do it anywhere that wage workers resent the idea of compulsory servitude on the terms dictated by their trust masters.—*E. McDonald Valesh in Cigarmakers' Journal.*

A Worker's Hymn.

If there be good in that I wrought,
Thy hand compelled it, Master, thine;
Where I have failed to meet Thy thought
I know, through Thee, the blame is mine.
One instant's toil to Thee denied
Stands all eternity's offense,
Of that I did with Thee to guide,
To Thee, through Thee, be excellence.
Who, lest all thought of Eden fade,
Bring'st Eden to the craftsman's brain,
Godlike to muse o'er his own trade
And manlike stand with God again.
The depth and dream of my desire,
The bitter paths wherein I stray,
Thou knowest who has made the fire,
Thou knowest who has made the clay.
One stone the more swings to her place
In that dread temple of Thy Worth,
It is enough that through Thy grace
I saw naught common on Thy earth.
Take not that vision from my ken;
O, whatsoe'er may spoil or speed,
Help me to need no aid from men
That I may help such men as need.

—*Rudyard Kipling.*

The Eight-Hour Day.

The late Henry Fawcett, who for many years occupied the chair of political economy in the University of Cambridge, England, once said:

"There is nothing perhaps more to be regretted than the fact that extraordinary commercial prosperity and an unprecedented accumulation of wealth have hitherto done so little to shorten the workingman's hours of labor. It is unreasonable to expect that the mortal qualities in man's nature can be duly developed if life is passed in one unvarying round of monotonous work. We are constantly being reminded of the ennobling and elevating influence produced by contemplating the beauties of nature by reflecting upon the marvels which science unfolds, and by studying the triumphs of art and literature. Yet no inconsiderable portion of the toiling masses are reared in such ignorance and surrounded from early childhood to old age by so much squalor and misery that life could be to them scarcely more dreary or depressing if there were no literature, no science, and no art. and if nature had no beauties to unfold. The undue length of time which men have been accustomed to work represents, so far as many branches of industry are concerned, a thoroughly mistaken policy. In many instances it is undeniable that men would not only get through more work, but would do it more efficiently, if they had more opportunity for mental cultivation and for healthful recreation. No small part of the intemperance which is laid to the charge of laborers is directly to be traced to excessive toil. When strength becomes exhausted and the body is overfatigued, there often arises an almost uncontrollable desire to resort to stimulants."

Why Not Organize?

Every man who works for wages must understand that isolated, he is but a small factor in any contest that may arise between his employer and himself, but when surrounded by hundreds who are pledged and willing to support him, he immediately feels that he is armed for any conflict that may arise.

There is no organization that pays as good dividends on money invested as labor organizations. They cost but a pittance, and in return they shorten the hours of toil, hold and advance the wages of the worker, and besides all this give him a sense of security, independence and manhood in the presence of the boss that is entirly absent when he stands alone.

All this and more the union does; it educates, develops and broadens the man. In the union room he meets in friendly debate his fellow workers, hears the questions of the day discussed, and by it acquires knowledge that is useful in all life to him. His association in the union rubs off his course corners, banishes his prejudices and broadens his judgment, and by its rigid teachings makes him a better citizen in every respect.

With these advantages before men why do they hesitate to ally themselves with organized labor? We cannot tell, but we can honestly say to all men, join your fellow workingman in organization, and having joined, stick! You can come in now, but the day may come when you can't get in.

The trend of organized labor is upward and onward, and its ranks are solidifying every day, and as they draw closer, shoulder to shoulder, in time the ranks might not open so readily to every laggard who wishes to join when victory is near.

Come now, go with organized labor and it will do you good, and when the fruition of their hopes is attained you will be in place to enjoy the victory.—*Exchange.*

Laws and Conditions of Labor in New Zealand.

New Zealand is not a paradise, but it is far ahead of every other nation, She has become famous during the past six years because of her radical labor legislation. Situated 1,200 miles southeast of Australia, surrounded by water, it has a climate somewhat resembling that of California.

New Zealand is as yet a sparcely settled country, having 104,032 square miles of territory, equal in size to New York and Pennsylvania, and with a population of only 800,000. The population is somewhat cosmopolitan. New Zealand has been cursed with landlordism, trampism, millionairism, but she has been wise enough, in the past seven years, to legislate them out of existence. Six or seven years ago tramps were as numerous as they are in the United States. To-day they are very scarce; the few are those who prefer to be tramps; when they die the tramp will be no more in that nation. Time was when a few great landlords owned the greater part of the land, A land tax, graduated from two to six cents on the pound, with an extra two cents for absentee landlords, proved to be so heavy that most of the great estates were offered for sale. The government had also enacted a graduated income tax. These two measures resulted in driving the great money lords from the nation. There is not to-day one millionaire and only one man worth a half a million in New Zealand.

The land is held for actual settlers, who are permitted to hold land to the value of $2,500 exempt from taxation. Besides, the government loans to the settler $100 in cash, allows him a certain sum per acre for clearing land; it will also provide him with three days' work each week of eight hours per day, in building roads or other public improvements. This enables the settler to support himself and family until he can raise crops. The government is reimbursed for all this in the increased value due to an increase of population, resulting in the larger use of the government railroads, telegraphs, telephones, postal system, etc. While we here in America, with our immense crops, export about $12 or less, per capita, New Zealand's exports average $45 for every man, woman and child.

The land tax is a tax on land value and also a graduated tax. The first law passed in relation to land was in 1870. It provided that not more than 320 acres could be sold by a land officer to any individual. But this did not prevent one individual from buying from another. Next came the land tax, quickly followed by the graduated income tax. Now, if a man's land is worth less than $5,000 a certain rate is paid; if worth more than $5,000, and less than $10,000, a higher rate is paid, and so on. The result was that such men as "ready money" Robinson, who had acquired one hundred thousand acres, had to sell ninety-nine thousand acres.

In 1884 an act was passed, with amendments in '95 and '98, which is known as the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Since this law has been in effect with its amendments, there has not been a strike in New Zealand. The law encourages the formation of trades unions, which are registered. The Central Court of Arbitration has the power to enforce it's decisions; in case of a refusal to obey, a fine up to $2,500 can be levied, This law was enacted because organized labor demanded it and enforced its demands with their votes.

The Factories' Act of 1894 provided for the complete inspection of all factories, the word "factory" meaning any place in which two or more people are employed. Children under 15 years of age are not permitted to work in factories. The law compels all employers to grant a half holiday each week, with full pay. Good ventilation and sanitary conditions, the guarding of machinery, fire escapes, etc., are enforced. The half holiday also prevails in the stores, banks, etc.

The Employers' Liability Act protects the workers and provides for a compensation for injury.

The Workman's Wages Act enables the workman to obtain his wages twenty-four hours after they are due.

The Truck Act abolished the "pluck me" stores. This was enacted in 1891.

The Workingmen's Lien Act, 1892, gives priority of claim for wages.

The Shipping and Seaman's Act does for the sailors what the Factories' Act does for the workers in the factories.

The Wages Attachment Act, passed in 1895, prevents wages below $10 a week being attached for debt.

The Coal Miners' Act provides for working the coal mines with health and safety to the miners, and prevents women and boys from working in coal mines.

The last session of the New Zealand Parliament passed the Old Age Pensions to all over 65 years of age, who have lived in the nation for 25 years and are of good character, and do not possess $2,700 worth of property, or enjoy an income of $5 per week. The pension provides for $90 per year, or $180 for a couple, man and wife. It is thought this will be increased at the next session.

New Zealand built her railroads, completing the first line in 1863. The number of miles now in operation is about 1.000, The building of the roads was done directly by the Nation, and the workers were, and still are, on such work, allowed to select their foreman. The pay on the railroads averages about 30 per cent. higher than the wages on our American roads; and the 6,000 railway hands have an 8 hour work day. You can ride 30 miles for ten cents, and first class service is rendered the people. The annual net profit of the New Zealand railroads averages $2,250,000.

The government owns the telegraph and telephones, the rates being about 500 per cent. less than "our" Western Union monoply. Both pay a profit. The workers enjoy the eight-hour work day and the weekly half holiday. The government also conducts the express business for the benefit of all the people.

Postal saving banks are a feature in New Zealand, and are immensely popular. Any one may deposit sums up to $25,000. At present there is on deposit in these banks a sum equal to $45 for every man, woman and child in the Nation. There are no bank failures. No cashiers going to Canada or South America.

The free school system of New Zealand ranks high. The law compels all children over seven and under fourteen to attend school. There are free high schools and universities. The railways carry all children who live at a distance, to and from school free.

Woman suffrage is enjoyed and it is the universal testimony that the women are equally interested with the men in all public affairs. The women poll a vote within 5,000 as great as that of the men. If any voter fails to vote, his name is stricken from the check book until he can give a good reason for the failure.

Government Life Insurance has also been established with rates much less than the private companies, and has already become so popular that the government does more insurance business than all the other companies combined.

The National Government of New Zealand conducts baths and a sanitarium on a 50 acre reserve in the Rotorua district, where there are celebrated mineral waters. The rate is very low.

New Zealand has had her trial. She was plunged in a costly and bloody war with the savage Maoria tribe that lasted from 1863 to 1868. She has had her army of unemployed, her strikes, her tramps, her paupers, and a plutocracy. She has pretty near got rid of them all. She has made sweating dens impossible; she has nearly emptied her jails and poor houses, and to-day there is less crime, less intemperance, less poverty, less misery, less tramps, less paupers and more prosperity per capita in New Zealand than any other Nation in the world. New Zealand has not stopped progress; from now on she will enact more and more industrial legislation. Her people are intelligent, more so than any other nation. The number of people unable to read and write in New Zealand is less per capita than any other nation. She has been wise in the past. She will show greater wisdom in the future.—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

Nobody Knows But Mother.

Nobody knows of the work it makes
To keep the home together;
Nobody knows of the steps it takes,
Nobody knows—but mother.

Nobody listens to childish woes,
Which kisses only smother;
Nobody's pained by naughty blows,
Nobody—only mother.

Nobody knows of the sleepless care
Bestowed on baby brother;
Nobody knows of the tender pray'r,
Nobody—only mother.

Nobody knows of the lessons taught
Of loving one another;
Nobody knows of the patience sought
Nobody—only mother.

Nobody knows of the anxious fears
Least darlings may not weather
The storms of life in after years,
Nobody knows—but mother.

Nobody kneels in the throne above
To thank the Heavenly Father
For that sweetest gift—a mother's love;
Nobody can—but mother.

—*Cardiff Western Mail.*

Benefits of Trades Unionism.

All of the benefits derived and enjoyed by workingmen have been accomplished through trades unionism. If men were wholly and solely at the beck and bid of capitalism they would have a sorry time of it. Every member of a trades union should give this matter serious thought. He should imagine himself in a position in which he would be compelled to take what his employer was willing to pay for his labor, and then estimate if possible the worth of his organization in enabling him to demand anything like a living wage.

Knowing the worth of his trades union, he should exert every effort in his power to strengthen his organization. He should count up the per cent. of gain he is reaping from honorable membership. And, as he derives benefit in his own class, he should extend his sympathy and exertion to the aid of those in other classes. If unionism is beneficial to men in his trade or calling, it would be certainly beneficial to men in other trades. He should not confine his efforts to his own class, but should broaden his feeling of brotherly love to those of other followings.

By helping to place others on a footing with himself so they, too, may enjoy the blessings of organization, he not only brings benefits to them, but makes his own calling more safe and sure. Let there be no dual authority of organization; let every trade unify within itself.—*Typographical Journal*

Lessons in Practical Carpentry.

BY FRED. T. HODGSON.

JOINTS IN TIMBERS.

ALL joints or surfaces brought in contact with each other for connecting the different parts of any wooden framing considered apart from the fastenings or means employed for strengthening points and keeping their surfaces close together may according to Rankine's *Civil Engineering*, be classed under one of the following heads:

I.—Joints for lengthening ties.
II.—Joints for lengthening struts.
III.—Joints for lenghtening beams.
IV.—Joints for supporting beams on beams, plates and posts.
V.—Joints for connecting struts with ties.
VI.—Joints for ties and braces.

In designing and executing joints and fastenings of any kind, the workman should be guided by the following principles in order to give strength and stability to his work.

I—To cut the joints and arrange the fastenings so as to weaken the pieces of timber as little as possible.

II—To place each abutting surface in a joint as nearly perpendicular as possible to the pressure it has to transmit.

III—The proportions the area of each part of the joint and fastenings to the maximum stress it has to resist.

IV.—To form the points so that they may be affected as little as possible by the shrinking and expanding of the wood.

V.—To form and fit the different parts of each point, so that the stresses may be spread as uniformly as possible over the sections of the timbers and fastenings composing it.

VI.—To make the work so that no part receives more than its proper share of stress. In other words to make good honest work, seeing that all surfaces fit properly throughout; noting the difference between the bearing surfaces of joints and those parts intended only to hold the timbers in their proper positions.

The bearing surfaces of any joint require accurate fitting in order to distribute the stresses uniformly, but any unnecessary finish where not required, is only labor thrown away.

As a rule simple joints in carpentry are the best, and they are the easiest made and the more likely to be better and more accurately made than the pure elaborate ones, though, I am well aware that there are circumstances when more elaborate joints are required, and to meet such conditions I will endeavour to describe a few along with the simpler joints in order to arm the workman so that he may be able to deal with a case of elaborate joint should he be confronted with the necessity of making one at any time.

In cases when the bearing of a beam or the points between the supports are of considerable distance, and the strain upon or the pressure to which it is subjected is great, a combination of two or more beams placed side by side and securely fastened by both spikes, straps or by keys or wedges may be employed. A beam of this kind is called a "built up beam" and is often formed by spiking a number of posts together until the proper dimensions are obtained. In preparing built up beams it should always be remembered that a timber is no stronger than its weakest part, and if the posts or other timbers used are shorter than the space between the bearings and it is neccessary to splice or butt the posts, the beams will not be as strong as though it was make of a solid timber throughout, all things being equal. This is a matter that demands consideration.

Two examples of built up timbers are shown at Fig. 1 the first A, being formed of three thicknesses of stuff *a*, *b*, *c*. and which are bolted together with bolts and nuts *d*, and otherwise secured by hard wood keys *e*, *e*, on wedges. These wedges do not add to the strength of the beams but are chiefly intended to prevent the timbers from slipping along each other under unequal strains, something the bolts could not prevent. On the whole for personal purposes I prefer a beam built up of stuff not exceeding two inches in thickness, well spiked together with wire or other wrought spikes.

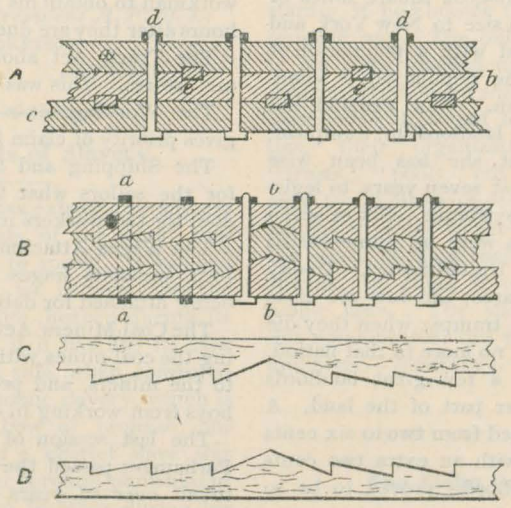


FIG. 1.

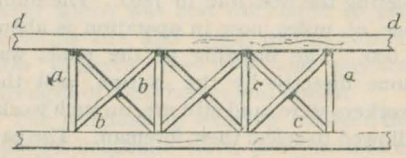


FIG. 2.

In the illustration, B shows another combination of built-up beams, whose iron forms a strong feature. In place of screw bolts *d*, *d*, as shown in A, straps or bands of iron may be used. Where the strain to which a built beam is exposed is such as to impart a tendency to the parts of which it is composed to slide over each other, the beams are provided with indentations, as at *b*, the whole being secured together either by straps or stirrups of iron, *a*, *a*, or by bolts and nuts *b*, *b*. C shows the upper beam *d*, the lower one is shown at *b*.

Sometimes when the span or distance between bearing points is considerable, the "open-built beam" or "dwarf truss" is made use of. The height of this form of beam is generally governed by circumstances, and it often partakes more of the form of a "trussed bridge" than that of a built-up beam. Fig. 2 shows the simplest form of this kind of beam or truss, There is an upper beam *d*, *d*, and a lower one *e*, *e*, which may either be a single stick of timber, or be a built-up one, after any of the methods described in the foregoing, the two timbers being connected together by an arrangement of struts and braces, so placed that they will impart the strain, to which any one of them may be subjected, uniformly to the upper and lower beams which rest on the foundation supports. The vertical pieces or struts, *a*, *a*, may be either single or in pairs, and the diagonal braces *b*, *b*, may have one in each panel or division single, and the other may be in pairs, the first being placed in the centre of the timber, while the second may be framed to pass on either side or it. This form of truss, though simple, is very useful and is employed for may purposes.

There is a method of joining timbers endwise, known as "fishing." In a "fished" joint the ends of the timbers abut square against each other, and are connected by means of "fish-plates," either of wood or iron, which are bolted to them on two sides of the timbers, and sometimes, though rarely, on all four sides.

In the plain fished joint, Fig. 3, the fish-plates, one of which is shown of iron and the other of wood, have plain surfaces, and the effective sectional area of the tie is only diminished to the extent of one bolt-hole, as may be seen by the distribution of the bolts on the plan A, whilst the strength of these joints depends: First, on the effective sectional area of the fish-plates being together equal in tensile strength to the effective sectional area of the tie.

Second. On the sectional area of the bolts being sufficient on either side of the joint to resist shearing, without placing any reliance on the frictional resistance to sliding between the surfaces of the fish-plates and the timbers, which, depending as it does on the tightness of the bolting, is constantly varying with the expansion and contraction of the materials.

In practice it is usual to take the sectional area of the bolts as equal on either side of the joint, to at least one-fifth the effective sectional area of the tie; or, in other words, the safe resistance of wrought-iron to shearing is taken at two and a half times the safe tensile resistance of the timber.

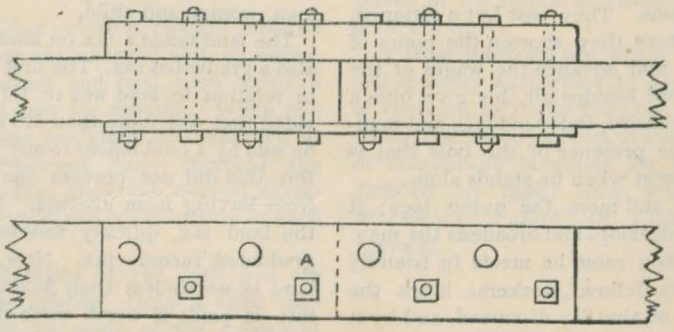


FIG. 3.

Third. On the placing of the bolts in such a way and at such distances from the ends of the fish-plates and butting ends of the timbers as to prevent their drawing through them. With this view the sum of the joint areas on both sides of the pieces liable to be sheared out, whether in the tie or in wooden fish-plates, should, on either side of the joint, exceed the effective area of the tie in the same proportion as the tenacity of the wood exceeds its resistance to shearing in the direction of its fibres, viz.: in pine or hemlock, from sixteen to twenty times.

Fourth. The bearing area of the bolts must be sufficient to prevent their cutting their way through either the timbers or the fish-plates. It is in this direction that fished ties are the most liable to give out.

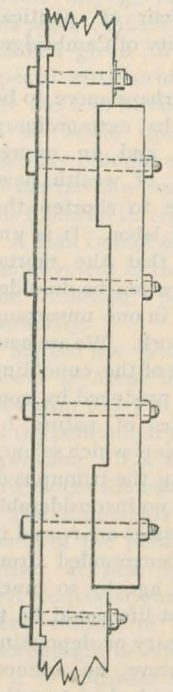


FIG. 4

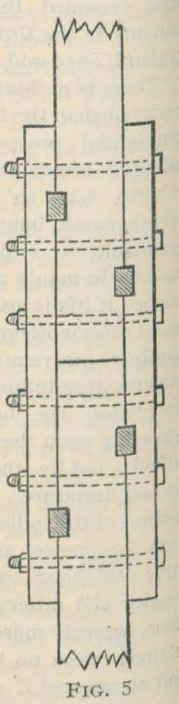
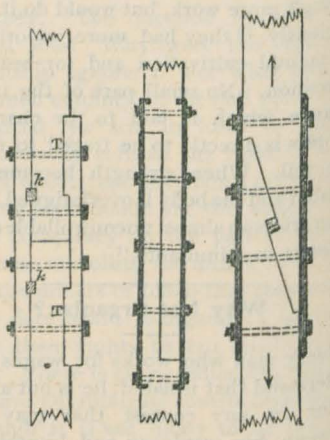


FIG. 5

Another method of lengthening timbers by aid of fish-plates is shown at Fig, 4, where the bolts are somewhat relieved of the whole of the shearing stress thrown upon them, by being *tabled*, *joggled*, or indented into the tie, as shown in both iron and wood. In Fig. 5, this shearing stress is relieved or resisted by aid of hard wood joggles or keys, which are tightly fitted into dadoes prepared for them. The most exact workmanship is required for this method of fish-plating or there will be a weakness in the splice which may prove disastrous if the beam suffers a slight overload.



FIGS. 6, 7, 8.

Other methods of employing the fish-plate are shown at Figs. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. In Fig. 6 the tabling T-T, is similar to that theme at Fig. 4, but in the example before us the fish-plates are both round, and one of them is tabled and the other joggled into the timbers, as shown at *k*, *k*. This makes a very strong joint but is rather clumsy in appearance. Fig. 7, shows a scarfed joint which is very simple and is well adapted to resist compression, but is not well adapted to tensional or cross strain as the iron plates might bend and leave out the bolts.

Fig. 8 shows a very common way of making scarfed points. The hard wood key is part in at right angles to the line of joint, which is the strongest way of keying this class of joint. Another and very

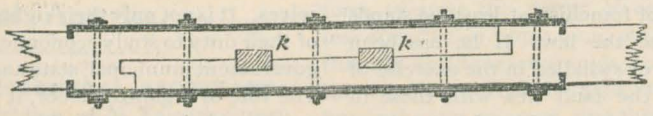


FIG. 9.

effectual method of scarfing is shown at Fig. 7 where iron fish-plates, bolts and hard wood keys *k*, *k*, are combined. This makes a very strong splice of the workmanship is good.

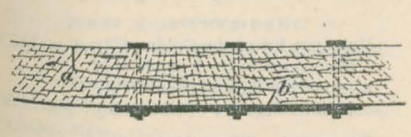


FIG. 10.

When a beam is subjected to a transverse strain the fibres of the upper part of the beam are compressed and those of the lower portion distended, as shown in an exaggerated form by the dotted lines in Fig. 10 therefore in scarfing such a beam the indents in the upper or compressed portion should be kept square and perpendicular to the pressure, while those in

FIG. 11.

the lower or distended part may be oblique as they have to resist tension only. The strength of the scarf is increased by inclining *a*, *b*, so as to have as great a thickness as possible at *a*, *b*,. The angle *b*, tends to hold the pieces together.

It has been found by experiment that a joint to resist cross strain is stronger when scarfed vertically through its depth as in Fig. 11, than when formed flatwise, as is often the case.

Where great power of resistance to cross strain is required. and scarfing has to be employed to lengthen the timbers the method shown at Fig. 11 will be found among the best known, having as shown all the lines of joints vertical, and the scarfing honestly performed.

There are a number of rules given by Kidder, Tredgold, Barton and others, defining the proper lengths and distances to cut scarfs of various kinds, which it may sometime be desirable to publish in the CARPENTER for the guidance of its readers who may have such work in carpentry to perform. There are also many other joints in timber work which I may in future papers take up and, present in as simple a form as possible.

A Word to the Wise.

Carpenters at Duluth, Minn., are warned to put no faith in the promises of the Barnet and Reckord Company. This concern has a large building contract in Baltimore and they are advertising that western carpenters are wanted in that city. They also have a contract to build a large dock at Duluth and have instructed their foremen there to send East all the carpenters they can hire. We do not believe that our Duluth brothers can be so easily imposed upon. They would be compelled to work below the union scale of wages.

THE San Francisco Labor Council has declared against any amendment of the Chinese Exclusion act that will make it less stringent than at present.

Wages and Civilization.

Low wages break down the self-respect of the laborer; they extinguish the fires of his hope and ambition, causing him to be indifferent to his mental, social and moral development, and reduce him to the low level of making merely a struggle to keep himself alive. Poverty is an unsurmountable obstruction to progress. In this country, where the governing power is in the hands of the laboring classes, such compensation for labor as will cause the man with the ballot in his hands to realize the importance and responsibility of his position and enable him to qualify himself to meet its requirements is an absolute necessity. A blow struck at the wages of the laborer is a menace against the nation's life. Despots, with the aid of great standing armies, may maintain and keep solid their oppressive government, where poverty has extinguished the manhood of the oppressed. But here in our country the common man is the highest authority. He should be a manly, intelligent ruler. He must have a chance to earn and receive the wages that will bring to him the necessary culture.—*Exchange.*

The Curse of Profits.

I feel sure that the time will come when people will find it difficult to believe that a rich community such as ours, having such command over external nature, could have submitted to live such a mean, shabby. dirty life as we do, And once for all, there is nothing in our circumstances save the hunting of profit that drives us into it. It is profit which draws men into enormous, unmanageable aggregations called towns, for instance; profit which crowds them up when they are there into quarters without gardens or open spaces; profits which wont take the most ordinary precautions against wrapping a whole district into a cloud of sulphurous smoke; which turns beautiful rivers into filthy sewers; which condemns all but the rich to live in houses idiotically cramped and confined at the best, and at the worst in houses for whose wretchedness there is no name. I say it is almost incredible that we should bear such gross stupidity as this; nor should we if we could help it. We should not bear it when the workers get out of their heads that they are but an appendage to profit grinding, that the more profits that are made, the more employment at higher wages there will be for them, and that therefore all the incredible filth, disorder and degradation of modern civilization are signs of their prosperity. So far from that, they are signs of their slavery. When they are no longer slaves they will claim, as a matter of course, that every man and every family should be generously lodged; that every child should be able to play in a garden close to the place his parents live in; that the houses should, by their obvious decency and order, be ornaments to nature, not disfigurements of it.

All this, of course, would mean the people—that is, all society—duly organized, having in its own hands the means of production, to be owned by no individual, but used by all as occasion called for its use, and can only be done on those terms. On any other terms people will be driven to accumulate private wealth for themselves; and thus, as we have seen, to waste the goods of the community and perpetuate the division into classes, which means a continual war and waste.—*William Morris.*

Telegraphers Strike.

The threatened strike of the telegraphers and other station employes of the Southern Railway and Alabama Great Southern Railway, which has been pending for several months, came to a head at Atlanta, Ga., last week, when President Powell, of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, called on the telegraphers to quit work. The trouble commenced early last fall, when the telegraphers of each division appointed a committee to go before the division superintendants and ask a settlement of certain grievances.

Hearings, they say were refused them, and an appeal was made to General Superintendant Barrett, at Washington, and later to Vice-President and General Manager Gannon. The officers of the Order state that no satisfaction was received from these officers, and the grievances were finally taken to President Spencer, whose secretary said the President was too ill to consider the matter at this time.

President Powell says the committeemen selected to represent the men have been dismissed to the number of more than twenty, and that dozens of members of the Order of Railway Telegraphers have been discharged because of their membership. He says the last communication to the officials of the company contained an offer to arbitrate the differences. The operators at Chattanooga, Tenn., at Charleston, S. C., and all those on the Alabama, Memphis, Georgia and Charleston Divisions are all out.

Labor Has No Influence.

In congress and in every legislature the few of the land have more influence on legislation than the many, and hence the statute books are filled with laws of special privileges by which the many are robbed for the benefit of the few.

It seems to me to be easier for a few monopolies to pass a bill through congress donating to themselves millions and millions of dollars of the public money than it is for all the workingmen of America to pass a general act making the favored few pay their just share of the burdens of the government.

Every day we witness the passing of bills for the few, but how difficult it is to pass a good bill for the benefit of all.

Take for instance, the bill making eight hours a legal day's work. It has been in congress a number of years and fails to become a law. Honest labor demands the enactment of this measure. It is a good bill and should be passed, but it hangs fire. In the last congress it passed the house, but was put to sleep in the senate. This year I have reintroduced it and will make the fight of my legislative life to pass it ere this congress adjourns.

There are many other labor measures, such as the bill to suppress the sweatshops, to abolish government by injunction, to prevent prison made goods from competing with honest labor goods and to pay the letter carriers decent wages, pending in congress that should be passed, but that will not be passed simply because labor has very little influence there. These bills are above criticism and are demanded by the toilers all over the country, but their demands go unheeded and their petitions go into the wastebasket, while congress wrangles day in and day out to take from the many and bestow on the selfish few.

The workingmen of this country will never get their rights, will never remedy the evils that afflict the body politic and will never secure the reforms they demand until they assert themselves and by virtue of the primary and the ballot nominate and elect honest, sincere and patriotic men to office pledged to legislate for all. *Congressman Sulzer at New York Lincoln Dinner.*

The Union Label.

The union label is the workers' trade mark. The rapid development of the industries of this country and the great strides made in economics in the last decade have forced upon the minds of the progressive elements in trade unions the necessity for the producers having a design or trade mark to place upon the goods produced by them, which carries with it a guarantee that such products are made under fair and just conditions, and that a living wage is paid to those who produce them. The presence of the label testifies, too, that neither children nor convicts worked upon the goods. It thus becomes a certificate of worth, not from the employer, but from the employe.

Little attention is paid by the consumer to the conditions of work and to the conditions of the workers in the production of the articles sold in the stores, though far more workers are employed in this department than in the sale of the manufactured goods. As the customer does not buy at the factory he gives no thought to it, and as the factory and the sweat shop are not open to the general public their defects do not immediately injure their business, as is likely to be the case with the stores. The daily presence of customers in the stores makes it necessary that they should be clean, sweet smelling and wholesome, and also that the employes shall appear to be in fairly comfortable condition, but all this is wanting in the factories.

The label is a help to the worker in the factory and shop, and at the same time protects the interests of the consumer. By purchasing label goods you unite with the workers in their struggle to make the conditions under which work is done more sanitary, the condition of the workers safer and the products of better quality.

Theoretically the public does believe that workers should have a fair chance to live, and that human beings are not to be regarded as mere machines or beasts of burden. We all believe that it is better for people to help themselves if they can than to get somebody else to help them.

The union label appears to be the only means of helping the workers in the factories to help themselves. It is a mere business device of the American workingman, invented to protect himself from broken promises and crooked dealing in the business world of bargains and competition. It originated without sentiment and without consciousness of having anything more than the most sordidly practical of uses. But, like all sound business methods; it is notably well-fitted to help along the progress of humanity.

To any one who realizes the underlying significance of the trade union the practical good sense of the device becomes its strongest claim to confidence. The label has great possibilities, and closely concerns others as well as the men who planned it. To these men it means staple advantages in wages, hours, surroundings, honesty and fair competition.

As for the buyer, on whose demand the success of labor's work depends, its value to him, though less evident, is quite as great. He, as well as the employer and the worker, may find positive advantage in using the union label.—*New Era.*

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Again, "Who is at Fault?"

BY SAM. L. LEFFINGWELL.

THERE is nothing which adds to more enlightenment on any question at issue than that brought about by an interchange of views or opinion; a discussion of the various points and bearings of any subject in controversy.

I am reminded more directly of this by an article in the March number of THE CARPENTER contributed by Mr. W. H. Taylor of Denver, Col., with the caption "Who is at Fault?" It is pleasing to know that the gentleman quite agrees with the writer upon much of what he has to say in a former article:—"Keep out of Politics!" He says, however, that he does not agree with the conclusions he is forced to draw from the question, "Who Is at Fault?" and that the party asking does not answer it. It would appear that a lack of comprehension would force such conclusion upon the mind of my Denver friend, but it developes that he at least apprehends the parties guilty, if not entirely, at least in a great measure.

It is to be hoped that all who may read this, may have read previously, not only the article—"Keep out of Politics!" but also, the article of the Denver gentleman, else they may not sufficiently understand what may be herein said. It is not exactly fair to clip a sentence from the body of an article, and belabor it with misinterpretation and wrong conclusions, and then leave the reader in the midst of conflicting reflections. This the Denver gentleman does. He quotes from our former article, as to who is at fault? as follows:

"Not the successful ones, certainly. Not the ones who have conceived and carried to accomplishment the schemes which have given them elevation to power and profit. Not those who laugh to scorn the pitiful pleadings of the oppressed for relief."

And then asks the question, "If these are not at fault for proving false to their trust, pray who is?"

He does not give the reader the slightest intimation as to who is meant by the ones named who are at fault, as was plainly done by the writer,

In our article "Keep out of Politics!" we preceded the above quotation, by saying:

"For the workingman, it is only by the exercise of his political power that he can ever hope for the absolute redemption from evils which oppress him. This can never be done by politics in what may be termed a partisan sense, The average workingman has some knowledge of what he may expect in that line. Republican or Democrat, Populist or Prohibitionist—its all the same, when it comes to action in his behalf. Partisan promises go for naught. Majorities roll up on either sides; the whoops and hurrahs signify satisfaction at the victories achieved; men are inducted into place and power; speculation, robbery and corruption characterize the general tone of legislation, and administration of affairs, and the general mass of workingmen like the gilly in the hunt for snipe, are left to hold the bag."

Now, this preceding the extract quoted by the gentleman from Denver, we should imagine would be answer sufficient for any reasonable man.

The "successful ones," spoken of in the extract have not been, nor will they continue to be "successful," by their own volition—of their own choosing. They did not walk into position and power by the simple exercise of voluntary will. They were placed there not only by the consent, but by the legally expressed will of those who put them there. No one will question that they are at fault if they betray any trust or duty imposed upon them; that of course is grievous and is subject to direst censure; but if instead of being hurled from power and relegated to the obscurity from whence they sprung, they are returned again and again, to a repetition of former acts of violation of confidence and trust; if a mass of constituents, instead of voting a disapproval of rascality and wrong-doing shall repeat their former action and return the perpetrators to a repetition of former action, they signify their emphatic approval of such conduct and the censure, instead of being placed wholly upon the few who exercise and enjoy the treachery of their calling, should fall upon the authors of crime, already exposed, who give evidence of approval and sanction by an expressed will in the casting of a ballot favoring a continuance of any outrage with which they may be inflicted.

There seems to be much truth in what might be classed as an adage—"if a man fails you once in the performance of a trust, that's his fault. if he fails you the second time, that's your fault."

The gentleman's remarks about the treatment of a foreman to his fellow-workmen is not germain to the subject in question; and while the writer gives his fullest indorsement to much that he has to say in censure of one who would betray a trust of any kind, he does not consider as fair the manner in which he calls up hypothetical illustrations and, by implication and entanglement places the writer in antagonism to pure and correct principles of which he has striven with the faith of evangelism to preach for nearly half a century.

There is much of vital isssue at stake just now, which should give the workingman reason to pause and reflect upon his duty and privilege in the exercise of the ballot. No man need be ignorant of conditions which confront him, and each one should solve for himself the problem of threatening crisis in the political atmosphere. It is idle to say that the workingman is not individually interested. He *is* interested and more so than any other class of our nation's population. Imperialism, militarism and judicial tyranny are questions the settlement of which are vital to his present well-being and future welfare: unequal taxation; combinations of wealth to the detriment of weaker investments; legislation favoring the few as against the many's subsided and special privileges against an equality of rights; liberty of thought and action; empire or republic—all rise up and appeal to his consideration for judgment and solution. He does not have to be a politician to determine what is best for him and his fellow-toilers. He does not have to sacrifice one item of principle in his duty to himself and those dependent upon him. He does not have to be a partisan and follow the creed or dogma instituted by political tricksters and mountibanks to the neglect of his own interests and possible destiny. In the matter of franchise at least he stands equal before the law. If he has been fooled with or swindled in the exercise of his ballot, the fault lies with those in whom he placed his faith; if he, without giving thought to the result of his action, shall repeat his error, and shall again find treachery in his trust, he will have no one to blame but himself. There is no theory about this; it is fact, and appeals to the sense and judgment of every citizen, workingman or otherwise.

Our Denver friend might expend some time and thought in the solution of the derivation of power exercised by powerful corporations and combinations of capital in their heartless exactions upon the resources of the common people. He might study out the sources of government favor which enables the great Carnegie-Frick steel trust to declare a profit of twenty millions of dollars in one year in the conduct of its monopoly, and to capitalize its interests in a sum of one hundred and sixty millions of dollars. There is some other reason than the plain investment of money which it and many other hydro-headed monsters enjoy in wresting and wringing from the people so many unearned millions, year in and year out. Also the sugar trust, the tobacco trust and a long list of others, which by their impositions and exactions, stand as a menace, not alone to progress in the development of the various industries, but to the peace, prosperity and welfare of the common people.

And right here, it might not be out of place, in the opinion of the writer, to draw a picture of comparison between these monsters of exactions, found in the monopolistic trusts, and the "successful ones in office in which our Denver friend finds so much to censure. The monopoly robbers could not exercise such flagrant and atrocious exactions without substantial, if not material aid from superior power. It will not be amiss to investigate what that superior power is, and from whom it is derived, what power it is that grants the right of a monopoly to produce articles of consumption at such value as will enable it to export and transfer such articles to foreign ports, thousands of miles distant, and place them on the market at figures lower than those exacted from home consumers. It is not much of a problem to be solved by ordinary reason to discover that this power is one of governmental parentage, exercised by bodies of men existing themselves only with delegated powers. It is all well enough, but not sufficient to say that they are in position to betray the trusts imposed upon by the people, and that censure only, sentimental or otherwise, should be piled upon them. All power in a republican form of government is derived from the people; and if the people, as formed of the common masses, not only submit but emphasize their approval, year after year, by a repetition of former choice and selection in delegated authority, the fault does not lie wholly in the representative, or rather mis-representative, but in the ones who not only, acquiesce, but indorse, by their ballots the treachery imposed upon them.

Trade union people need no better experiment than is demonstrated by the union, harmony and fraternity which binds them together, and assures success to all united efforts. It is not necessary to disturb the autonomy of separate trades—the safety on this line is one of self-preservation. By organization, men of different callings have become more intelligent, better informed, have a better understanding about their economic conditions, and know how to remedy inflicting ills; how to bring about reforms in methods not only for their own advancement, but for the general amelioration of the conditions of others besides themselves. It is not only their right, but a part of their duty to study economic reforms in government municipal, state and national. The vote of organized labor, if polled as a unit would always be on the winning side, and let us hope that the day may come when it may realize its importance and be found on the heavy side of the balance in the cause of humanity.

The City of Light.

Have you heard the Golden City
Mentioned in the legends old?
Everlasting light shines o'er it,
Wonderous tales of it are told.

Do you ask: Where is that City,
Where the perfect Right doth reign?
I must answer, I must tell you
That you seek its sight in vain.

You may roam o'er hill and valley,
You may pass o'er land and sea,
You may search the wide earth over—
'Tis a City yet to be.

We are builders of that City,
All our joys and all our groans
Help to rear its shining ramparts,
All our lives are building stones.

While the few may plan the arches,
And the fluted columns fair,
And Immortal thought embody,
And immortal beauty there.

That no mortal eye can picture—
That no mortal tongue can tell,
We can barely dream the glories
Of the Future's citadel.

But a few brief years we labor,
Soon our earthly day is o'er,
Other builders take our places,
And "our place knows us no more."

But the work that we have builded,
Oft with bleeding hands and tears,
And in error and in anguish,
Will not perish with our years.

It will last and shine transfigured
In the final region of right,
It will merge into the splendors
Of the City of the Light.

—Felix Adler.

No Question Settled Until it is Settled Right.

However the battle is ended,
Though proudly the victor comes
With fluttering flags and prancing nags,
And echoing roll of drums,
Still truth proclaims this motto
In letters of living light—
No question is ever settled
Until it is settled right.

Though the heel of the strong oppressor
May grind the weak in the dust,
And the voices of fame, with one acclaim,
May call him great and just,
Let those who applaud take warning,
And keep this motto in sight—
No question is ever settled
Until it is settled right.

Let those who have failed take courage;
Though the enemy seems to have won,
Tho' his ranks are strong, if he be in the wrong,
The battle is not yet done,
For sure as the morning follows
The darkest of the night,
No question is ever settled
Until it is settled right.

O man bowed down with labor!
O women young, yet old;
O heart oppressed in the toiler's breast
And crushed by the power of gold!
Keep on with your weary battle
Against triumphant might;
No question is ever settled
Until it is settled right.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

A MOVEMENT has been started for the banding together in a union of all the street-car employes of Chicago. A circular distributed to the homes of motormen, gripmen and conductors all over the city calls upon them to join in a movement to reorganize the unions disrupted after the great strike of 1894.

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of America.

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The Nineteenth Century.

When we are through celebrating the triumphs of the nineteenth century, when we have sung sufficiently the glories of the telegraph and telephone, when we have contemplated long enough the pleasing prospects naturally connected with the trolley car, the dum-dum bullet and the twelve inch shell, I should like to ask one little question:

What real progress has man made during the last one hundred years?

It is, of course, pleasant to reflect that we have railroads and steam engines. It is satisfactory to know that we can send a message to London and get an answer in so many minutes; that there are machines that can make a thousand shoes a day and steamships that can travel twenty miles an hour. It is pleasing to learn that we can fire a shot fifteen miles and that we can kill a man through two tree trunks.

But how is it with the soul and spirit of man? Is he better or happier for these inestimable privileges? Does the end of the century find him any freer from sordid aims, any further from self, any higher in his purposes than the beginning found him? Is he any better in his relations to his fellows, is he really kinder or more tolerent, more helpful or more generous? Is he any less under the dominion of avarice and appetite, any further from the material life that hardens and destroys? Has he in the average any nobler idea of living, has he risen in any perceptible degree from the primitive creed of grasping and holding? Is he gentler? Is he nearer the ideas of Christ and Jean Valjean?

Is there any more brotherhood among men? Is there any more equality? Any wider recognition of rights? Are the weak more secure or the strong more forbearing?

Is the actual condition of the overwhelming majority of mankind one whit the better? Are most men really freer, more independent, less the slaves of fear and of other men? Have they any more joy in their lives or any more light?

True many men, even most men, live in better houses: true, most men, in Europe and America at least, have more comforts; true that most of them have better food; most of them have longer viles; most of them know more of the fundamental laws of health.

What have those things to do with the spirit of man?

Have the real conditions of existence materially changed in these hundred years?

If in our minds we substitute for the force of arms the power of capital, no less effective in oppression, we shall see that the world presents to-day essentially the conditions that it presented three hundred years ago, and that this century has seen reaction instead of progress. The modern employers of labor occupy for all essential purposes the positions occupied by the barons of mediväeal Europe. They are small, nearly independent monarchs, owing an allegiance varying between the nominal and the real, to some central power. They make, unmake or break laws as suit their pleasure or profit. Like the barons, they war upon the world and upon one another for gain. Like the barons, when any considerable numbers they unite, they rule states with absolute power, declare wars. make treaties, obliterate nations. Like the barons, they control the destinies of large numbers of men overw hom they have practically the power of life and death, and who are in all the important considerations of life not less the slaves of the system than were the serfs of feudalism.

Is there any progress in that?

At will these latter day barons can refuse these men the right of labor and the right of a share in the products of labor. They can compel them to silence or direct their speech. Like the mediæval barons they can use their detainers, dependent upon the baronial nod or wink for sustenance, to accomplish their selfish ends, to war against the state, to overawe governments with ballots for pikes and primaries for cross bows. The retainer no longer fears to be hanged by the neck from the castle wall; he fears that the baron will take from him the opportunity to labor, as much the right of man as the opportunity to breathe. His span of life is one struggle against that dread. Is there any real freedom in such conditions?

Now, as in the Middle Ages, one of these barons has more weight with government than ten thousand of the retainers. Now as then government is bent for the barons special protection. Now, as then, the barons divert the revenue for their own profit, play tricks with the treasury, and evade their proper share of taxation to throw the burdens upon the inferior creatures that toil.

Is there any progress in that?

There are kind-hearted barons of industry now, as there were kind-hearted barons of castles then. The kind heart of the baron makes no difference to the slave so long as the system goes on. There are slaves that are well housed now: there were slaves that were well housed then. The kind of house makes no difference so long as the vast majority of men must waste their lives in barren toil for less of the fruits of the earth than they need and the few fortunate masters perform no labor at all for more of the fruits of the earth than they can use.

Names change, externals change, essential conditions remain the came.

The telegraph and telephone are desirable things; the steam engine performs wonders, we have the most luxurious sleeping cars in the world, we produce great quantities of the most intricate and amazing machinery, we make light with electricity, we are carried about by steam.

Will some one kindly mention one of our inventions that has not been turned into an additional bond for industrial slavery? One that has not become the instrument of organized greed? One that has not become a vast machine for wresting the fruits of the earth from those that have too little and adding them to those that have too much?

It is no doubt a fine thing to have machines that make shoes. What about the darkened lives and hopeless toil of those that run the machines?

Against the telegraph and telephone I put the East End of London and the rear tenements of New York: against the cotton mill, the men that operate it; against the sleeping car, the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania; against the trolley car, the black list and the company store.

Is there any progress visible in this prospect?

Go into one of those Pennsylvania mining towns. Observe the terrible struggle for existence, the squalid houses and the famished children, the saddened lives, the toilers robbed and cheated, kept in their employers' debt, dogged by spies, denied the privilege of doing enough labor to get themselves food, without hope, without light, without cheer.

Can the car coupler or the threshing machine or any other noble triumph of nineteenth century civilization make amends for such conditions?

In New York the poor shiver for lack of coal; in Pennsylvania are mountains of fuel, the earth's free gift to man, and thousands of men anxious to mine it that they may get bread and live. And between stand the barons of industry who will not let the miners mine so that the poor must shiver until they pay a higher price for warmth.

Do you see any signs of real civilization in that?

The whole world tells the same story.

What is the use of talking about civilization and progress when the nation is now engaged in making war for sundry lumps of gold upon a nation a pigmy in comparison? Why talk of advancement when the strong deliberately purpose for the sake of gain to obliterate the weak? Why boast of better conditions in the face of an international crime far more savage and cruel than the partition of Poland? Why prate about an enlightened public opinion when the world sits by and permits this monstrous spoilation?

The end of this century sees all the nations of Europe except two still clinging to the huge ineffable absurdity of thrones and kings. It sees legislators and rulers still wielding power by the divine right of birth. It sees a subtle strengthening of remaining feudalism through the profound reactionary influence of England. It sees the toilers everywhere crushed nnder the appalling burden of militarism and armaments. It sees nations building empires with the slaughter of races and the robbing of lands. It sees even in the freest countries the steady absorption of power into the hands of a few.

It sees race still hating race; it sees the greatest activity of nations directed towards the means of war and methods to destroy human life; it sees Great Britain spending $300,000,000 to kill Boers and permitting the famine-stricken people of India to starve to death.

Is there any progress in that?

No doubt from all this evil in the slow process of time good will be evolved. No doubt some day the frightful ideas of Bismarcks and the Chamberlains, of bloodshed and aggrandizement, will cease to curse mankind. But looking at the matter impartially is there any evidence of such progress in the nineteenth century as justifies the pean of joy?

And if there is, where is it?—*Charles E. Russell, in New York Journal.*

EIGHT thousand miners have gone on strike at Santa Pauline, near Santander, Spain.

State Intervention.

Because some men are glad to get one meal a day, this is no reason why all other laborers should be reduced to the same level of poverty through competition, yet such would be the result if men out on strike for higher wages have no right to say that other men shall not take their places at the reduced pay. The State has no right to assist an individual or corporation in putting new men in the places of old men who are trying to maintain a just and reasonable wage, for the reason that by so doing the State would be reducing the laborer by degrees to a state of involuntary servitude. If it be good government and good law for the State to assist in replacing a gang of men who were earning $4 per day with a crew willing to work for $3 per day, it would also be good public policy for the State to repeat such acts often enough to have all laborers working for their board and clothes.—*Exchange.*

The Forces are Being Mobilized.

The epoch of competition and the wage system is dying. Co-operative effort in some form or other is pressing forward to supersede them, despite all opposition. Manifold signs of world-wide change are palpable on every hand, a change in what Virgil calls "the order of the ages." Profound unrest permeates the entire civilized world. Men feel the presence of a new and mighty force heaving and swaying the ocean of humanity. Tories and Bourbons, as their prototypes of old, stand ready to resist any change which abridges their privileges, crying out that all is well with the world. They point to the blessings which their wealth confers on it and preach patriotism in purple and fine linen and with well fed stomachs. But the agitation increases among the working masses. They fail to see the blessings of monopoly. A sence of bitter injury has taken possession of them. The forces for a conflict at the ballot box or elsewhere are being rapidly mobilized. Men are taking sides. The exploiters and the exploited stand face to face.—*P. O'Neill Larkin, in Donahoe's.*

A Word With You, Non-unionist!

The labor unionist says to the non-union man: "It will be to your interest as well as to mine to join the union (and proves this statement by irrefutable testimony.) If you do not accept this invitation, I shall object should you attempt to do me injury by cutting under me or by taking my place when I make a just demand for improved conditions." It is true that union men sometimes refuse to work with men who will not become members of the union, but this is the only course dictated by wisdom while non-union men are a menace to the welfare of the others in their trade. Besides, in cases where workmen, not members of the union, are offered and receive the same pay that is given to the union men, they obtain the benefits of organization without sharing in its burdens, and, in addition, are strengthened in their ability to do the union harm. If these points were understood generally, the reading public would not be so ready to swallow the condemnation the press pronounces against every demand made by unions for the discharge of non-union men.—*Exchange.*

THE man who runs things is usually the hardest worker in the union. Follow his example and there will be less occasion for fault-finding on the score of "one man power," as all will be working together.—*Midland Mechanic.*

Our London Letter.

BY THOMAS REESE.

JOINERY manufactured under unfair conditions is a subject which is gradually receiving much merited attention from the carpenters' and joiners' trade unions of this country. The evil effect of this insidiously working business, bears heavily upon both employers and employed in the trade and concerted movements to check it are not wanting. Up till now, however, they have been local more than national, and in that fact is found the reason of the inefficiency of the present resistance. Signs are perceivable that this disunited effort is to be dropped. The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters' and Joiners' proposes to draw up a white list of houses supplying ready-made joinery produced under fair conditions. This will facilitate negotiations in many cases, as employers anxious to do the right thing are often as much in the dark as to the character of a firm as the craftsman is.

Where new members are being admitted to the union in considerable numbers (the General Union alone taking in 154 in February) there is also an upward tendency in the members declaring on out-of-work and sick pay. For instance, taking the figures of the same minor unions mentioned above, nearly a thousand dollars was spent on sick benefits, in February and not many less on unemployed pay.

The giant society, the Amalgamated, had (March 1), 1813 unemployed members drawing two and a half dollars a week, and 196 whose weekly relief was a little over half that sum. Besides, there were 1366 members drawing the three dollars a week sick pay and 372 drawing one and a half dollars. The total membership at the same date was 62,319.

The Associated of Scotland shows up in a similar way, all benefit features being in constant request and operation. Generally the situation is worse than it was this time last year, but is usually considerably better than the previous few years.

Apprentices are a perpetually recurring difficulty in the trade here, and not alone in the trade represented by this journal. Throughout most of the local carpenters' unions a feeling prevails that the question is rapidly becoming a menace to their well-being, and many proposals are put forth tentatively for dealing with it. In the Clyde district alone there are upwards of six hundred apprentices, and in the gathering together of this large number is seen a distinct policy on the part of the federated employers to terrorize the unionists in the near future. In London the position is also becoming acute. The general run of the propositions for the diminution of the evil are built around a suggested fixed ratio of apprentices, or improvers, to the men working in the particular district concerned.

Looking over the face of the country for movements in wages and hours for last month the only gain to carpenters is one of reduced hours at Dundee. Six hundred men benefit to the extent of a regular half hour per week each.

On the other hand there is the depressing and happily rare news that a hundred and fifty carpenters and joiners at Kirkaldy have had to submit to a decrease of one cent per hour, bringing their money down to sixteen cents per hour—a reduction of forty-nine cents per week. All the building trades of the district appear to share in the unfortunate occurence.

At Cardiff the total duration of the dispute with regard to the ship-joiners and their apprentices, and the respective merits of the day *versus* the hour system, was thirteen weeks and at length a mutual agreement with regard to working rules closed the episode. The Newport trouble lasted forty-two weeks and ended similarly.

Gradually the lawyers and the gentlemen who wear the robes and carry the scales of justice are rendering the workmen's compensation act as abortive as can be. Put into operation twelve months last July, it was hailed by the unthinking as the beginning of an industrial millenium, but every hour shows that the millenium is not due yet. Legal decisions pronounced, appealed against, quashed or upheld, have worn away the area within which compensation can be claimed, until great bodies of workmen are debarred from all benefit. Great dissatisfaction is everywhere expressed. The only people who are methodically getting anything out of the measure are the barristers and the insured company shareholders.

Samuel Woods a labor member of the House of Commons, has headed a deputation of trade unionists to Sir Matthew White Ridley, M. P., the Home Secretary, on the subject of a considerable amendment of the act. It was pointed out that the building trades especially suffered by reason of the inexact wording of the measure. A case was mentioned where the employer so engineered the "minimum compensation" clause that the injured workman was only able to recover compensation at a rate of eighty cents per week! The seriousness of the accident is the only thing that detracts from the absolute farcicalities of these things.

White Ridley was impressed with some of the facts he heard from the delegation, especially in connection with the building trades, and has promised to go into the matter with Joseph Chamberlain—the father of the measure.

Employment throughout the country varies between fair and bad generally.—Belfast and district showing up "very bad" while one or two London areas declare trade to be "good." Liverpool is reported overstocked. Large building operations are, however, proposed and there should soon be a change for the better.

Labor Unions Produce Thinkers.

If the labor unions did nothing else than to call attention to the misery that abounds, their existence would be justifiable; but they have done more, they have not only called attention to the effects, they have shown the causes. They have done more still, they have produced remedies, upon the merits or demerits of which professors, editors and ministers now discuss and theorize. Labor unions have produced thinkers and educators from their own ranks, and have drawn students and teachers from the wealthy and professional. And more yet, they have bettered the condition of thousands of families by securing higher wages, shorter hours and greater independence, individually and collectively. The result is something to be proud of. The carpenter, the printer, cigarmaker, clerk, shoemaker, tailor, working long hours on short rations, have stepped boldly to the front and worked a revolution in American thought. It is a fact beyond cavil.—*Exchange.*

DURING the last thirty years 9,575 lives were lost in the coal mines of the State of Pennsylvania. From 1890 to 1899, inclusive, 470,242,510 tons of coal were produced at a cost of 4,305 lives.

To think kindly of each other, is good; to speak kindly of each other is better: but to act kindly towards one another is best of all.

Labor News of the World.

THE International Bricklayers' Union claims a membership of 75,900.

FUNDS are being solicited by the International Union of Bakers for the 20,000 strikers of the Austrian coal mines.

THE City Council of Atlanta, Ga., has ordered that all city printing must bear the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council.

ACCORDING to the New York Bureau of Labor Statistics, there are 224,433 trade unionists in the State. Of this number only 8239 are women.

SIR CHARLES DILKE'S bill introduced into Parliament provides that no boy under the age of 13 years shall be allowed to work under-ground in any mine.

THE bricklayers at Lancaster, Pa., who went on strike for nine hours' work and the same wages as heretofore paid for ten hours, have had their demands granted.

THE union journeyman moulder of Cleveland, 900 in numbers, have made a demand for an increase in pay amounting to 25 cents per day, to go into effect May 1st.

WAITRESSES in Seattle, Wash., have formed a union. Judging by the experiences of these workers in the East, there is good reason for the formation of such a union.

THE British Government introduced an eight-hour workday rule in all government workshops in 1894. About 50,000 employes had their working time reduced in consequence.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., has a dynamo of its own for lighting the Public Library, and the cost is $159 a year. Heretofore a private company has been in the habit of charging $50 a year for the same service.

THIRTY-THREE of 219 Japanese steerage passengers, who arrived at San Francisco on the steamer Belgian King a few days ago, have been refused a landing by the immigration officials. It is alleged that they came as contract laborers.

THE strike at the Pittsburg Reduction works has been settled by the employers granting an advance of twelve per cent., recognizing the aluminum workers' union of the Federation of Labor and reducing the day's work from twelve to ten hours.

THE strike at the Merrick Thread Mill, at Holyoke, Massachusetts, ended last week by the machine-fixers returning to work, the management having agreed to their demands for an increase of 25 cents per day on the old scale of wages.

THE demands of the telegraph operators on the Intercolonial Railway for recognition of the Order of Railway Telegraphers and the granting of fifteen days holiday to each operator during the year, have been granted by the Canadian Government.

THE 1,500 men of the Glenwood, Pa., shops of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have submitted a demand for an advance in wages ranging from five to twenty per cent. The officials are understood to have sent a favorable reply on the wage proposition, but differences remain in the relation to the hours.

WORKINGMEN on the Pacific coast are alarmed at the steadily increasing number of Japanese immigrants. Since January 1, 1899, 3,420 laborers from Japan have arrived in this country, and the Immigration Bureau is informed that 1,400 more are due here by the end of May. According to Labor Commissioner North, 7,000 passports have been obtained in Japan for laborers intending to come to this country.

THERE was a celebration of the establishment of an eight-hour working day by the coal miners in the Pittsburg district on the 1st inst. Meetings at many places were addressed by the executive officers, who explained the new scale and urged the men to carry it out to the letter until the year is ended.

Nearly thirty thousand men will be benefited by the new scale, which went into effect on the 2nd. It calls for an advance of about 20 per cent., and the establishment of an eight-hour working day.

The Binghampton, N. Y., Central Labor Union adopted this resolution at its meeting last week:

WHEREAS, The opportunity being now afforded to all union men to clothe themselves with union made goods without suffering inconvenience in purchasing them. It is therefore

Resolved, That in order to test the sincerity of the delegates to this Central Body and by way of example to others, that all delegates not wearing a hat, suit of clothes and shoes bearing the union label be disqualified from representation.

This resolution to go into effect two months from date.

John Burns the London labor leader and member of parliament, has thrown a bomb into the ranks of the British patriots. "So far as the nation is concerned," says Burns, "the loss of prestige by the war already exceeds the material gains sought to be achieved, while the fact that it is possible for a few capitalists to so chloroform the colonial office and hypnotize the government as practically to get the war office to further their schemes at the nation's expense, is additional proof that parliament needs fewer men of the type who uphold a war rashly provoked in the interests of a small class against a people who have proved themselves to be as brave as they are humane."

EXPULSIONS

LOCAL UNION 7, Minneapolis, Minn., has expelled J. Henry Smith for embezzling the funds of the Union.

FOR embezzling the funds of Local Union 716, Zanesville, Ohio, A. L. Cabeen has been expelled from the organization.

R. MORRIS, who contracted to build a cottage in Corsicana, Tex., on the 10th of February, drew his pay-roll for the week, $90, returned to the building and gave each man an order on the proprietor for his wages and then skipped out. Local Union 731 has expelled him.

Address On Labor Unions.

On the invitation of Bishop Potter and the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, a large audience of representative workingmen of New York gathered recently to listen to an address by the Rev. Washington Gladden. The sections following commend themselves to the consideration of unionist and non unionists alike.

"Unions are strong—first in the justice of their contention that the laborers of every trade ought to be organized for the maintenance of their rights and for protection against oppression.

"While conditions are what they now are, labor organizations are necessary. I wish to emphasize the first part of this sentence, for I am far from believing that conditions are now what they ought to be. It is probable that some form of organization would be advisable for the men of each trade, if the conditions were just what they ought to be; but the reasons for organization which now exist would not exist if industrial society were in a peaceful and normal condition. The fact which we must face is that to which I have already referred—that industrial society at the present time is in a state of conflict; that the two classes of capitalists and labor are contending for the product of industry; that capital is organized and consolidated, in combinations, many of which are of vast dimensions; that individual laborers in dealing with these mighty forces, are practically helpless; that it is therefore necessary for the laborers to be organized in order that they may not be crushed by the power of capital. Only by the method known as 'collective bargaining' can the interests of the workman be protected.

"What terrible degradation labor is likely to suffer if it is left to the working of unrestricted competition is shown by the history of English labor in the early years of this century and by the condition of sewing women generally all over the world to-day. So long, therefore as we have the wage system of industry with competition as the regulative principle, and with capital concentrated in enormous corporations and trusts, so long we must have labor organized, and the rate of wages must be fixed, not by an agreement of each laborer with his employer, but by the method of collective bargaining.

"Workingmen are right, then, in insisting upon organization, and the strength of the labor movement throughout the world is largely measured by the extent to which working people have been able to form compact and vigorous organizations. As a rule, the trades that are thoroughly organized, and in which most of the workers belong to the unions, are the trades in which the laborers are best paid and most prosperous. A very large part of the gains that have been made by the laboring classes have been due to labor organizations. And no less scholarly a political economist than Thorold Rogers, professor in Oxford and member of Parliament, said that if he were the maker of laws he would allow no workingman to vote unless he was a member of some trade union.

"In the second place; the labor movement of to-day gathers strength from the increasing intelligence of the laboring classes. The unions themselves are very valuable educational institutions. They are deliberative assemblies, in which a great deal of good thinking is done, and not a little valuable training is gained. The methods of doing business are generally strictly parliamentary; the order maintained is a good deal better than that which prevails in most of our legislative assemblies, far better than in Congress; and the speaking is often clear and admirable.

"Workingmen are reading a good deal in these days. I think they are studying the social questions very earnestly. I am often greatly interested to see how strong a grip workmen are getting on the foundation facts of social economics; and I do believe that, as a rule, they wish to do only that which is just and fair in their dealing with public interests.

"The labor movement gains strength also from the habits of mutual help which prevails among the members. I have just received the annual report of John Burnett, the chief labor correspondent of the English Board of Trade, in which he shows how one hundred of the leading unions of England have expended the money raised by them during the past seven years. Many persons suppose that the expenditures of these unions is almost wholly in the maintenance of those engaged in strikes, but the figures show that while the unions have paid for strike expenses $12,363,000, they have paid to the unemployed and for other beneficial purposes, no less than $31,793,000.

"What we call the labor movement is, then, simply the growing movement of the people who work for wages to stand together for the amelioration of the conditions under which they live; and that movement, as we have seen, is strong in the justice of its plea for the right to combine for this purpose; strong in its educational features; strong in its methods of mutual help, and strong above all in the hold which it has taken upon the conscience and good-will of the entire community."

Union Men of Every Degree.

Every cause is burdened with a class of adherents who shout themselves hoarse when carried on the wave of success, but who return with the subsiding waters. Trades unions are particularly afflicted in this respect with such members. The union is regarded as some being or god, composed of material in which they have no making and with which they have nothing in common but to accept all benefits and to abuse when in trouble. There are union men by choice and others by circumstances, union men who enter the ranks as soldiers prepared to fight, and if beaten to retreat in order to fight again if possible, others who boast of their unionism when everything is prosperous and membership means a continual dress parade, but should an outbreak occur and these members forced to share the privations of active service, they set to work abusing the officers, and causing despair in the ranks, instead of clinging more desperately together.

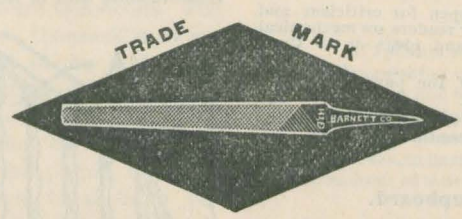
It seems almost incomprehensible that workmen with common interests should act so contrary to common sense. If only a part of their practical knowledge used in creating the wealth of their employers was used for a proper management of their common interests we would have reached that stage when the present labor movement would be antiquated. Again there is another element in trade unions who are always ready to follow the wake of the flatterer, the damagogue, the gay deceiver, who with honeyed words and grand promises would lead them down the straight and slippery path over the precipice of disorder, while the thorny crown of martyrdom is placed on the heads of the true counsellors who have the courage to present disagreeable facts —*Exchange.*

OVER sixty "labor temples" or trades union headquarters are now in course of construction in various cities and towns in the United States and Canada.

PERFECT—ALWAYS

Black Diamond Files and Rasps

TWELVE MEDALS AWARDED



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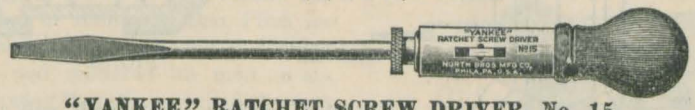
Sheet Gum, Packing, Gaskets, Gauge Glasses, Jenkin's Valves and Discs, Pipe Stocks and Dies, Pipe Wrenches, Cutters, Vises, etc.

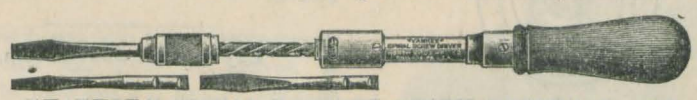
Other Tools are very good Tools, but—

"YANKEE" TOOLS are better.

"YANKEE" RATCHET SCREW DRIVER, No. 10.
Sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 inches.



"YANKEE" RATCHET SCREW DRIVER, No. 15.
Slim blade, with finger turn, for light work. Sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5 inches.



"YANKEE" SPIRAL-RATCHET SCREW DRIVER, No. 20.
Drives screws in by pushing handle, or by ratchet movement. Made in three sizes.

"YANKEE" SPIRAL-RATCHET SCREW DRIVER No. 30.
Drives or takes out screws by pushing on handle, or by ratchet movement. Can be used as rigid screw driver at any part of its length.

"YANKEE" RECIPROCATING DRILL, No. 50.
For drilling metals and all kinds of woods. Chuck will hold drills 3-16 inch diameter or less.

"YANKEE" AUTOMATIC DRILL, No. 40.
For boring wood for setting screws, brads, nails, etc., can be used in hard or soft wood without splitting. Pushing on handle revolves drill Each drill has 8 drill points in magazine inside handle as shown in cut below.

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CRAFT PROBLEMS

This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft Organization.

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.

Pantry Cupboard.

From William B. S., Newark:

I am in want of a design for a kitchen or pantry cupboard. Will some brother chip send in a sketch for one? It must not be an expensive affair.

Panel Doors.

From W. T., New York:

Answering A. McWatt, of Newburg. I may say that the system of morticing doors through and through is abandoned, blind tenon and doweled rails are all the go, the doweled door is believed by many to be even stronger and better than the blind tenon. The point of fastening is directly where the rail meets the stile, while strength is given by the large and strong hard wood dowels, which are, it is believed, much stronger than a pine tenon and will hold in place much better.

Mitre Cap.

From W. D. S., Philadelphia.

J. W. G. can get the lines for cutting his mitre cap. Many joiners work this matter without taking into considerations the proportioned differences between rail and cap, and a lot of "casing" is the result to the injury of the work. The cap should be slightly larger than the

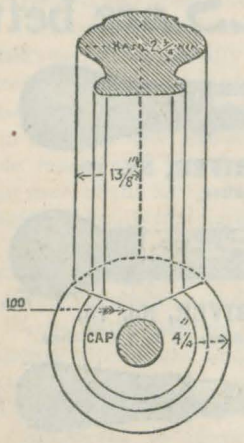


FIG. 1.

rail on the face, and the turner should be careful in turning the cup to the exact mould. I present herewith a diagram, (Fig. 1) which shows an exact way to cut the cap. The angle shown at the arrow is 100 degrees, which is about the best angle to cut both rail and cap. I think J. W. G. will understand this diagram,

A Snow Plough

From Sam. R. Chicago.

This sketch of a snow plough, (Fig. 2) is sent for W. P's. benefit. The whole

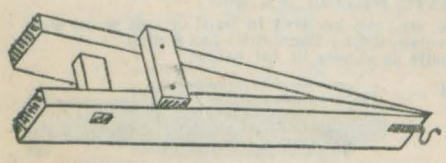


FIG. 2.

thing is simple enough. I cut the sketch out of an agricultural paper.

Serpentine Newel Balusters.

From Fred. T. Hodgson.

Perhaps the illustration I send herewith (Fig. 3) will answer the requirements of Chip, Omaha. This style of work is very troublesome and is not much in favor, as

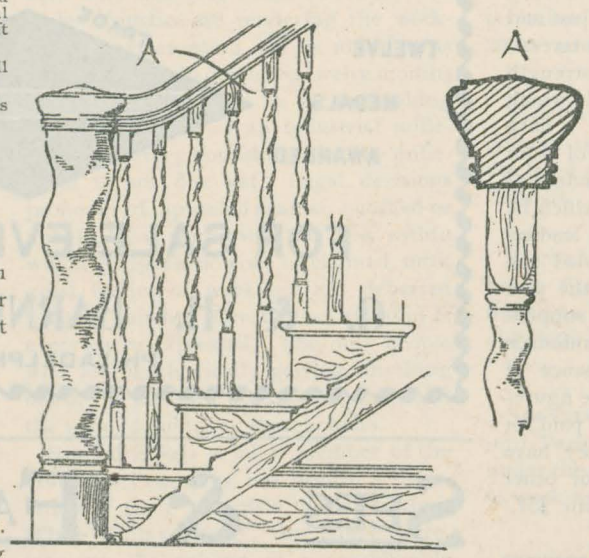


FIG 3.

the results are not in proportion to labor expended. A, A, shows the style of rail which generally accompanies this style of ornamentation.

Saw Filing.

From Joe Dawson, Windy City:

R. N. K., of Dover, should always keep the point of his file towards the point of the saw. This is the only way, no matter what any intended wiseacre may say.

Corner Studs for Bay Windows.

From J. R. S. Boise City.

I send you a sketch (Fig. 4) of the manner in which I set my corner studs in a

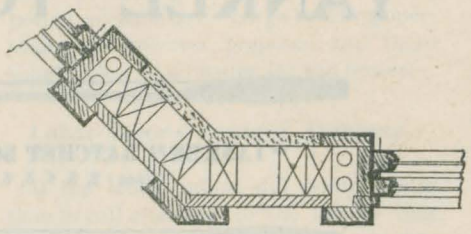


FIG. 4.

bay window, and hope it will suit R. of Toledo.

Laying Out Curved Hip.

From P. L. M. Retrolia.

I send a method for John R. to get out his hip for his veranda, (Fig. 5.) Let A, B, be the length of the angle or seat of

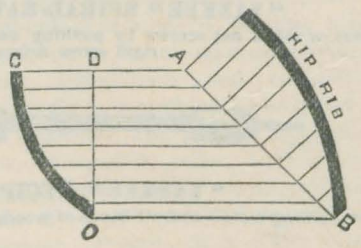


FIG. 5.

hip, and C, O, the curve; raise perpendicular on A, B, as shown, same as those on D, O, and trace through the points obtained, and the thing is done.

The Steel Square.

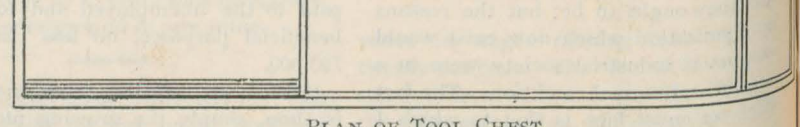
From Wm. T., Thomasville, Ga.

Is there any other make of steel square than No. 100, that is as useful?

The Best Square.

D. T. Stoddard:

The No. 100 square is undoubtedly the best made and can be purchased from Vonnegut Hardware Company, Indianapolis.

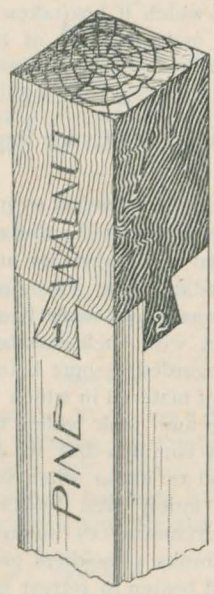


PLAN OF TOOL CHEST.

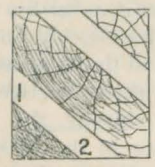
The Puzzle Explained,

M. Flynn, Kansas City:

In answer to Willie B. in the February number of THE CARPENTER, I offer an explanation of the puzzle he refers to.



PERSPECTIVE.



END VIEW.

It is a slip dovetail from either corner of the stick. The drawing shows the manner in which it is slipped in, and shows a regular dovetail on each corner.

Plan of Tool Chest.

D. L. Stoddard:

J. D. S.:

Nearly twenty years ago I made a tool chest that was then up to date and have it yet. Though it has been sadly outpassed with grip sacks and market baskets, which seem to be the present demand. However, if any one really needs a chest I would recommend having the drawers slide lengthwise, as they are much better shape and run much easier, make case for bits in one, chisels in another, etc.

The above plan of my tool chest, No. 1 partition through the long way, and No. 2 two partitions 3 inches high; No. 3, place where I put bead and rabit planes, etc.; No. 4, lay my level on those little partition; No. 5, saw rack; and on top of saw rack I set my hand box No. 6, bottom of chest where I put planes, etc.; No. 7, four drawers, one over the other, bottom drawer for bits, next chisels, etc.; No. 8, four small drawers, top oil stone other small tools, etc.

Every part is loose so it can be taken out and cleaned. It measures 18″ x 34″ and 17″ high inside measurement.

A Few Answers.

The method of W. McD., for estimates on studding joints, etc., is correct, but I see no advantage over the general arithmetical rule. If studs, joists, etc., are 2 feet centres, and a building is 120 feet around it, then ½ of 120 being 60 is the amount required. It follows then that the same rule applies, when any other distance is required. 16 inch centres, occupy ¾ of the space, hence 120 divided by ¾ equal, thus ¼ of 120 = 30, and 3 times 30 = 90, the same result as W. McD., and fully as short.

In regard to error in estimating too high (if it be an error) it is fortunately on the right side. Of course great care should be taken not to over-estimate, but it is my experience that men oftener underestimate than over-estimate, especially in studding, as there is always so many odds and ends, such as cripples, braces, lookouts, etc. Better to get left on your bid than to get left afterwards and involve yourself and friends.

I do not agree with H. S. P. of Ft. Worth and T. P. Mc., of Duluth in regard to sheathing. If diagonal sheathing is properly put on it not only acts as a brace, but as a truss as well; and prevents to a great extent the setting and sagging of a building in the centre, causing doors and windows to get out of plumb.

J. S. N., plan of roof is well enough but is it as economical and strong as the old plan submitted herewith? It seems to me it will take more material and labor, and does not tie a building as well. What think the brothers of it.

M. E. H.

Galveston, Texas.

Things That Other People Do.

The man who does his best to make the world a
better place,
Whose heart is pure, who dares to look his
neighbor in the face,
Is not the one who takes delight in holding up
to view
And scoffing at the foolish things that other
people do.
The man who gains the noble height where fame
and honor wait
Wins no delight from petty spite, he gives no
heed to hate,
For he has little chance to reach this distant
summit who
Gives up his time to smudging things that other
people do.
I like the honest man who tries to keep away
from sin,
I like the man who seeks to rise, but does no
wrong to win—
The world is brighter for the day spent in his
presence who
Can keep from finding fault with things that
other people do.

Moneys Received.

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending March 31, 1900. Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	$161 00	144	$23 70	289	$25 20	434	$5 60
2	46 40	145	8 40	290	13 20	435	1 40
3	13 60	146	49 85	291	55 20	436	8 00
4	102 40	147	17 20	293	5 60	437	7 60
5	42 70	148	23 65	294	3 20	438	11 20
6	11 40	149	4 40	295	3 40	440	27 90
7	161 10	150	9 00	296	25 80	441	17 80
8	186 15	151	27 90	297	8 60	442	3 00
9	21 60	152	8 00	298	1 50	443	4 60
10	167 80	153	9 60	299	39 80	444	19 00
11	72 60	154	8 20	300	7 40	446	6 00
12	141 60	155	18 80	301	30 65	447	12 80
13	40 20	156	4 40	302	24 40	448	9 00
14	9 40	157	6 00	303	7 60	450	8 10
15	16 40	158	8 90	304	18 00	451	17 20
16	45 80	159	20 00	305	12 85	452	3 80
17	6 40	160	4 15	306	153 20	453	44 80
18	6 40	161	17 40	307	5 00	454	11 40
20	7 20	162	9 40	308	20 70	455	5 00
21	24 20	163	15 80	309	209 80	456	8 20
22	150 60	164	9 60	310	10 85	457	93 40
23	41 00	165	69 20	311	60 80	458	1 50
24	20 80	166	14 40	312	11 00	459	6 40
25	30 20	167	49 00	313	13 80	460	9 40
26	27 90	168	13 80	314	8 40	461	2 50
27	17 80	169	30 80	315	6 00	463	5 70
28	11 80	170	4 00	316	10 60	464	39 80
29	165 60	172	9 40	317	37 10	465	50
30	13 60	173	4 40	318	22 60	466	2 50
31	35 20	175	15 40	320	5 60	467	13 00
32	34 05	176	26 30	321	10 60	468	52 15
33	96 50	177	24 80	322	28 80	471	48 70
34	18 80	178	5 80	323	2 60	473	40 20
35	7 00	179	20 40	324	6 20	474	4 00
36	38 20	180	10 40	325	51 80	476	173 80
37	3 40	181	99 80	326	20 40	477	1 75
38	5 60	182	4 60	327	3 00	478	50 80
39	12 80	183	25 50	328	21 20	481	2 50
40	7 20	184	7 40	329	56 40	482	23 10
41	7 20	185	12 10	330	4 80	483	77 00
42	21 80	186	10 45	331	28 25	486	25 20
43	122 40	187	5 80	332	7 80	487	5 00
44	11 00	188	9 80	333	11 00	490	35 10
45	29 80	189	52 00	334	5 80	491	6 50
46	9 40	190	14 60	336	8 00	492	7 50
47	46 10	191	11 60	337	4 40	493	33 20
49	43 60	193	11 70	338	9 60	495	16 90
50	8 00	194	6 40	339	41 00	498	2 25
51	61 80	195	5 80	340	78 44	499	3 80
52	56 70	196	19 00	342	4 70	500	1 00
54	36 60	198	19 45	344	2 80	501	2 80
55	97 50	200	33 30	345	5 60	502	4 00
56	17 80	201	4 45	346	4 45	503	4 60
57	4 00	202	30 80	347	4 60	504	18 60
58	210 30	203	15 00	348	11 20	505	11 25
59	7 85	204	2 80	349	10 60	506	10 00
60	10 85	205	5 20	350	4 20	507	9 00
61	38 20	206	51 20	351	13 80	508	10 00
62	93 60	207	18 90	352	12 40	509	45 30
63	17 20	208	9 20	353	11 40	510	10 00
64	49 20	209	21 00	355	18 90	511	14 00
65	23 40	210	6 80	356	5 00	512	10 00
66	11 20	211	79 65	357	27 70	513	36 20
68	2 80	212	14 40	358	6 00	514	5 00
69	27 80	213	4 00	359	38 40	515	46 20
70	9 60	214	10 50	360	8 20	516	10 00
71	4 40	216	7 10	361	31 80	517	16 50
72	37 40	217	29 40	362	17 80	518	10 00
73	128 90	218	9 60	363	7 25	519	10 00
74	21 60	219	24 70	364	11 00	520	10 00
75	40 20	220	6 80	365	19 10	521	24 00
76	6 80	221	4 00	366	6 00	522	14 40
77	19 60	222	12 10	367	7 40	523	10 00
78	3 50	223	11 40	368	14 80	524	15 00
79	4 60	225	20 25	369	19 60	525	10 00
80	47 00	226	13 85	370	4 40	526	37 80
81	8 00	227	10 00	371	2 00	527	10 00
82	9 00	228	15 20	372	5 70	528	10 00
83	11 40	229	4 20	373	5 60	529	10 00
84	12 80	230	9 00	375	152 20	530	12 75
85	13 25	231	14 40	376	4 60	531	10 00
86	10 50	233	96 00	377	12 70	532	10 00
87	96 40	236	4 80	378	6 30	533	10 00
88	5 20	237	8 40	380	3 40	534	3 60
89	21 20	238	20 20	381	20 20	535	10 00
90	34 35	239	31 10	382	66 40	551	37 80
91	20 00	240	12 95	383	12 85	563	3 00
92	20 80	241	19 20	384	27 05	564	16 20
95	33 80	242	18 00	385	5 40	567	27 40
96	3 50	243	2 80	387	15 90	568	6 00
97	88 10	244	1 50	388	8 60	578	5 20
98	8 90	245	9 40	389	81 80	582	21 80
99	49 00	246	10 00	390	15 20	593	12 40
100	1 80	247	23 00	391	17 25	599	12 80
101	11 60	248	9 00	392	10 50	603	3 20
102	2 00	249	11 07	393	13 06	605	4 10
103	15 20	250	8 00	394	16 20	606	8 00
104	33 20	251	14 60	395	10 30	611	8 80
105	18 00	252	7 00	396	27 20	612	6 60
106	6 40	253	8 80	397	10 45	616	16 00
107	40 60	254	12 20	398	7 80	617	5 00
109	16 60	255	7 15	399	7 85	622	14 60
110	120 30	256	11 80	400	3 60	628	8 40
111	49 70	257	83 60	401	26 00	637	9 60
112	28 90	258	19 20	402	9 40	638	6 40
113	73 10	259	3 20	403	13 60	639	21 80
114	4 00	260	17 80	404	10 00	640	5 40
115	39 60	261	10 25	405	5 00	650	8 85
116	43 00	262	4 50	406	11 00	652	13 35
118	22 75	263	9 00	407	3 60	657	10 00
119	22 80	264	15 55	408	6 80	658	7 60
120	36 40	265	8 80	409	1 00	659	16 65
121	6 60	266	1 80	410	9 05	667	11 40
122	10 80	267	7 40	411	7 00	676	7 20
123	20 60	268	19 60	412	6 80	678	8 60
124	11 00	269	9 65	414	17 40	687	9 20
125	10 85	270	3 50	415	3 45	692	4 60
126	59 00	271	18 40	416	41 60	696	9 70
127	15 95	272	4 00	417	5 25	698	9 70
129	10 20	273	19 40	418	2 20	703	5 40
130	10 60	274	37 80	419	43 80	704	5 80
131	15 70	275	13 90	420	20 40	707	26 95
132	102 40	276	15 95	421	4 00	712	6 05
135	111 60	277	4 50	422	2 40	714	9 80
184	6 90	278	21 10	423	28 75	715	46 10
185	18 65	279	39 20	424	6 60	716	21 20
186	19 50	280	6 40	425	12 40	717	29 95
187	19 60	281	54 70	426	15 10	723	16 20
188	6 80	282	14 60	427	68 40	726	17 20
189	52 30	283	11 40	428	6 80	731	23 45
140	27 80	284	13 00	429	32 30	746	5 40
141	9 60	285	30 60	430	13 20	750	32 20
142	22 20	286	22 40	431	2 75	767	10 00
143	42 82	287	3 00	432	22 60	785	2 60
	2 20	288	19 90	433	18 20		

Total $12,097 38

CLAIMS PAID IN MARCH 1900.

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
4904	John Parsons	1	$200 00
4905	Thos. Egan	7	200 00
4906	Mrs. Ida C. Erickson	7	25 00
4907	Cyrille Perras	7	100 00
4908	Otto Bruckner	12	200 00
4909	Philip Nachant	15	200 00
4910	J. F. Fetzer	16	200 00
4911	Mrs. Elizabeth Freeman	52	25 00
4912	Mrs. Anna Kinst	54	50 00
4913	James A. Cunningham	55	200 00
4914	Henry Oscar Grimmer	6	100 00
4915	Alfred Almquist	58	200 00
4916	William Ghent	59	200 00
4917	Mrs. Mary Cahill	64	50 00
4918	Mrs. Mary L, Chipman	79	50 00
4919	Mrs. Ida Long	80	50 00
4920	Mrs. Anna M. Wallace	80	50 00
4921	Mrs. Anna A. Peterson	87	50 00
4922	David Flynn	99	200 00
4923	Mrs. Julia E. Ives	101	50 00
4924	Mrs. Elizabeth Nagle	102	50 00
4925	Alexander Wright (dis)	109	400 00
4926	J. A. Smith	112	200 00
4927	Mrs. Hansina Wildenradt	147	50 00
4928	Mrs. Evelyn J. Earl	151	50 00
4929	Henry Webster Force	155	200 00
4930	Thomas Anderson	181	200 00
4931	Richard B. Wilmot	227	200 00
4932	Jonn W. Larison	264	100 00
4933	Mrs. Bertha Kosanke	302	25 00
4934	Mrs. Anna Cadaras	309	50 00
4935	Geo. W. Earnest	328	200 00
4936	Ernest Lambert	340	200 00
4937	James Ryan	340	200 00
4938	John Martin	375	200 00
4939	Henry Werner	375	200 00
4940	Mrs. Catharine Hebler	375	50 00
4941	Mrs. Wilhelmina Brautigan	375	50 00
4942	Peter Johnson	382	200 00
4943	Mrs. Emma A. Reynolds	427	50 00
4944	Mrs. Theresa Freihofer	440	50 00
4945	Mrs. W. Siler	449	50 00
4946	Pius Eppler	464	200 00
4947	John Stevenson	473	200 00
4948	George Sherrett	483	100 00
4949	John J. Merideth	490	200 00
4950	Mrs. Pauline Holdorf	497	50 00
4951	Mrs Mary Allen	509	50 00
4952	Franz Schreiner	513	200 00
4953	Mrs. Leontina Forsberg	521	50 00
4954	William Seidel	659	200 00
4955	William A. Howard	739	200 00
			$6,475 00

An Important Decision.

The Supreme Court in the case of the City of Philadelphia to the use of the Rose Brick Manufacturing Company vs. Stewart, decided a question of interest to all who do city work. On March 30, 1896, Councils passed au ordinance requiring contractors for city work to give, in addition to the bond for the faithful performance of the contract, a penalty bond that the contract would pay all sub-contractors and those who furnished material and labor upon the work.

The defendant had a contract with the city gave such a bond and received his pay for the work. The brick company then brought suit in the city's name to recover for material furnished to Stewart under that contract. The defense set up part payment by the giving of a promissory note and that the suit could not be maintained because Councils had no power to pass such an ordinance. Common Pleas Court sustained the plaintiff and Stewart appealed.

In the decision of the Supreme Court Justice Mitchell sustains the City Councils and among other things says: "It is the right as well as the interest of the city to secure good work upon its contracts for public improvements, and there is no better policy toward that end than to satisfy honest and competent workmen that they can rely on being paid. There being no right of mechanic's lien against public work, the work and material men are to that extent in the contractor's power as to pay, and that fact has a natural tendency to produce skimped work and inferior materials by the class of men willing to run that risk. Against this risk the city is entitled to protect itself by enacting assurances from the contractor that he will pay his honest debts accrued in the city's work."

Have You Seen Them?

Here are a thousand men who pay their taxes, send their children to school and live peaceful lives—they are Republicans. There are a thousand of their neighbors, who also pay their taxes, rear their children properly and are looked upon as good citizens—these are Democrats. The interests of the two thousand men are identical. The good of one is the good of the other. Their wives visit each other, their children play together. If they are religious, they listen on Sunday to preaching from the pulpit, call each other "brother," and break from the same loaf. On Monday, if it happens to be the day before election, they call each other "fool," "rebel," "rascal," "copperhead" and "scoundrel," and on Tuesday they go to the polls and lock horns over nothing—simply disfranchise one another—while a gang of bummers, plug-uglies and bruisers play the balance-of-power game and triumph over all. In the name of common sense, is it not time to stop this miserable farce?—*The Tailor.*

Slave Pens At Padrone Colonies.

The story of a terrible walk full of hardships from Charleston, S. C., to New York to escape the terrors of the Padrone colony at the Pon Pon phosphate works, between Charleston and Savannah, has just been received by Governor McSweeney is an affidavit made by Nicola di Bennedetto.

Benedetto's affidavit contains also a startling story of the cruelties, going in one case as far as murder, that he says were practiced on the helpless victims of the padrone system.

The affidavit was sent to the Governor by the Italian Consul at Charleston, who received it from the Consul-General in New York, with an earnest request for an investigation and a reform of the evils said to exist at the phosphate works.

Benedetto says that he escaped from the guards at the works on February 27 and walked to New York, He was nearly dead from fatigue, hunger and exposure when he reached the metropolis.

He swears that he and others signed a contract with Catella Pizza, in New York, under which they were to get $2 a day, he to pay their expenses and retain the amount out of their pay; that Pizza received the checks from the phosphate company and rendered his men an account showing that they earned 30 cents a day, all of which he charged them for board.

Benedetto says also that Pizza's guards were armed with guns and knives. If one of the men was too sick to work he was mercilessly beaten, and Domenico, one of the guards, shot and killed a man who was ill with fever. Benedetto says that the guards said that they had orders to shoot any who refused to work.

Governor McSweeney had already ordered an investigation of the murder referred to.

Chinese by Thousands Get in by Fraudulent Means.

The San Francisco *Call* says: Thousands of Chinese are passing the barriers of the Custom House, and not only are being landed, but are being made native-born citizens of California, each with a vote and qualifications to participate in the political affairs of the city and State.

It is asserted that during the past thirty-four months over 10,000 Chinese have been landed, and of these at least 100 a month have been admitted on the ground that they were born in this State, which fact being accepted entitles them to the rights of citizenship.

Charges are made that this influx of Orientals is only made possible by fraudulent evasions of the restriction act.

The Samaritan.

If I should see
A brother languishing in sore distress
And I should turn and leave him comfortless,
When I might be
A messenger of hope and happiness—
How could I ask to have what I denied
In my own hour of bitterness supplied?

If I might share
A brother's load along the dusty way,
And I should turn and walk alone that day—
How could I dare
When in the even watch I knelt to pray,
To ask for help to bear my pain and loss,
If I had heeded not my brother's cross?

If I might sing
A little song to cheer a fainting heart,
And I should seal my lips and sit apart—
When I might bring
A bit of sunshine for life's ache and smart—
How could I hope to have my grief relieved,
If I kept silent when my brother grieved?

And so I know
That day is lost wherein I fail to lend
A helping hand unto some wayward friend;
But if it show
A burden lightened by the cheer I sent,
Then do I hold the golden hours well spent,
And lay me down to sweet content.

—*Anon.*

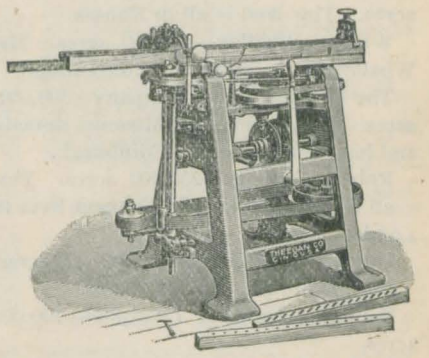
Automatic Mortiser and Borer.

We illustrate a new machine just brought out and put on the market by the Egan Company, of No. 406 to No. 426 W. Front street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

It is their new Automatic Blind Stile Mortiser and Borer.

This machine has been especially designed for boring holes and making the mortise for the stationary slats inside or outside blinds for doors and windows and occupies but a small floor space.

It is perfectly reliable and capable of doing a large amount of work in a first-class manner and with less adjustments and less liability to get out of order than any other now on the market.



The operator has only to put in the stiles and start the machine, it being perfectly automatic. It will bore 150 holes or mark 60 mortises per minute for stationary slats, and will make any style or length of mortise from ¼ to 2¼" and of any width, depth or angle desired.

The stiles are held rigidly while being bored or mortised, and by a combination in the feeding mechanism are released as they are fed forward, and again tightly clamped as before.

The holes and mortises are left perfectly clear from chips, being worked from the bottom.

In fact there are numerous devices and conveniences embodied in this machine, not contained in any other, and the manufacturers will be pleased to quote you prices and all particulars if you write them.

Monopolized by Aliens.

A monopoly that is worthy of consideration is the monopoly of land. It is more so when it is monopolized by aliens who never saw it, or never wish to; but whose whole interest is centered in getting as much from it as possible without any consideration as to what means are employed in doing so. Landlordism is an evil, but absentee landlordism is a greater. Great Britain has privately monopolized a great deal of land in this country, and a list of the aristocratic members of that nation who own lands here may not be without interest. *Reynolds Newspaper*, of London, England, is authority for the accuracy of the figures submitted. At present the greatest of the English holdings are these:

The Texas Land Union—3,000,000 acres. Interested peers: Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Earl Cadogan, the Duke of Beaufort, William Alexander Lochiel Stephenson, Douglas-Hamilton, Duke of Beaudon, the Duke of Rutland, Ughtred J. Kay-Shuttleworth, M. P., and Enid Ethel Cadogan (maid-in-waiting to the queen). This syndicate owns whole counties in Texas, and tens of thousands of persons pay it rentals.

Sir Edward Reid—2,000,000 acres. This is a syndicate which owns lands in Florida only. It includes the present Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Randolph Churchill and Lady Lister-Kaye.

Viscount Scully—3,000,000 acres. His lordship maintains an elaborate system of bailiffs.

Syndicate No. 4—1,800,000 acres. This syndicate has all its holdings in Mississippi. It includes the Marquis of Dalhousie, Viscount Cholmondeley, Viscountess Cross, Lady Gordon and Lady Biddulph.

Marquis of Tweedale—1,750,000 acres.

Phillips, Marshall & Co., London—1,300,000 acres. This firm has the whole peerage for its clients.

The Anglo-American Syndicate, London—750,000 acres. The funds of widowed peeresses are largely invested here. The lands are in the South and West.

Bryan H. Evans—700,000 acres. Mr. Evans resides in London. His lands are in Mississippi.

The Duke of Sutherland—125,000 acres.

The British Land Company—320,000 acres. This land is all in Kansas.

William Whalley—310,000 acres. Mr. Whalley is the Squire of Peterborough.

The Missouri Land Company—300,000. acres. This operates a Missouri domain and has headquarters at Edinburgh.

Robert Tennant—230,000 acres. This all farming land. Mr. Tennant lives in London.

Dundee Land Company—247,000 acres.

Lord Dunmore—120,000 acres.

Benjamin Newgas, Liverpool—100,000 acres.

Lord Houghton, in Florida–60,000 acres.

English Land Company (in California)—50,000 acres.

English Land Company (in Arkansas)—50,000 acres.

Alexander Grant, London (in Kansas)—35,000 acres.

Syndicate No. 6—110,000 acres. This syndicate includes the Earl of Vemlam and the Earl of Lankeville. The land is in Wisconsin.

M. Elfenhauser, of Halifax—600,000 acres. The land is in West Virginia.

Syndicate No. 1—50,000 acres. This is a Scotch concern, and its land is in Florida.

It is claimed that fully 20,000,000 acres of American land are thus owned by great landowners in England and Scotland. This does not include the Holland Syndicate, which owns 5,000,000 acres of grazing land in Western States, nor the German syndicate, owning 2,000,000 acres in various states.

These landlords—true to the instincts of all landlords—have introduced the system of extracting rents by agents and bailiffs. And to such an extent has rack-renting been carried on, that not long ago the spectacle was presented of American farmers presenting a memorial to their landlords in England setting forth that they—the farmers—were being ruined. As a result, Baroness Burdett-Coutts was mild, was not so exacting, and gave them time; but the Duke of Sutherland played the historical role of his family and demanded his pound of flesh, or—eviction.

It would be very interesting knowledge to know how these lands were acquired by the holders; it would also be very interesting work for the trade unionists of this country to do as their brothers in New Zealand have done under similar circumstances. Make occupancy and use the principal necessity in getting and retaining a title to land and alien—and all other kinds of landlordism—rack-renters will disappear.—*Machinists' Journal.*

Good Arrangement for Both.

The enemies of Trades Unions should understand one thing. The workingmen of this country will have an organization for protection. It will be either of the character of the Trades Unions of to-day or of the character that work and meet in the wee sma' hours and are oath bound. The men who deny and denounce the right of labor to organize, and who claim that no good can come of it to the workingmen, themselves give the lie to the argument by organizing with their competitors and claiming that in such unionism there is protection and safety. If organization is good for the employer it is alike beneficial for the employee.—*Exchange.*

What Trades Unions Have Done.

The peace, happiness and a sense bordering on contentment can never prevail until the great mass of the people have learned to successfully establish a better and higher plane in life. The Trades Unionist holds that the surest way to permanently reach that state is through the Trades Union system of organization. History fully confirms that belief. The Trades Union lives on, despite all drawbacks, while other reform movements fail to accomplish one-half the beneficial results for the producing classes that are to the credit of the Trades Union movement. Who can successfully say that the Trades Union has not done more to lift the masses up to their present standard than all the other alleged agencies combined? Who shortened the hours of labor from sixteen and eighteen to eight, nine and ten per day? Trades Unions.

Who established scales of prices all over the land? Trades Unions. Who cared for the unemployed during the late industrial depression? Trades Unions. Where would the scale of prices be now if it were not for the Trades Unions? And yet there are idiots who can be found who will say that Trades Unions are no good and that other means must be adopted; and there are others who believe them. In reaching conclusions, let us consider facts. They are more substantial than theories. It is not the fault of the Trades Union that it has not accomplished more; it is the fault of those who blindly stand aloof. If the union can do much with its present membership, what would be the result if all were organized? Let us bend our efforts in that direction.—*Exchange.*

The Trade Unions.

Trade unions mark the orderly rise and development of the wealth producing classes through the evolutionary educational process.

Their methods and results stand out in bold relief, when contrasted with the revolutionary eccentric methods applied by the reactionary enthusiast.

Revolutions may, and undoubtedly have checked the degeneracy of nations, but invariably leave the great mass of the people in the same economic condition.

The great revolution in France may have checked the degeneracy of the reigning government, otherwise, it in no way improved the economic condition of the masses. On the other hand, the organization of the producers in trade unions in England, not only had the effect of checking the degenerate tendency of the government, but it improved the economic condition of the toilers as well.

In the first instance oceans of blood was shed and myriads of precious human lives were sacrificed on the altar of patriotism, with no resultant improvement in the economic condition of the masses, while in the second instance not a drop of blood or a life was sacrificed, and nevertheless great benefits occurred to the workers in increased wages and improved factory and general working conditions.

The foregoing instance illustrates the orderly development of the working class movement along the lines of the least resistance, the least cost, the smallest sacrifice, and the greatest resultant benefits. Trade unions are the natural and logical refuge of the producing classes. They lead straight to the fulfilment of labor's hopes and anticipations.

It has been truthfully said that the permanent prosperity and high development of any nation depends upon the economic well being of the great mass of its citizens. History and our own experience clearly indicate that this can best be accomplished through the trades union movement

The producing capacity of any country is developed just in proportion to the ability of the masses to consume. There are no means better calculated to make consumers of a nation's hosts than for its people to unite in trades union, and, through their agency, unitedly secure more and more, until they obtain all that which they create. This result will inevitably follow the complete union of labor and harmonious working in unison with one common purpose in view.

This indisputable economic fact was recognized by the founders of the trades union movement, and furnishes a part of the foundation upon which are grounded the hopes and expectations of its present adherents.

Little authentic knowledge is obtainable of the early struggles, the privations, the ceaseless unrewarded toil of the masses, who, until comparitively a short time ago, were looked upon as mere beasts of burden and treated as such, but to the analytical mind, or even to the casual observer who reflects upon the accumulations of great wealth in the hands of the few who are dissipating at the expense of the life's blood of innocent children, defenseless women and poverty-stricken men, who toil for a pittance that the favored few may reap the harvest and revel in licentious luxury, it requires no great stretch of the imagination to depict the condition of the toiler of the early ages.

As long as these conditions prevail it is the duty of intelligent, thoughtful, honest men to encourage the development of trades union, the great levelers of social and economic inequalities, the historical, practical and logical means by which labor is enabled to achieve more and more, and finally, all of the just fruits of its honest toil, and, if necessary, fight for their maintenance.

Trades unions point out the pathway and hold out the hope whereby labor will finally bridge and obliterate the hitherto almost impassible chasm that separates the exploited and exploiting classes, who, by stolen privileges and backed by corporate monied interests, and in some instances by the judicial and military strong arm of the government, are enabled to rob labor of its just reward.

Trades unions, in addition to being progressive and a bulwark against aggression, are also educational in their nature. Not only will they teach labor how to lay the foundations of its future industrial home, but will also fit it to successfully govern and administer the entangled machinery so necessary to the successful management of an ideal social and economic state.

Too much importance cannot be attached to the trades union movement, for the underlying principles of that movement have already brought about their first fruits of economic freedom, which with proper care and development, will mature into a perfect social and economic system, Were it not for trade unions the prospects for labor would indeed be unpromising and the future shrouded in gloom.—*Labor World.*

Reasons for Organizing Labor Unions.

Because the union helps us to raise our wages. This is proven by all manner of evidence.

Because it helps to prevent reductions in wages. Wages are seldom cut down in a well-organized trade or calling.

Because it aids in getting us shorter hours. Unorganized people have to work long hours.

Because in union there is strength. This applies to the wage-workers as well as the states of the Union.

Because it lessens excessive competition for situations. Useless competition is useless friction.

Because it educates as to public questions. The Trade Union takes the place of the debating society and the paid professor's lecture.

Because it gives men and women self-reliance. The servile boss-truckler is not a free man or woman.

Because it develops fraternity. Craftsmen are all too jealous and suspicious of one another, even at best.

Because it is a good investment. No other institution gives back so large a return for expenditure of time and money.

Because it makes the workers think as well as work. The workers need to rub their intellects together in matters of common concern.

Because it enlarges acquaintances. This world is too much restricted for the wage-worker.

Because it teaches us co-operation. When laborers will co-operate they will own the earth.

Because it makes the shop a better place to work in. An arrogant foreman can't bully a union card.

Because it is your duty. The non-union man is the suttler of the Union army.

Because it helps the family. More money, more comforts and more luxuries, if you please.

Because it is a labor-saving machine. The lever of organization can move the whole industrial world.

Because it is legal. The State has been forced to take off the conspiracy ban.—*Exchange.*

OBITUARY

(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

LOCAL UNION 138, Kansas City, Kansas.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our beloved brother, W. S. DENISON, who suddenly departed this life on the 17th of March.

WHEREAS, Local Union 138 feels the loss of a faithful member and a zealous promoter of unionism.

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That we express our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family and friends, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our union, that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased brother and a copy be published in THE CARPENTER.

W. F. JONES,
J. BROWN,
GEORGE MCMULLEN. } *Committee.*

LOCAL UNION No. 321, Connellsville, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove our beloved brother, MICHAEL D. KERR, who departed this life, January 24, 1900.

WHEREAS, Our union has lost a charter member and an earnest worker in the cause of unionism; therefore be it,

Resolved, That we submit to the will of Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That our local drape its charter in mourning for thirty days, and that we express our sympathy with the bereaved relatives of the deceased.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our Local Union, also one be presented to the bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to the official journal and the weekly paper of our city for publication.

S. W. STRAWN,
JAMES ROSS,
J. A. MCKESSON. } *Committee,*

LOCAL UNION 409, Erie, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, S. A. HORTON, and

WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a very worthy member of our union, and one who merited the respect of all who knew him; therefore be it,

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that we express our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of our deceased brother, and be it further,

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, that a copy of the same be sent to the family and a copy be sent to THE CARPENTER, our official journal, for publication.

T. H. MOSHER,
M. J. MCDONALD,
C. N. SHERMAN. } *Committee.*

LOCAL UNION No. 526, GALVESTON, Tex.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and love, to take to himself our beloved brother, H. Elliott, and

WHEREAS, We mourn the loss of a faithful member of our Union, and one who merited the respect of all who knew him, therefore be it.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that we express our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of our deceased brother. And be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy of the same be presented to the family, and a copy be sent our official journal, THE CARPENTER and to the Galveston *Journal* for Publication.

C. TERRELL,
J. A. JOHNSTONE,
KING BUNTING,
P. C. DE BORE,
E. C. GODWIN,
W. P. MITCHELL, R. S. } *Committee.*

LOCAL UNION 554, Davenport, Iowa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God of the universe in His all wise Providence to remove from our midst, EMMA, the beloved wife of Brother FRIEDRICH HANSEN; therefore be it,

Resolved, That we the members of Carpenters' Local Union 554 do hereby express our sincere sorrow and sympathy to our brother in his sad bereavement. Also be it,

Resolved, That as a tribute to her memory the charter of this Local Union shall be draped for thirty days; that these resolutions be spread on the minutes; that a copy of the same be presented to Brother Hansen, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. F. LOHSE,
WILLIAM FRIEDMANN
W. E. CLEVERSTONE. } *Committee.*

LOCAL UNION 398, Lewiston, Idaho.

WHEREAS, It has has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and love to take to Himself our beloved brother R. MCMILLEN,

WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a faithful member of our union No. 398, and one who merited the respect of all who knew him,

WHEREAS, Be it,

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days and that we express sincere sympathy to the beloved family of our deceased brother; also be it,

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy of the same be presented to the family and a copy sent to THE CARTENTER our official journal.

W. H. GREEN,
P. S. MONAHAN,
F. L. EDMISTON. } *Committee.*

LOCAL UNION No. 331, Norfolk, Va.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and love to remove from among us our beloved Brother HENRY LANTRIP; and

WHEREAS, The members of this Union feel the loss of a faithful brother and an earnest worker; therefore be it,

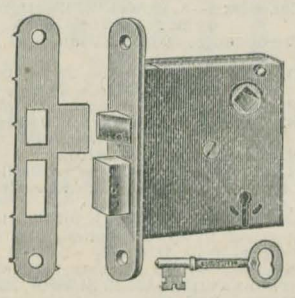
Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days, and that we express sympathy to the family of our deceased brother.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Union, that a copy be presented to the bereaved family, and that they be published in our official organ, THE CARPENTER.

A. J. DUNKLEY,
J. V. BLICK,
B. B. BARDEN. } *Committee.*

Rapid Mortice Locks.

A new feature in lock construction of especial interest to carpenters and builders is embodied in 3½-inch steel locks which Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company are putting upon the market. This consists in making both fronts and strikes with rounded ends, a form which permits the mortises to be nearly completed with a ⅞-inch augur-bit, only the wood between the augur-holes remaining to be cleaned out with a chisel.



The centres for the bit are marked upon the centre of the door and jamb by the prongs on the back of the strike, which may be forced into the wood with a slight tap of the hammer.

Other distances are obtained from the points and openings of the striker the distance from the edge of the door to the knob centre. The points upon the strike are small and hardly perceptible when the lock and strike are in position.

The construction of the locks greatly hastens and simplifies their application. They can be fitted by those who are not particularly skilled in lock-fitting and can be mortised in hardly more than one-third the time required for morticing locks with square end fronts. The Rapid Mortise Locks are made in all finishes and are packed as part of the locksets of various designs which this company manufactures.

AFTER a lengthy session the Conference Committee of the miners and operators of the Indiana bituminous field reached an agreement last week. The operators withdrew from their position on the powder question, and the miners can purchase their powder in the open market. In return the miners waived the weekly wage question, and wages will be paid every two weeks, as heretofore.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES

Agents for THE CARPENTER.

ALABAMA.

454. BESSEMER—G. M. Clotfelter, Brighton.
75. BIRMINGHAM—E. E. Friselle, 1501 4tn ave.
422. NORTH BIRMINGHAM—W. S. Cooper.
271. GADSDEN—T. F. Marlow.
296. ENSLEY—W. B. Smith.
312. MONTGOMERY—C. J. Taschal, 34 Cleveland ave.
353. " —(Col.) E. M. Lewis, 810 Jefferson.
89. MOBILE—W. Walker, 150 Chatham st.
92. " —(Col.) W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st.
508. PHENIX—Z. T. Gradly, 1211 18th st.
410. SELMA—(Col.) C. D. Haygood, 52½ Lawrence.
472. " Geo. W. Walker, 1152 Division st.

ARKANSAS.

539. LITTLE ROCK—E. T. Etzbach, 1120 Commerce st.
366. MENA—O. D. Henley.
86. FORT SMITH—T. C. Gardner.

CALIFORNIA.

194. ALAMEDA—C. H. Thrane, 2975 Johnson ave.
332. LOS ANGELES—F. C. Wheeler, Box 283.
426. " —Geo. E. Brewer, 807 E. 21st.
36. OAKLAND—Charles J. Jacobs, 1767 Grove st.
550. " —(Mill) C. W. Schneider.
235. RIVERSIDE—Charles Hamilton, 519 9th st.
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary Dist. Council, Henry Meyer, 122 Gates.
22. " N. L. Wandell, 1333½ Mission st, Sta. B.
95. " (Latin) L. Masarie, 44½ Erie st.
304. " (Ger.) Chas. Goldbeck, 335 12th st.
423. " (Mill) J. G. Fallon, 331 Duncan st.
483. " Guy Lathrop, 915½ Market st.
616. " (Stair) J. P. Harkins, 72½ Natomia st.
316. SAN JOSE—W. Reinhold, 8th and Empire st.
162. SAN MATEO—W. Hewyke.
35. SAN RAFAEL—L. Johansen, Box 194.
180. VALLEJO—I. Christianson, 573 Kentucky st.

CANADA.

498. BRANTFORD, ONT.—J. H. Ness, 180 Park av
514. FERNIE, B. C.—Thos. B. McIlmoyle.
529. GREENWOOD, B. C.—T. W. Winnett.
83. HALIFAX, N. S.—Geo. Browne, 12 Willow
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
249. KINGSTON, ONT.—L. C. Robinson, 375 Bagot.
134. MONTREAL—(Fr.) E. Frechette, 1736 St. Catherine.
524. NELSON, B. C.—Jas. Collins.
255. RAT PORTAGE, ONT.—F. Mercier.
38. ST. CATHERINES—Jas. Hindson, Henry st.
220. ST. THOMAS, ONT.—P. A. Campbell, Box 761.
27. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 188 Hamburg ave.
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—H. S. Falconer, Box 231.
553. WATERLOO—C. F. Brandt.
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—J. J. Moore, 636 McDermott ave.

COLORADO.

264. BOULDER—J. C. Jetmore, 1939 Water st.
489. CANON CITY—G. C. Hawley, 111 S. 10th st.
417. COLORADO CITY—F. E. Seward, Box 35.
515. COLORADO SPRINGS—D. R. Blood, 17 W. Fountain st.
CRIPPLE CREEK—Sec. of Dist. Council, T. W. Reid, Box 5, Independence, Col.
547. CRIPPLE CREEK—W. W. Lovett, Box 364.
55. DENVER—D. M. Woods, 1451 Curtis st
475. FLORENCE—R. E. Higgins.
244. GRAND JUNCTION—F. M. Diehl.
178. INDEPENDENCE—T. W. Reid. P. O. Box 5.
496. LEADVILLE—D. Nunn, 213 W. 4th st.
234. OURAY—P. H. Shue, Box 549.
362. PUEBLO—M. L. Todd, 2720 Fifth ave.
267. TELLURIDE—O. F. Carpenter.
584. VICTOR—C. E. Palmer, Box 384.

CONNECTICUT.

115. BRIDGEPORT—Martin L. Kane, 500 Park av.
127. DERBY—John A. Thomas, Shelton, Conn.
196. GREENWICH—F. W. Herbert.
43. HARTFORD—Alex. McKay, 33 Julius st.
97. NEW BRITAIN—John Nelson, 53 Beaver st.
79. NEW HAVEN—Wm. Wilson, 508 Chaple st.
133. NEW LONDON—A. G. Keeney, 7 Wall st.
137. NORWICH—F. S. Edmonds, 203 Central ave.
746. NORWALK—William A. Kellogg, Box 391.
210. STAMFORD—E. J. Crawford, 25 Franklin st.
216. TORRINGTON—U. C. Ramsey, 405 Prospect st
260. WATERBURY—Jos. E. Sandiford, 27 N. Vine.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

190. WASHINGTON—J. T. Kenyon, 1415 Rhode Island ave., N. W.

FLORIDA.

379. BAGDAD—R. S. Robertson, Milton, Fla.
224. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) S. T. Minus, 609 W. Union st.
605. " —A. C. MacNeil, 815 E. Church st.
74. PENSACOLA—J. A. Lyle, 316½ W. Zawagossa.
107. " —(Col.) W. A. Woods, 16 W. Wright st.
531. ST. PETERSBURG—P. E. Woodward.
696. TAMPA—C. B. Hester, 2407 Tampa st.

GEORGIA.

552. AMERICUS—(Col.) J. W. Redding, 519 Win st.
551. ATHENS—Eugene Borry.
ATLANTA—Secretary Dist. Council, Thos. J. Black, 71 McDaniel st.
317. " —(Cars) C. M. Hudson, Box 639.
329. " —Thos. J. Black, 71 McDaniel st.
439. " —J. W. Cross, 6 Lloyd st.
520. " —(Col.) G. W. Smith, 53 Anges av.
136. AUGUSTA—(Col T. P. Lewis, 1309 Philip st.
240. " —W. M. Hare, 1927 Watkins st.
283. " —J. A. Hires.
527. BRUNSWICK—(Col.) J. Barron, 216 Stonewall st.
68. COLUMBUS—(Col.) P. C. Tinsley.
313. " —M. C. Gorham.
501. DARIEN—Benj. S. Brown.
144. MACON—G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.
326. " —(Col.) A. D. Jackson, Genl Del.
411. ROME—J. H. Densen.
256. SAVANNAH—J. N. Wilbon, 515 Duffy, West.
318. " —(Col.) Thos. J. Carter, 308 Drayton
261. VALDOSTA—G. B. Saunders.
512. " —(Col.) Isaac Beard.

IDAHO.

398. LEWISTON—Frank Murray.

ILLINOIS.

377. ALTON—Thomas Oddy, 950 Union st.
433. BELLEVILLE—Henry Steiner, 605 S. Illinois.
63. BLOOMINGTON—S. G. Cunningham, 601 E. Mill st.
70. BRIGHTON PARK—O. Gratton, 3809 S. Albany ave.
293. CANTON—J. W. Poper, 431 N. ave. B.
367. CENTRALIA—William Good.
41. CHAMPAIGN—O. F. Miller, 407 W. Thomas.
518. CHARLESTON—V. S. Brown.
549. CHESTER—D. Ahrens.
CHICAGO—Secretary of Dis. Council, Thos. Neale, 187 E. Wash. st., Room 7.
1. " —W. G. Schardt, 189 E. Wash. st., Rm. 2.
10. " —J. H. Stevens, 6029 Peoria st.
13. " —T. J. Lelivelt, 1710 Fillmore st.
21. " —(French) P. Hudon, 207 S. Center av.
54. " —(Bo.) John Dlouhy, 1360 S. Homan av.
58. " —William W. Bennette, 1902 N. Pauline st.
181. " —K. G. Torkelson, 1614 N. Central Park ave.
242. " —(Ger.) Herman Voell, 5114 Paulina st.
416. " —James Bell, 1310 W. 18th Pl.
419. " —(Ger.) Emil Demme, 2614 Drake ave., Station G.
504. " —(Jewish) Isaac Birkhan, 102 Bunker.
521. " —(Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 732 N. Rockwell st.
272. CHICAGO HEIGHTS—Ernest Green.
204. COFFEEN—W. W. Whitlock.
295. COLLINSVILLE—John M. Sauer.
269. DANVILLE—E. A. Rogers, 9 Columbus st.
510. DUQUOIN—W. J. Wallace.
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—E. Wendling, 512 Ill. ave.
378. EDWARDSVILLE—J. M. Wilkins, Box 110.
363. ELGIN—W. A. Underhill, 358 Bent st.
62. ENGLEWOOD—D. D. Sinclair, 7124 Marshfield ave.
480. FREEBURG—H. Geiger, New Athens.
360. GALESBURG—Nels. Johnson, 436 Philip st.
141. GRD. CROSSING—J. Murray, 1299 E. 71st st.
461. HIGHWOOD—R. J. O'Brien, Highland Park.
174. JOLIET—G. D. Kanagy, 214 Willow ave.
434. KENSINGTON—(Fr.) Ed. Lapolice, 214 W. 116th st.
154. KEWANEE—Chas. Winquist, 630 N. Elm st.
505. LITCHFIELD—Geo. C. Felner.
250. LAKE FOREST—Willis Russell, Box 47.
336. LA SALLE—James Noonan, 312 Tonte st.
568. LINCOLN—J. E. Walker, 702 Decatur st.
505. LITCHFIELD—Wm. Bray.
270. MADISON—J. P. Farley, Box 114.
347. MATTOON—J. E. Goodbrake, 1305 Broadway.
241. MOLINE—Charles Halley.
80. MORELAND—Jas. M. Parnie, 2011 Monroe st., Chicago.
280. MT. OLIVE—John Shreier.
661. OTTAWA—J. D. Geary, 216 Deleen st.
183. PEORIA—J. H. Rice, 402 Behrends ave.
195. PERU—Joseph Scholle, Box 155.
189. QUINCY—F. W. Euscher, 1025 Madison st.
166. ROCK ISLAND—Geo. C. Barnes, 608 8th st.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave., Sta. S., Chicago.
479. SPARTA—H. L. Cooper.
16. SPRINGFIELD—T. M. Blankenship, 413½ E. Jefferson st.
156. STAUNTON—Bernard Ackerman.
495. STREATOR—Edw. Kraske, 1112 S. Bloomington st.
448. WAUKEGAN—J. Demerest, 719 County st.
418. WITT—C. Armentrout.

INDIANA.

477. ALEXANDRIA—J. W. Crook.
352. ANDERSON—Ross Eshelman, 609 Hendricks.
431. BRAZIL—D. Strong, 316 Vermont st.
488. CLINTON—F. Whithed.
652. ELWOOD—W. A. Reynolds, P. O. Box 824.
90. EVANSVILLE—Saml. Stork, 920 East 111 st.
160. GAS CITY—George Tribby, Box 363.
599. HAMMOND—Urvin Spafford, 422 Stanton st.
213. HARTFORD CITY—George Sliger.
60. INDIANAPOLIS—(Gr.) John Eisler, 1822 Singleton st.
281. " —J. T. Goode, 308 W. Maryland st.
533. JEFFERSONVILLE—W. Glaser, 632 E. Court ave.
215. LAFAYETTE—H. K. Huffman, 1827 Salem st.
487. LINTON—Jas. P. Parks.
365. MARION—J. M. Simons, 609 E. Sherman st.
380. MOROCCO—J. E. Manley.
592. MUNCIE—D. M. Winters, 535 S. Gaskey st.
436. NEW ALBANY—Geo. W. Lemmons, 203 W. Spring St.
629. SOUTH BEND—Geo. W. Guin, 318 W. Sample.
205. TERRE HAUTE—C. L. Hudson, 1926 N. 10th.
658. VINCENNES—A. C. Pennington, King's H't'l.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

445. WAGONER—Charles Allen.

IOWA.

315. BOONE—G. L. McElroy.
534. BURLINGTON—John Brener, 1341 Griswold.
308. CEDAR RAPIDS—C. A. Tracy, 615 S. 7th st. E.
364. COUNCIL BLUFFS—L. P. Chambers.
554. DAVENPORT—H. W. Schweider, 1427 Mitchel.
106. DES MOINES—J. A. McConnell, 1415 Linden st.
425. " —(Mill) C. Sevenson.
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.
284. FORT DODGE—Wm. Leahy, 716 N. 9th st.
767. OTTUMWA—John W. Morrison, 625 W. 4th.
491. SIOUX CITY—A. B. Davenport.

KANSAS.

263. ARGENTINE—M. Murphy, Box 347.
123. IOLA—C. C. Fronk.
138. KANSAS CITY—Geo. McMullen, 836 Muncie Boulevard.
458. LAWRENCE—W. L. Hastie, 1113 Penn st.
499. LEAVENWORTH—J. Schaufler, Montezuma ave.
158. TOPEKA—A. M. H. Claudy, 408 Tyler st.
201. WICHITA—J. L. Taylor, 624 S. Market st.

KENTUCKY.

712. COVINGTON—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh.
785. " —(Ger.) J. W. Mantz, 38 Trevor.
442. HOPKINSVILLE—James Weston.
103. LOUISVILLE—H. S. Hoffman, 1737 Gallagher
214. " —(Gr.) J. Schneider, 1136 E. Jacob av.
698. NEWPORT—W. E. Wing, 622 Central ave.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council, F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76. " —Aug. Limberg, 714 Foucher st.
704. " —F. Duhrkop, 615 Cadiz st.
739. " —M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roche ave.
85. SHREVEPORT—C. B. Huff, Box 261.

MAINE.

285. BATH—E. C. Plummer, 97 Drummer st.
459. BAR HARBOR—E. K. Whitaker.
407. LEWISTON—Geo. E. Lombard, 58 Goff st., Auburn.
517. PORTLAND—J. C. Burns, Roberts st.
348. WATERVILLE—S. C. Burrill, 26 Summer st.

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—W. H. Keenan, 906 Asquith st.
44. " —(Ger.) H. B. Schroeder, 2308 Canton ave.

MASSACHUSETTS.

395. ADAMS—Manly Sherman, 34 E. Hoosac st.
BOSTON—Secretary of Dist. Council, H. Fogel, 38 Dickens st., Dor.
33. " —C. J. Gallagher, 158 Howard ave., Roxbury.
438. BROOKLINE—A. C. Wallace, 263 Pond ave.
441. CAMBRIDGE—J. L. McIsack, 78 Washington
443. CHELSEA—P. S. Mulligan, 22 Potban.
386. DORCHESTER—H. F. Campbell, 1048 Dorchester ave., Boston.
218. E. BOSTON—C. M. Dempsey, 272 Meridian st.
223. FALL RIVER—Edw. Gagne, 784 Walnut st.
82. HAVERHILL—George Frost, Box 401.
424. HINGHAM—H. E. Wherity, Box 113.
390. HOLYOKE—J. A. Morin, Box 38, So. End.
400. HUDSON—George E. Bryant, Box 125.
111. LAWRENCE—Wm. C. Gemmel, 25 Crosby st.
370. LENOX—P. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
49. LOWELL—Frank A. Kappler, 1413 Gorham.
221. MARBLEHEAD—R. H. Roach, 24 Village st.
275. NEWTON—C. L. Connors, 10 Rutland st., Watertown, Mass.
193. NORTH ADAMS—J. J. Agan, 243 River st.
351. NORTHAMPTON—L. D. Bennington, 255 Bridge.
444. PITTSFIELD—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
67. ROXBURY—H. M. Taylor, 116 Whitfield st., Dorchester.
307. So. FRAMINGHAM—Hugh Cooney, 55 Hareford st.
96. SPRINGFIELD—(Fr.) P. Provost, Jr., 715 Liberty st.
177. " —P. J. Collins, 1365 State st.
540. WALTHAM—Laurie Downing.
222. WESTFIELD—W. J. Parenteau, 87 Orange st.
23. WORCESTER—W. A. Rossley, 5 City View av.
408. " —(Fr.) E. Girard, 2 Bernard Court.

MICHIGAN.

105. ALPENA—B. D. Kelley, 416 Tawas st.
116. BAY CITY—E. G. Gates, 218 N. Birney st.
19. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
303. " —A. Haak, 228 Erskine st.
130. HANCOCK—F. Weern.
297. KALAMAZOO—H. Greendyke, 1003 N. Park.
341. MARINE CITY—W. L. Rivard, Box 379.
173. MUNISING—A. L. Johnson.
100. MUSKEGON—F. M. Starke, 11 Marshall.
59. SAGINAW—P. Frisch, 623 Atwater st.
334. " —F. C. Trier, 1721 Hancock st.
46. SAULT ST. MARIE—A. Stowell, 227 Magazine st.
226. TRAVERSE CITY—J. J. Tisdale, 217 W. 16th.

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—John Knox, Box 283, W. Duluth.
7. MINNEAPOLIS—Lars Stubee, 2601 S. 22nd st.
266. RED LAKE FALLS—N. Holberg.
87. ST. PAUL—Nels Johnson, 707 Martin st.

MISSISSIPPI.

535. MERIDIAN—B. M. Westbrook, 14th ave.

MISSOURI.

311. JOPLIN—Sherman Keen, 117 W. 5th st.
4. KANSAS CITY—J. E. Chaffin, 2600 Park ave.
48. KIRKSVILLE—W. H. Wellbaum.
523. SEDALIA—John L. Cone, 17th and Summit.
110. ST. JOSEPH—W. Zimmerman, 1223 N. 13th.
338. " —(South) George W. Lewis.
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, R. Fuelle, 604 Market st.
5. " (Ger.) Charles Thoms, 2106 Victor st.
45. " (Ger.) W. L. Wamhoff, 2608 N. 14th st.
47. " (Ger.) C. J. Hermann, 2712 Chippewa.
73. " Geo. J. Swank, 4428 Manchester ave.
257. " A. W. Ware, 4413 a Gibson ave.
578. " (Stairs) E. Bruggemann, 2585 Warren.
420. WEBB CITY—W. S. Braustetter.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
345. BILLINGS—John Powers, Box 531.
112. BUTTE CITY—O. B. Church, Box 623.
286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
153. HELENA—H. F. Smith, 1119 5th ave.
28. MISSOULA—C. White.

NEBRASKA.

113. LINCOLN—F. A. Hayes, 445 S. 25th st.
427. OMAHA—M. H. McConnell, 2113 Grant st.
279. S. OMAHA—S. Spence, S. Omaha.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

538. CONCORD—G. E. Whitford, 48 Downing st.

NEW JERSEY.

750. ASBURY PARK—William H. Carr, Box 897.
432. ATLANTIC CITY—D. Z. Weida, 2025 Caspian ave.
383. BAYONNE—Morris Feldman, 484 Ave. C.
486. " —P. A. Miller, 960 Ave. D.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 430 Walnut st.
519. EAST RUTHERFORD—M. A. Kerbst, Carlstadt.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 240 South st.
687. " —(Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer.
265. HACKENSACK—E. M. Paton, First and James.
391. HOBOKEN—A. Crothers, 131 Jackson st.
467. " —(Ger.) H. Sivers, 400 Monroe st.
HUDSON CO.—Dist. Council, Geo. Barwick, 163 Courtland st., No. Bergen.
57. IRVINGTON—Chas. Van Wert.
139. JERSEY CITY—L. P. Larsen, 27 a Jewett ave.
118. " "—(Mill) John Hunt, 551 Grand st.
282. " " —Aug. Zimmerman, 57 Lexington ave.
482. " " —L. F. Ryan, 181 Ninth st.
564. JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS—Robert Hamilton, 202 Webster ave.
157. " (Stairs) G. Feinau, 225 Dodd st., Weehawken.
151. LONG BRANCH—Chas. E. Brown, Box 241, Long Branch City.
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
429. MONTCLAIR—James McLeod, 141 Forest st.
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 163.
NEWARK—Secretary of District Counc J. I. Skinner, 386 Clinton ave.
119. " —H. G. Long, 10 Davis st. Newark.
120. " —(Ger.) H. Kachelries, 24 Jabez st.
148. " —Herman Henry, 105 4th ave.
306. " —A. L. Beegle, 122 N. 2d st.
723. " —(Ger.) G. Arendt, 584 Springfield ave.
330. NEW ORANGE—James Carey.
349. ORANGE—F. Schorn, 22 Chapman st.
325. PATERSON—S. Sixx, 90 Water st.
490. PASSAIC—D. J. Keane, 160 Madison st.
65. PERTH AMBOY—W. H. Bath, 33 Lewis st.
399. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison, 8 Fayette.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lunger, 90 Westervelt ave., N. Plainfield.
537. RAHWAY—G. Helmstadter, 89 Grand st.
358. ROSELLE—Edward P. Mannon.
455. SOMERVILLE—E. Opdyke.
31. TRENTON—A. N. Cornish, 129 Brunswick ave.
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worischek, 721 Adam st., Hoboken.
320. WESTFIELD—John Goltra.
299. WEST HOBOKEN—Charles Diedrich, 264 Hudson Boulevard, Union Hill

NEW MEXICO.

511. ROSWELL—W. G. Bollinger, Box 614

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659. " —(Ger.) H. Balfoort, 248 Second st.
270. ALEXANDRIA BAY—F. H. Hamilton.
6. AMSTERDAM—W. H. Prell, 40 Greene st.
453. AUBURN—E. B. Koon, 116 Franklin st.
24. BATAVIA—Gebherd Wassink, 19 Sever place.
33. BINGHAMPTON—B. W. Taylor, 13 Exchange.
310. " —(Mill) E. P. Safford, 21 Rutherford st.
BRONX—Secretary of District Council, E. S. Odell, 570 E. 164th st.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, J. MacDonald, 422 4th ave.
12. " —Otto Zeibig, 1432 De Kalb ave.
82. " —(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) A. Gleiforst, 18 Ellery st.
109. " —Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenk ave., Sub. Sta. 43.
126. " —M. J. Casey, 85 Newell st.
147. " —Martin Pearson, 368 Miller ave.
175. " W. F. Bostwick, 333 Roebling st.
247. " —C. D. Monroe, 42 St. Mark ave.
258. " —M. Spence, 342 Madison st.
291. " (Ger.) Rich. Kuhnel, 65 Myrtle ave., Evergreen, L. I.
381. " —S. E. Elliott, 1295 St Mark's ave.
451. " —Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471. " —F. Brandt. 361 5th st.
639. " —H. B. Paterson, 212 53d st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, Miles Little, 17 Poley st.
9. " —W. H. Wreggitt, 81 Edward st.
132. " —(Mill) A. Graupner, 75 Marshall.
355. " —(Ger.) E. Ulrich, 38 Roetzer st.
374. " —E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440. " —J. H. Myers, 83 Landon st.
502. CANANDAIGUA—Frank Perry.
446. CARTHAGE—John Reed.
368. CLAYTON—Charles Pierce.
99. COHOES—A. VanArnam, 22 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT—G. A. Pickel, 5th ave. and 11th st.
503. DEPEW—W. J. Pattendan.
466. DUNKIRK—N. J. Grass, 170 King st.
532. ELMIRA—F. Phillips, 923 Davis st.
81. FAR ROCKAWAY—Fred. Bazin, Cedarhurst.
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—John F. O'Brien
714. FLUSHING—M. Kennedy, 138 New Locust st.
187. GENEVA—W. W. Dadson, 26 Hollenbeck ave.
229. GLEN FALLS—Chas. Taylor, 8 Charlotte st.
542. HORNELLSVILLE—J. Cummings.
149. IRVINGTON—A. H. Smith, Box 187.
357. ISLIP, L. I.—F. E. Woodhull, Bay Shore.
603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 108 Auburn st.
66. JAMESTOWN—Jno. Hanlon, 20 So. Main st.
40. KINGSBRIDGE—John Forshay, 864 Union ave., New York City.
251. KINGSTON—E. C. Peterson, 15 Sub Station.
516. LINDENHURST—L. I. A. Riehl.
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan, 142 W. Monroe st.
289. LOCKPORT—W. A. Plant, 225 Lincoln ave.
34. LONG ISLAND CITY—J. Kessler, 5 Bee Bee av.
543. MAMARONECK—Thos. J. Payne.
548. MASSENA—Moses Furnace.
212. MT. VERNON—A. Hutchinson, 16 South st.
493. " J. Beardsley, 31 So. High.
301. NEWBURG—John Templeton, 159 Renwick.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—J. Thompson, 37 Grove av.
507. NEWTOWN, L.I.—Peter A. Anderson, Box 13, Corona, N. Y.
NEW YORK—Secretary of Executive Council, George Slattery, 1209 First ave.
NEW YORK—Sec. of District Council, D. F. Featherston, Poplar st, Westchester.
51. " J. J. Hewett, 303 E. 122d, care Lawler.
56. " (Fl'r Layers) C. G. Johnson, 327 E. 33d.
64. " T. Coleman, 788 6th ave.
200. " (Jewish) J. Goldfarb, 330 E. 91st st.
309. " (Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) S. Kuehl, 224 1st ave.
340. " D. Vanderbeek, 138 W. 133d st.
375. " (Ger.) R. Mews, 160 Eagle st., E. D.
382. " Thos. Forrestal, 1494 Lexington ave.
387. " T. J. Breslin, 3360 Park ave.
457. " (Scan.) O. Wallin, 24 W. 118th st.
464. " (Ger.) V. Sauter, 677 Courtland ave.
468. " James McGuire, 223 Delancey st.
473. " Wm. Trotter, 358 W. 48th st.
476. " Wm. E. P. Schwartz, 29 Fulton ave, Astoria, L. I.
478. NEW YORK—Christian Winter, 4000 Third ave.
497. " (Ger.) John Huber, 263 E. 10th st.
509. " Emil Bloomquest, 155 E. 96th st.
513. " (Ger.) John H. Borrs, 535 E. 87th st.
707. " (Fr. Can.) G. Menard, 218 E. 74th st.
715. " Charles Camp, 223 W. 148th st.
786. " (Ger. Millwright and Millers), Henry Maak, 357 Linden st., Brooklyn.
322. NIAGARA FALLS—F. M. Perry, 530 23d st.
369. NORTH TONAWANDA—C. Pohzehl, Box 909.
474. NYACK—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, Walling ave.
546. OLEAN—R. E. Miller, 123 So. 7th st.
163. PEEKSKILL—T. J. Gallagher, 25 Williams st.
77. PORTCHESTER—S. Stephanson, Box 150.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—F. Quarterman, Box 32.
QUEENS CO.—Sec. of Dist. Council, M. Murphy, Box 236, Far Rockaway.
72. ROCHESTER—H. M. Fletcher, 71 Champlain.
179. " (Ger.) T. Kraft, 20 Joiner st.
231. " J. Buehrle, 30 Buchan Park.
412. SAYVILLE, L. I.—E. Townsend.
146. SCHENECTADY—C. N. Kalafaut, 827 Strong.
STATEN ISLAND—Sec. Dist. Council, J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, W. New Brighton
606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st., New Brighton.
567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 555.
405. STEINWAY, L. I.—F. B. Merritt.
SYRACUSE—Sec. Dist. Council, Jno. R. Ryan, 209 Van Buren st.
15. " (Ger.) H. Werner, 201 Rowland st.
26. " E. E. Battey, 517 E. Genesee st.
192. " Charles Silvernail, 626 Vine st.
78. TROY—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
389. TUXEDO—T. Hopkinson, Box 22 Suffern, N.Y.
125. UTICA—W. A. Williams, 43 Grove place.
278. WATERTOWN—Robt. Parham, 55 Stone st.
170. WESTCHESTER—F. Vanderpool, Blondell av
337. WHITESBORO—David S. Williams, Jr.
128. WHITESTONE—George Belton, Box 8.
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—A. D. Drake.
324. WOODSIDE, L. I.—Louis Villhauer.
273. YONKERS—E. C. Hulse, 47 Maple st.
726. " F. M. Tallmadge, 216 Elm st.

NORTH CAROLINA.

384. ASHVILLE—G. C. Lumley, 51 Blanton st.
558. CHARLOTTE—W. S. Cashion, 219 S. Graham st.
530. HENDERSONVILLE—Jos. McCrory.

OHIO.

84. AKRON—B. F. Ebert, 428 E. Buchtel ave.
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
170. BRIDGEPORT—B. F. Cunningham.
488. BYESVILLE—O. L. Sayer.
245. CAMBRIDGE—J. N. McCartney, 221 N 3d st.
143. CANTON—C. A. Rimmel, 525 N. McKinley ave.
CINCINNATI—Sec. of Dist. Council, B. Bolmer, 3446 Burnett ave.
2. " J. H. Meyer, 23 Mercer st.
209. " (Ger.) A. Weise, 969 Gest st.
327. " (Mill) H. Brinkworth, 1315 Spring st.
628. " A. Berger, 4229 Fergus st.
667. " D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
676. " J. Lang, Box 301, Carthage.
692. " J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
CLEVELAND—Sec. Dist. Council, J. M. Bowers, 167 Waring st.
11. " H. L. Lepole, 18 Poe ave.
14. " J. H. Koehler, 188 Marcy ave.
39. " (Bohem.) V. Plechaty, 45 Jewett.
393. " (Ger.) T. Weihrich, 16 Parker st.
449. " (Ger.) C. Weltzin, 162 E. View ave.
61. COLUMBUS—A. C. Welch, 1127 Highland st.
494. " H. A. Goddard, 273 N. 17th st.
525. COSHOCTON—D. H. Sullivan, 1250 E. Main st.
104. DAYTON—John Wehrick, 306 Linden st.
346. " (Ger.) J. Wirth, 294 Hawker st.
328. E. LIVERPOOL—A. P. Cope.
557. E. TOLEDO—A. Berger, 4229 Fergus st. Cincinnati.
294. E. PALESTINE—G. H. Alcorn.
637. HAMILTON—Arthur Sims, 729 Shillate st.
182. LIMA—D. E. Speer, 114 E. Second st.
703. LOCKLAND—C. E. Hertel.
356. MARIETTA—J. O. Smith, 510 Charles st.
404. PAINSVILLE—J. McConnell, 131 Fober st.
650. POMEROY—E. D. Will.
437. PORTSMOUTH—C. Thoman, 110 Campbell av.
186. STEUBENVILLE—G. E. Simeral, 101 S. 5th.
243. TIFFIN—R. S. Dysinger, Hedges st.
25. TOLEDO—M. Terwilliger, 1323 Waite ave.
168. " (Ger.) W. Morlock, 1203 Page st.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—W. S. Stoyer, 914 Vernon st.
716. ZANESVILLE—F. Kappes, Central ave., 10th Ward.

OKLAHOMA TER.

276. OKLAHOMA—C. E. Ballard, Box 131.

OREGON.

536. BAKER CITY—W. Bandy.
50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.

PENNSYLVANIA.

465. ARDMORE—S. Waters, Haverford.
211. ALLEGHENY CITY—J. A. Robertson, 91 Boyle.
237. " —(Gr.) A. Weizman, 66 Troy Hill rd.
135. ALLENTOWN—N. Dalton, 1019 Chestnut st.
246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 611, New Brighton.
406. BETHLEHEM—I. M. Swinker, 412 Broadway, S. Bethlehem.
124. BRADFORD—T. C. Graham, 159 Hillside av.
500. BUTLER—E. W. Rausher.
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 316 E. Fifth st.
321. CONNELLSVILLE—R. L. Hannan, 223 North Pittsburgh st.
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
421. ELWOOD—M. Houk.
409. ERIE—A. C. Henton, 460 E. 17th.
463. FRANKFORD—Geo. A. Harper, 4350 Paul st.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duval.
462. GREENSBURG—J. H. B. Rowe, 236 Concord.
298. HANOVER—Charles W. Unger.
287. HARRISBURG—W. Bohner, 222 Peffer st.
129. HAZLETON—C. O. Beck, 572 N. Church st.
288. HOMESTEAD—Edwin Rowe, Jr., L. Box 527.
545. KANE—D. L. Kinsel.
208. LANCASTER—E. O. Willer. 314 Chester st.
556. MEADVILLE—J. H. Stolz.
414. NANTICOKE—Freeman Thomas.
415. MT. JEWETT—Thomas B. White.
206. NEW CASTLE—W. E. Kramer, 9 Lee ave.
333. NEW KENSINGTON—J. H. Moser, Box 168, Parnassus.
262. PECKVILLE—John L. Purdy.
PHILADELPHIA—Sec. Dis. Council, John Watson, 2618 Jasper st., Sta. K.
8. " —Peter McLaughlin, 2203 Vine st.
227. " —(Kensington) John Watson, 2618 Jasper st., Station K.
238. " —(Ger.) Joseph Oyen, 814 N. Fourth.
277. " —Elmer G. Erwin, 2016 Columbia av.
359. " —(Mill) F. Schroy, 4603 G't'n ave.
PITTSBURG—Sec. of Dis. Council, Alfred Madden, Warren st., E. E.
142. " —H. G. Schomaker, 1302 Sherman ave., Allegheny.
164. " —(Ger.) P. Geck, 9 Lookout Alley.
165. " —(E. E.) H. A. Hoeftman, 6331½ Shakespeare st.
202. " —G. W. McCausland, 6038 Hoeveler st., East End.
230. " —W. J. Richey, 1601 Carson st.
254. " —J. M. Richard, 159 Mayflower st.
385. " —A. Patton, 254 Castor st.
402. " —(Ger.) R. Sinnert, 1311½ 12th st., S. S
401. PITTSTON—W. F. Watkins, 75 Oak st.
150. PLYMOUTH—Thos. H. Smith, Box 1148.
492. READING—A. Grove, 909 Mulberry st.
145. SAYRE—F. J. Holenback.
563. SCRANTON—Geo. Phillips, 820 Cedar ave.
484. S. SCRANTON—(Gr.) E. Schmidt, 620 Birch.
87. SHAMOKIN—Joseph Erdman, 244 S. 7th st.
268. SHARON—S. S. Cairey, 50 Elm st.
757. TAYLOR—Geo. Wicks, Box 45.
335. VANDEGRIFT—J. Guiher.
541. WASHINGTON—D. S. Knestrick, 19 Gibson ave.
248. WEISSPORT—David Snyder.
93. WILKES-BARRE—J. B. Emery, 76 Moyallen
102. " —A. H. Ayers, 63 Penn st.
430. WILKINSBURG—F. M. Beaty.
191. YORK—I. I. Snydemen, 301 N. West st.

RHODE ISLAND.

176. NEWPORT—J. J. Gallagher, 495 Spring st.
342. PAWTUCKET—J. B. Parquet, Box 183, Valley Falls.
94. PROVIDENCE—Axel M. Russen, 97 Gallup.
217. WESTERLY—F. E. Saunders, 47 Granite st.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

469. AIKEN—L. E. Palmer.
52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) J. Pinckney, 36 H st.
159. " —T. G. Fields, 306 Ashley ave.
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1523 E. Taylor st.
140. " —J. P. Westbury, 1113 Jervey st.
376. GEORGETOWN—R. A. Sands.
372. LANGLEY—S. C. Holman.
452. SUMPTER—J. W. David.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

197. LEAD CITY—W. E. McGimans, Box 794.

TENNESSEE.

354. CHATTANOOGA—J. Millsaps, Orange Grove.
259. JACKSON—J. O. K. Williamson, 155 Hatton.
225. KNOXVILLE—E. E. Houghton, 53 E. Brookside st.
MEMPHIS—Dis. Council, O. W. Williams, 102 Dupree st.
152. MEMPHIS—(Col.) R. J. Pope, 340 Dunlap st.
219. " —Chas. Miller, 148 Davis ave.
394. " —J. E. Wright, 82 Manassas st.
350. NASHVILLE—J. W. Bridges, 707 Joseph ave.

TEXAS.

300. AUSTIN—J. A. Cawfield, 95 Waller.
392. BEAUMONT—H. Marble, Box 236.
185. CLEBURNE—J. M. Rogers, 711 W. Wardville
731. CORSICANA—J. N. Thomas, 750 W. 2d ave.
198. DALLAS—William Watkins, Box 269.
371. DENISON—W. W. Neighbour, 1315 W. Gandy.
544. EL PASO—J. T. Wilson, 1108 San Antonio st.
339. FORT WORTH—J. M. Kenderline, Ft. Worth Planing Mill.
506. GAINESVILLE—T. B. Mathews, 408 N. Civant st.
GALVESTON—Sec. of Dis. Council, H. Devlin, Jr., 1001 Broadway.
526. " —J. E. Proctor, 2924 Ave. P½.
611. " —(Gr.) Ferd. Dittmann, 17th st., bet. O and O½ sts.
114. HOUSTON—W. Morris, 2010 Rusk ave.
460. SAN ANTONIO—(Ger.) L. Fischer, 139 Lumbrana st.
717. " —A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
555. TEMPLE—John C. Leissler.
622. WACO—A. E. Widmer, Labor Hall.

UTAH.

450. OGDEN—Fred Howard, 404 Wasnington av.
184. SALT LAKE CITY—A. Tracy, 976 Liberty ave.

VERMONT.

481. BARRE—D. A. Cook, Circle st.
263. ST. ALBANS—D. R. Beeman, 244 S. Main st.

VIRGINIA.

456. DANVILLE—J. W. Keeton, 529 Cabell st.
403. LYNCHBURG—R. L. Daniel.
373. NEWPORT NEWS—P. R. Shell, 150 18th.
396. " —J. F. Edwards, 2817½ Washington ave.
331. NORFOLK—H. W. Allen, 105 Bermuda st.
397. PETERSBURG—J. E. Barner, 431 Miller st.
447. PORTSMOUTH—L. W. G. Scorey, 706 High st.
388. RICHMOND—D. A. Lacy, 128 S. Fourth st.

WASHINGTON.

528. REPUBLIC—P. J. Shea.
131. SEATTLE—Geo. W. Boyce, Olympic Block, West and Virginia sts.
98. SPOKANE—J. A. Anderberg, 1929 Gardner av
470. TACOMA—D. McPherson, 2702 8th st.

WEST VIRGINIA.

435. CHESTER—R. A. Finley, Mercer.
236. CLARKSBURG—J. W. Stealey.
428. FAIRMOUNT—W. R. Hickman, 428 Benona avenue.
3. WHEELING—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.

WISCONSIN.

588. GREEN BAY—A. Jacobson, 1249 Cherry.
161. KENOSHA—F. Shirley, 458 Bond st.
290. LAKE GENEVA—W. H. Ularzolf.
314. MADISON—Carl Gruendlor, 423 W. Mifflin st
MILWAUKEE—Secretary of Dist. Council, Herman Schultz, 1519 Chambers st.
30. " —(Gr.) J. Dettman, 1069 Maiden Lane
71. " —(Millwkrs.) F. Garbes, 623 1st st.
188. " —Aug. J. Hagen, 781 34th st.
292. S. MILWAUKEE—Henry Von Hatten.
302. " (Gr.) A. Behrmann, 1515 Chestnut.
228. " (Gr.) John Bettendorf, 766 7th ave.
522. " (Gr.) Chas. Runge, 1419 Garfield av.
252. OSHKOSH—Casper Fluor, 117 Grove ave.
91. RACINE—M. G. King, 1517 Phillips ave.
657. SHEBOYGAN—Fred. Eckhardt, 1902 N. 9th st
344. WAUKESHA—A. Kimball, 104 E. Broadway.

WYOMING.

267. DIAMONDVILLE—H. C. Topping, Kemmerer.

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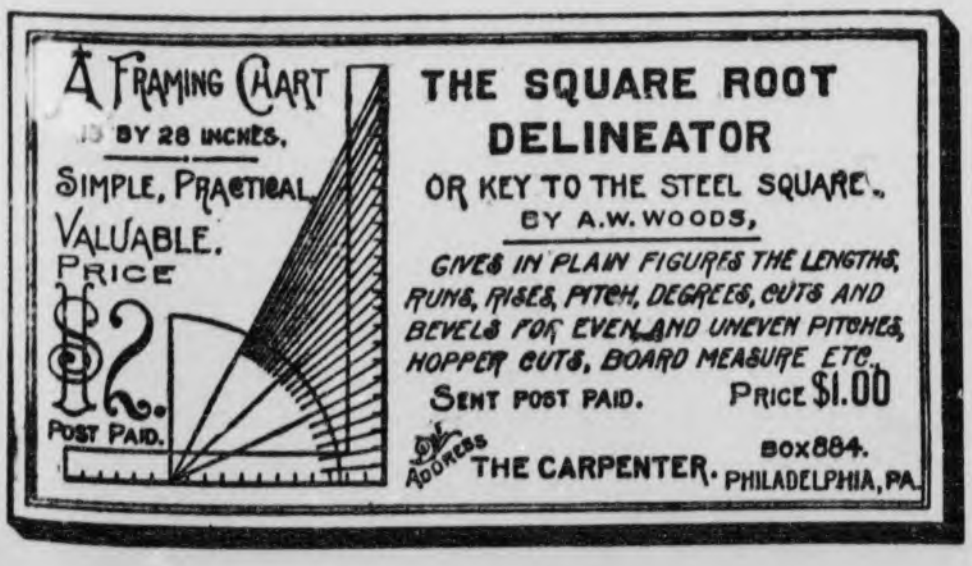

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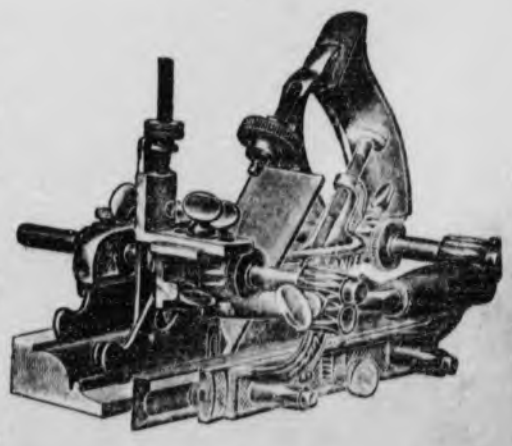
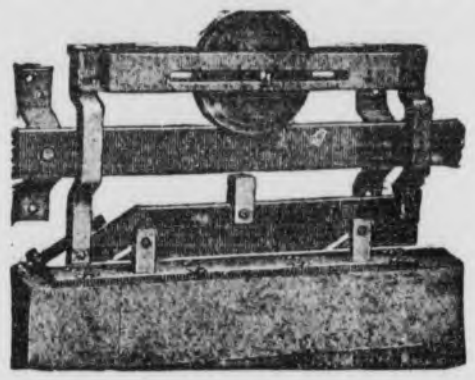


Lane Standard Parlor Door Hanger



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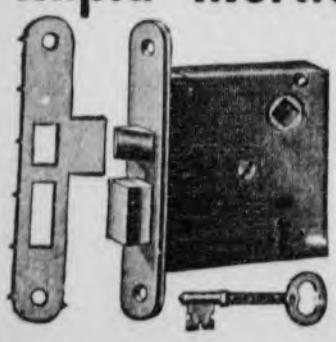

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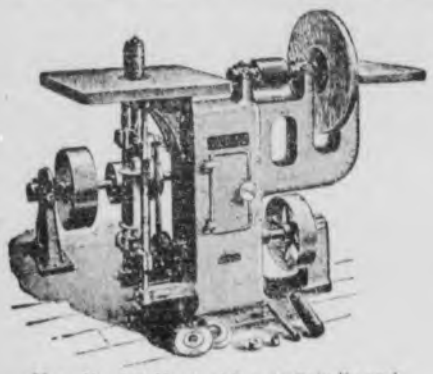

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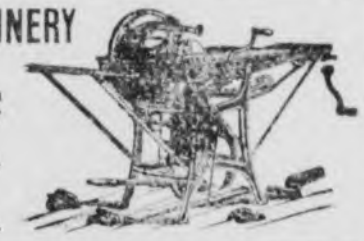

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B. A. SCHLUDER,
President Carpenters Union No. 61, Indianapolis, Ind.

O. G. SMOOK,
President Carpenters Union No. 281, Indianapolis, Ind.

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OUR BAG MAIL

MENA, Ark.—Local Union 366 is progressing steadily. At nearly every meeting new members are being enrolled. We soon will have all the carpenters here in our ranks.

DALLAS, Texas.—Local Union 198 is still standing in the front rank. At our last meeting 52 new members were initiated, and we have 63 applications on hand for consideration. All is well.

BESSEMER, Ala.—Local Union 454 is in a flourishing condition. New members are being admitted nearly every meeting night. We extend best wishes to our brothers throughout the country.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Our union is steadily growing, and the average number of initiations during the past two months has been ten members each meeting night. Local 396 is doing well.

ALEXANDRIA, Ind.—Our Local Union 477 is growing in numbers, and at every meeting we have initations and applications for admission. The old members are faithful workers in the good cause.

LENOX, Mass.—We have succeeded in establishing the eight-hour day for city work, and intend to make a demand on the contractors for an eight-hour day next spring. Local Union 370 is flourishing.

OTTUMWA, Iowa.—Although we organized just recently, we now have a membership of 55. Fully half the carpenters in town, and a large majority of these are the best workmen, are in union 767. We are pushing ahead.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.—Every meeting of Local Union 97 sees new additions to our ranks and our members are greatly encouraged in their efforts to strengthen and maintain the organization. The good work goes steadily on.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—We have little or nothing to complain of here. Everything is moving along satisfactorily. We are taking in new members at each meeting and the old ones are working in earnest for the good of the organization.

PHENIX, Ala.—Our new union is increasing steadily. We now have seventy-nine members and several others to be obligated. All the trades are well organized here. Local Union 508 is determined to lead them all.

NORFOLK, Va.—Local Union 331 is still maintaining its record and the members are leaving nothing undone to increase our numbers. New members are initiated at the regular meetings, and everything is moving along harmoniously.

TOLEDO, Ohio,—We have done a rushing business during the past month. Initiated one hundred new members at a recent meeting. Looking for others. Local Union 25 is flourishing and the members are all of good cheer.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—We are taking in new members at every meeting and we are rapidly nearing the 200 mark. All the brothers are zealous and active in the good work, and Local Union 146 promises to be one of the strongest and most influential in this region.

HANOVER, Pa.—Our local union is doing excellent work and the membership is being increased at nearly all of the regular meetings. Local 298 is still young in the movement, but the brothers are determined that in the near future its record will be as creditable as many of the older unions in the Brotherhood.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—We are doing very well here, and we note in the columns of THE CARPENTER the progress that is being made among our craft all over the country. New members are coming in right along and Local Union 281 is encouraged to carry on the good work until every chip of any worth belongs to our ranks.

ALTON, Ill.—Everything is going along smoothly at the present time. Local Union 377 has a membership of over seventy in good standing, and has a business agent in the field, Brother Orville V. Lowe, who is doing excellent work. We hope to send in a much better statement the next time we make a report for publication in THE CARPENTER.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Local Union 317 has now a membership of 180. In January we initiated forty new members, in February fourteen and in March twenty-seven. We are not only getting quantity but quality as well, as the best skilled men in the business are on our roll. We have everything required to make a strong union, brains and backbone.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—At the regular meeting of Local Union 87 which was held at Assembly hall two weeks ago, it was reported that all but one of the boss contractors had signed the new scale, and that it was hoped that this firm would sign the agreement in a few days. Business Agent J. B. Morrison reported nine new applications, which were referred to the investigation committee. The rest of the meeting was devoted strictly to executive business.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—At a joint meeting of the carpenters' unions here it was decided to publish in the local press the names of the contractors who employed union men, so that the people of Charleston who anticipate having any building done will know where to place their orders and produce good results. The carpenters spend their earnings in the town and they will not patronize merchants who have any work done by any contractor who will not employ union men.

DULUTH, Minn.—Local Union No. 361 at its regular weekly meetings during the last six weeks has been busy obligating new members. Since the re-election of J. H. Baker as organizer, on an average of five new members have been added to the list of membership at each meeting. Last week's meeting was crowded, more members being present than at any previous meeting for a number of years. Sixteen new members were initiated and five applications laid over until the next meeting.

SEATTLE, Wash.—We have the proposition under way to build a Labor Temple here, and at present there are good prospects of success. This city is better organized than ever before, and what is very encouraging the people are with us. The firm of Kline & Rosenberg, clothiers, has offered to contribute $500 if all the unions will get together and build the Temple. We do not anticipate any difficulty in raising the necessary amount among the business men. The labor on the new building will be done by the different trade unions.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The sign, "standing room only," was displayed at the meeting of Local Union 72 two weeks ago. A committee from Electrical Workers, 86, waited on the meeting and requested the members to withdraw their patronage from shops whose proprietors were offering resistance to the eight-hour day and also to notify the local if any inside wiremen appeared on jobs where carpenters were at work. Request granted and members instructed accordingly. Business agent's report was received and showed that a number of bosses were wanting men.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—We are booming. The last meeting of Local Union 103 was a rousing one, and there were seventy-two applicants in waiting to be initiated. The hall being too small to seat those present, the union was compelled to adjourn to the Odd Fellows' large hall, where the new recruits were received. Secretary Charles Dietz announced that he had in his possession seventy-five more applications, which would be acted upon at the next regular meeting, when the Examining Board would make its report upon them. The union is now 800 strong and by the first of June every practical carpenter in the city will belong to it. Never in the history of the carpenters brotherhood has there been such enthusiasm displayed.

Union No. 214 (German) had a very large attendance at its last regular meeting. Eleven applications for membership were received and the applicants obligated. Fifteen more applications were received and referred to the Examining Board, which will look into the fitness of the applicants to become members. The members are working hard to make their picnic a great success.

PATERSON, N. J.—Nearly 400 carpenters, members of Local Union 325 and their friends attended the smoker given recently. An excellent program had been prepared for the occasion and ample provisions had been made for the inner man. President William D. Huber was with us and was heartly greeted. He made a brief address complimenting the local carpenters on the vigorous efforts towards thoroughly organizing the craft in this vincinity which they have put forth recently. He predicted a successful outcome for their demands for shorter hours and more wages, limiting his remarks owing to the festive character of the gathering.

Mr. Paul Breen of the Passaic County Trades Council, also made an address which was likewise to the point and well received. J. P. McDonnell, for the first in a long time, made his appearance but was too ill to exert himself. For a short time only did he mingle with the gathering and after conferring with the officers and their guests, and receiving the handshakes of a number of old acquaintances, he left for home. Nothing was lacking to make the occasion a thoroughly enjoyable one.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—At the meeting of Local Union 22 on Friday night of last week, eight new members were initiated and nine applications were received. Trade was reported fair. So far as the enforcement of the new trade rules was concerned everything was reported satisfactory. A committee of five was appointed to solicit individual subscriptions for stock in the Labor Temple Association; a large block of stock having already been subscribed for by the Union, the members are now anxious to secure individually a number of shares.

Local Union No. 304 held a meeting last Monday. The attendance was large and the members manifested great enthusiasm over the reports of the success of the new trade regulations. Only five members of this union are at present out of work. Two members are on the sick list. Two foremen were admitted to membership. A donation of $10 was made to the Chicago Building Trades Council, to aid the men at present on strike in that city.

Local Union No. 483 at its last regular meeting donated $50 to the Chicago Building Trades Council. An official circular was received from national headquarters denying a press dispatch to the effect that General Secretary McGuire had requested the Chicago Building Trades to modify their demands, and in case of refusal to do so, threatening that the carpenters would withdraw from the Council. The union indorsed the resolutions recently adopted by the Labor Council protesting against Chinese and Japanese immigration. Eight new members were admitted and ten applications [illegible]eived.

Trade Movements for Better Conditions.

SAN JOSE, Cal.—The majority of the contractors and builders have agreed to our demands for an eight-hour day and a wage scale of $3.00 per day.

BOSTON, Mass.—The union carpenters here who asked for eight hours and $2.50 per day, have had their demands acceded to by forty-five firms.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—The members of Union 146 have secured all their demands. We are now working nine hours per day and receiving $2.70. The boys are happy.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Local Union 396 has secured the nine-hour day and eight on Saturdays, from the contractors and builders of this city. We think this very good for a start.

NEW ALBANY, Ind.—Local Union 436 has made a demand for a 25 cent increase in wages to take effect on June 1st. We hope to have all the carpenters in the city on our list by that time.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb.—The boss carpenters here have signed an agreement with Local Union 279 for eight hours per day, 35 cents per hour and half day on Saturdays from May 1st.

EAST RUTHERFORD, N. J.—The demands of Local Union 519 include the eight-hour day, weekly pay, and double pay for overtime. To take effect on June 1st. No trouble is anticipated.

NILES, Ohio.—Local Union 577 has made a demand for the nine-hour day at the same rate of pay as ten hours, to go into effect July 1st. No trouble is anticipated. Our present scale is $2.25 per day.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio. — We had no trouble here on the 1st inst. The majority of the boys got the advance from 10 cents to 25 cents per day. They are all satisfied, and Local Union 171 is steadily growing.

FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.—The carpenters of this town were granted the nine-hour day on 1st inst. Local Union 323 conducted the negotiations to a successful conclusion, and the members are all well pleased.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Local Union 155 has suceeded in securing the signatures of over a score of bosses to the agreement containing the trade demands of the organization. The eight-hour day has been fully established.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Our report is brief but right to the point. The movement here for an increase in wages is a complete success. We are having no trouble, and our unions are all flourishing and busy filling up their ranks.

KINGSTON, N. Y.—The eight-hour system is working all right and to the satisfaction of all concerned. Local Union 251 is fully alive to the situation and the members will leave nothing undone to strengthen the organization.

KINGSTON, Ont.—The demands made by Local Union 249 have been conceded by nearly all the contractors here. These include the nine-hour day, a minimum rate of 20 cents per hour and time and half for overtime. Union men are all working.

BESSEMER, Ala. — The contractors yielded to our demands without any hesitation on the 1st inst. Everything is moving along smoothly now. Where our unions have trouble elsewhere we wish them every possible success in their movements.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—Our new scale of $2.25 per day of nine hours went into effect last month. Nearly every contractor in town granted the demands without any trouble, and signed an agreement that preference would be given union men at all times.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill. — An agreement favorable to Local Union 63 has been signed by the contractors here. It includes the nine-hour day, 25 cents per hour, only union men to be recognized on jobs, and increased compensation for overtime. The membership is increasing.

TACOMA, Wash.—We have secured the eight-hour day without any friction, and have been working under the new conditions since March 1st. Every leading contractor in the city signed the agreement. Minimum wage rate is $2.50, and all over-time counted as time and half.

KEWANEE, Ill.—Local Union 154 has made excellent progress. The trade demands became effective on April 9th, and a large majority of the bosses readily conceded our terms. New applications are coming in at a rate that is highly satisfactory.

NEWARK, N. J.—We have effected a satisfactory settlement and the movement here has been most successful. The District Council handled the matter in an able and skillful manner, and the men stood solidly together. The local unions are all in a healthy condition.

READING, Pa.—The Carpenters' strike here has practically ended, most of the builders and contractors having signed the new scale of wages. The scale provides for $2.25 per day of nine hours, 37½ cents an hour for over-time and 50 cents an hour for Sundays and holidays.

GRAND JUNCTION, Colo.—All but one of the contractors here conceded the eight-hour day on April 1st, but he has since capitulated. Our minimum standard is 25 cents, but most of the men are getting 30 cents. We are proud of the success so far achieved. Local Union 244 is flourishing.

TRENTON, N. J.—The difficulty between Local Union 31 and the contractors has been satisfactorily settled and the carpenters are elated over their success. The demands included the nine-hour day, eight on Saturdays, a minimum rate of 28 cents an hour and the employment of none but union men.

STAPLETON, L. I.—All our demands were granted on the 10th inst. These include the eight-hour day five days of the week, and four hours on Saturday, minimum rate of 40 cents per hour and overtime paid at the rate of double time. The members are in excellent spirits and are enthusiastic over the success of the movement.

HAZLETON, Pa. — More than three-fourths of the carpenters of this city are members of Local Union 129. They will meet this week to discuss the new wage scale of $2.25 and the nine-hour day, a demand for which was recently made on all local building contractors. The latter have but one week in which to consider the demands.

COVINGTON, Ky.—We have succeeded in getting nearly all the contractors here, in Newport and in Ludlow to sign an agreement with our District Council to pay 25 cents per hour until June 1st, when they will give us the eight-hour day and 30 cents per hour. Nearly all the competent workmen are members of the unions.

AUGUSTA, Ga —The members of Local Union 283 made a demand for the recognition of the organization, and all the contractors, with one exception, have notified the non-union workmen that unless they joined the union they would have to go elsewhere. Consequently there is a growing demand for application blanks, and we hope to have every competent carpenter in our ranks before many days pass away. The good work goes steadily along.

GREENWICH, Conn.—We have had most remarkable success in securing our demands. The bosses have all signed an agreement to give us eight hours per day at the same rate of wages received prior to April 1st, and they further agree to hire none but union men on their work. We stopped work for one week to enforce our demands, but all our men have returned to their old jobs. The settlement will tend to preserve the best of mutual relations between the employers and the men.

FORT WORTH, Texas.—A satisfactory agreement has been signed by the officers of Local Union 339 and most of the contractors in the city. It stipulates that on and after June 1st eight hours shall constitute a day's work, that $2.50 per day shall be the minimum rate of wages, overtime paid for at rate of time and half, and that all work on Sundays or holidays be paid for as double time. The contractors agree not to employ any but union carpenters, and the Business Agent will have access to all work under construction.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—At the last joint meeting of Local Unions 179 and 72, the Arbitration Committee, which had been in session with the Executive Committee of the Contractors' Association during the transaction of the previous business, made their report. It showed that the contractors had signed the agreement as presented by the committee and ratified by the joint session of the several locals, with a slight modification. The agreement as signed showed that the demands of the carpenters, as made last January, had been granted in full. These include $2.40 per day of eight hours. Report was received and ordered filed.

HOUSTON, Texas.—All the trouble is over. Local Union 114 appointed a committee of five with full power to act in conference with five contractors and five architects. After a four hours' session an agreement was reached to be in force for the year 1900. We have been conceded the hours and wages demanded, the right to superintend work when opportunity offers, and finally the right to work for any one who employs union labor only. The settlement is a most favorable one. The Building Trades Assembly and Local Union 114 have unanimously passed a resolution thanking Brothers Grimes of Galveston, and Editor F. D. Lyon of the *Houston Labor Journal*, for their valuable assistance given the Assembly and Union during the late strike.

ONE hundred and seventy-five union cordmakers at Detroit, Mich., struck for an increase from $1.75 to $2.25 per day.

Thirty New Unions Chartered During the Past Month.

53. Yoakum, Tex.
117. North Vernon, Ind.
559. Paducah, Ky.
560. Stratford, Ont.
561. Pittsburg, Kan.
562. Everett, Wash.
565. Elkhart, Ind.
566. Oak Park, Ill.
569. Barberton, Ohio.
570. Gardner, Mass. (Mill).
571. Carnegie, Pa.
572. Stillwater, Oklahoma.
573. Rye, N. Y.
574. Middletown, N. Y.
575. New York City, N. Y. (Stair).
576. Pine Bluff, Ark.
577. Niles, Ohio.
579. Wilmington, Del.
581. Herrin, Ill.
582. Odin, Ill.
583. Winsted, Conn.
585. Port Huron, Mich.
586. Sacramento, Cal.
587. Coatesville, Pa.
589. Chillicothe, Ohio.
590. Bristol, Tenn.
594. Dover, N. J.
595. Salisbury, N. C.
596. Rome, Ga.
597. Rocky Ford, Colo

Eight-Hour Victory.

Attorney General Davis, of the State of New York, has tendered an opinion on the contention raised by the local Federation of Labor, that the Municipal Gas Company had been violating the eight-hour law and its contract with the State by working its men more than eight hours a day. The decision practically brings gas or electric light companies furnishing gas to New York city and other city departments under the provision of the eight-hour law.

The Municipal Gas Company has a contract with the State to furnish light for the public buildings in that city, and took the position that the labor law was not applicable to the contract.

The Attorney General holds that the company's contract with the State is subject to the provisions of the eight-hour law.

Another Injunction.

Judge Tuthill, of Chicago, has granted an injunction restraining the Board of County Commissioners from inserting in contracts a clause stating that only Union labor shall be employed in carrying out the work when it is to be paid for with public funds.

The injunction was sued for by the Contractors' Council of Chicago, the members of which claim they are prevented by that clause from bidding on public works; the Council refusing to employ Union labor. An appeal will be taken.

Chicago Company Concedes Demands.

Officials of the Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company, Chicago, have dealt a serious blow to the building contractors' council and made a concession of great importance to union labor.

President Louderback last week announced that the 153 union workmen who went on a strike would be taken back to work at once under an agreement conceding every point to the unions.

Among labor organizations this victory is regarded as presaging the ultimate defeat of the contractors all along the line and an early termination of the labor war prevailing in Chicago.

Moneys Received.

For tax, pins and supplies during the month ending April 30, 1900. Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	$160 00	153	$9 00	309	$206 60	469	$13 60
2	52 40	154	9 10	310	7 30	470	33 10
3	13 60	155	19 90	312	11 05	471	147 40
4	106 00	156	4 60	313	19 00	473	39 40
5	45 60	157	4 20	314	7 40	474	4 00
6	12 00	158	9 10	315	5 60	476	72 65
7	180 80	159	33 50	316	11 70	477	3 00
8	15 50	160	4 70	317	37 50	478	52 95
9	25 90	161	16 20	318	18 60	479	7 50
10	169 60	162	9 00	320	5 60	480	6 80
11	63 20	163	2 00	321	12 40	481	15 40
13	42 80	164	10 40	322	30 40	482	19 80
14	7 80	166	14 60	323	2 60	483	84 00
15	15 20	167	48 00	324	6 00	484	1 00
16	48 00	168	15 40	325	61 70	485	2 00
18	6 40	169	26 70	326	7 50	486	25 90
19	127 60	170	4 00	327	3 00	487	6 20
20	6 40	171	12 30	328	18 00	488	7 55
21	24 20	172	10 85	330	3 40	489	8 30
22	144 40	173	2 00	332	7 80	490	45 50
24	21 00	174	59 20	333	11 70	491	11 20
25	35 05	175	15 80	334	6 20	492	36 85
26	27 90	176	29 50	337	4 40	493	30 00
27	18 20	177	28 80	338	9 60	494	14 70
28	11 60	178	5 60	339	42 20	495	15 60
29	79 40	179	20 80	340	150 20	497	77 30
30	13 20	180	9 00	341	6 20	498	4 00
31	35 20	181	98 40	343	11 85	499	4 40
32	35 60	182	4 00	344	2 40	500	7 30
33	194 00	183	42 40	345	6 00	502	5 40
34	17 20	184	7 00	346	9 40	504	8 60
35	7 20	185	12 40	347	3 00	505	8 80
36	47 35	186	16 00	348	12 20	506	7 00
37	3 45	187	6 40	349	14 20	507	8 40
38	5 60	188	13 00	350	7 20	508	8 00
39	12 80	190	14 80	351	14 40	509	46 60
40	8 00	191	11 80	352	13 00	511	8 55
41	7 20	192	5 80	353	8 80	513	39 00
42	23 60	193	15 00	354	5 80	514	4 00
44	11 50	194	6 80	355	17 00	515	51 10
45	30 60	195	5 80	356	4 40	516	1 75
46	10 30	196	18 20	357	12 80	517	1 50
47	52 40	198	21 70	358	5 00	518	2 50
48	2 60	199	34 80	359	42 30	519	50
49	42 65	201	4 65	360	8 80	521	25 60
50	8 20	202	31 40	361	41 20	522	15 20
51	49 60	203	15 40	362	19 90	523	1 75
52	57 80	204	3 00	363	7 00	525	50
54	39 20	205	5 40	364	11 45	526	34 20
55	93 20	206	43 40	365	18 40	527	10 95
56	15 60	207	17 60	366	8 05	529	2 25
57	3 80	208	6 20	367	9 05	532	5 00
58	1 30	209	21 20	368	10 40	534	17 60
59	15 30	210	14 50	369	16 80	536	15 00
60	11 40	211	72 80	371	2 00	537	10 00
61	41 00	212	14 65	372	5 40	538	11 00
62	94 70	213	3 80	373	8 80	539	10 00
63	18 80	214	12 30	374	24 80	540	11 90
64	30 40	215	7 00	376	4 60	541	11 50
65	19 00	216	6 00	377	7 80	542	13 00
66	10 50	217	28 95	378	9 70	543	13 00
67	16 65	218	9 60	380	2 40	544	10 00
68	6 20	219	20 20	381	22 10	545	10 00
69	26 80	220	6 40	382	67 60	546	10 00
70	9 80	221	5 45	384	26 30	547	31 30
71	4 60	222	1 00	385	5 00	548	10 00
72	38 50	223	14 70	386	54 20	549	10 00
73	107 00	224	22 60	387	7 00	550	10 00
74	21 20	225	18 30	388	10 00	551	10 00
75	2 50	226	13 80	389	31 20	552	10 00
76	3 60	227	18 70	390	24 60	553	10 00
77	32 70	228	16 95	391	17 80	554	23 20
78	51 00	229	4 90	392	20 00	555	10 00
79	4 60	230	11 90	393	13 60	556	11 80
80	24 00	231	13 40	394	16 60	557	13 80
81	8 20	235	4 00	395	9 40	558	10 00
82	9 00	236	4 80	396	39 15	559	10 00
83	11 20	237	9 80	397	6 40	560	10 00
84	13 25	238	26 15	398	5 60	561	10 00
85	10 20	239	26 00	399	5 00	562	10 00
86	8 60	240	50	400	3 85	564	18 20
87	100 60	241	15 80	401	24 00	565	10 00
88	6 10	242	17 60	402	9 40	566	10 00
89	20 20	243	2 80	403	9 00	567	42 50
90	32 00	244	6 40	404	14 00	568	6 00
91	19 40	245	9 40	405	5 00	569	10 00
92	21 30	246	12 60	406	8 20	570	10 00
93	33 60	247	23 50	408	4 00	571	13 50
95	12 00	248	10 80	409	28 25	572	10 00
96	55 40	249	10 40	410	5 20	573	10 00
97	5 50	252	7 00	411	8 20	574	10 00
98	44 50	253	7 00	412	6 80	575	10 00
99	2 20	254	12 60	415	3 40	576	10 00
100	11 80	255	5 60	416	41 00	577	10 00
101	2 00	256	50 00	417	5 00	578	5 45
102	14 20	257	83 20	418	2 20	579	10 00
103	15 00	258	17 80	419	42 60	581	10 00
104	24 80	259	3 60	421	5 40	584	102 40
105	6 40	260	16 80	422	6 40	588	17 80
106	47 70	261	5 60	423	65 10	591	7 05
109	57 95	262	4 70	424	26 40	592	22 00
110	56 20	263	10 65	425	12 40	593	11 16
111	24 60	264	13 65	426	23 00	599	10 80
112	68 50	265	9 40	427	72 70	603	9 15
113	8 80	266	2 40	428	8 45	605	7 10
114	40 40	267	5 40	429	35 70	606	8 00
115	54 50	268	21 95	430	21 70	611	9 00
116	20 40	269	9 40	431	11 00	612	7 20
118	28 20	270	9 45	432	108 00	616	1 00
119	35 80	271	24 00	433	18 20	617	5 00
120	8 20	272	4 00	434	6 80	628	7 70
121	10 80	273	22 85	435	2 70	637	12 25
122	29 25	274	33 80	436	8 00	638	6 40
123	11 80	275	9 00	437	9 80	639	21 15
124	11 05	276	33 20	438	13 28	640	4 10
125	57 40	277	83 60	439	16 30	652	13 90
126	11 00	278	20 65	440	23 40	657	10 80
127	13 95	279	39 25	441	22 80	659	18 65
128	4 00	280	3 80	442	3 00	661	14 25
129	12 60	281	95 80	443	7 20	667	15 50
130	21 70	282	15 00	444	20 10	676	7 60
131	95 40	283	10 00	446	7 00	678	8 40
132	110 85	284	6 60	447	29 55	687	9 00
133	7 45	285	35 00	448	8 60	692	7 35
134	19 60	286	57 40	449	45 80	696	13 60
135	29 05	287	3 00	450	7 80	698	4 80
136	19 20	288	19 80	451	18 10	703	6 00
137	9 00	289	45 00	452	5 40	707	12 60
138	34 50	291	29 50	453	47 40	712	12 10
139	30 80	292	6 00	454	15 40	714	10 10
140	10 40	293	5 60	455	5 75	715	45 45
141	22 50	294	3 40	456	6 20	716	31 80
142	44 02	295	3 60	457	45 40	717	30 20
143	2 20	297	7 20	458	6 65	723	14 60
144	28 65	298	4 60	459	18 75	726	18 60
145	9 60	299	25 45	460	6 80	731	21 10
146	24 40	300	16 60	461	6 40	739	6 40
147	16 20	301	29 75	462	9 60	746	5 60
148	22 00	302	23 20	464	38 40	750	33 00
149	4 00	303	9 00	465	13 85	767	11 50
150	9 50	304	18 40	466	5 00	785	2 60
151	11 00	306	74 00	467	10 80	786	8 00
152	8 00	308	33 20	468	23 60		

Total $12,141 70

FINANCIAL REPORT

RECEIPTS, JANUARY, 1900.

From the Unions, tax, etc	$11,153 20
" Advertisers	96 00
" Subscribers	6 00
" Miscellaneous	1 20
" Supplies to D. C	50
" Clearance Cards	3.85
Balance January 1, 1900	20,247 66
Total	$31,508 41
Total Expenses	3,237 23
Cash Balance, February 1, 1900	28,271 18

DETAILED EXPENSES, JANUARY, 1900.

Printing 1,000 billheads	$ 2 75
" Making two cast of signature	50
" 500 stamped envelopes, small	75
" 100 stamped envelopes, large	75
" 1,000 union notices of arrears	3 50
" 1,000 French appeals	5 50
" 1,000 stamped envelopes	1 50
" 5—300-page ledgers	7 75
" 1—600-page ledger	6 25
" 100 Treasurer's cash books	36 00
" 1—800-page ledger	7 25
" 10,000 letter heads	40 00
" 1,000 special letter heads	4 00
" 25,000 copies Jan. CARPENTER	550 00
" 6,500 additional copies	117 00
" 43—100-page ledgers	33 54
" 13—200-page ledgers	14 56
" 500 postal cards	1 00
" 10,000 membership cards	22 00
" 1,500 clearance cards	3 50
Postage on January CARPENTER	45 81
Special writers for CARPENTER	57 00
Engravings for CARPENTER	14 15
Telegrams	13 27
Expressage on supplies	52 97
1,600 stamped envelopes	33 94
Postage on supplies	29 31
Office rent for January	50 00
Post office box rent	3 00
356 badge pins	71 20
2,000 clasp envelope	18 00
Salary and clerk hires	376 66
Tax to A. F. of L. (Dec.)	66 66
Wm. H. Schultz, organizing Painesville, Ohio	2 70
J. H. Blair, organizing Mount Jewett, Pa.	3 00
Sam. Boskill, Jr., organizing Brazil, Ind.	4 00
J. H. Brocker, organizing Wagoner, I. T.	6 00
F. C. Walz, organizing expenses	13 29
A. M. Swartz, organizing Wilkinsburg, Pa	13 00
J. D. Bub, organizing Witt, Ill	8 48
J. A. Shaw, organizing Selma, Ala	10 50
P. J. McGuire, traveling expenses	50 36
Union No. 134, Montreal, Can., organizing,	25 00
Union No. 316, San Jose, Cal., organizing.	36 00
Alfred Reichard, organizing	100 00
David D. Martz, Constable	5 00
Premium on bond of G. S.-T	300 00
Wm. D. Huber, attendance at G. E. B	43 10
Jas. M. Lane, attendance at G. E. B	36 35
J. M. Lane, expenses attending Union 432, Atlantic City	4 50
W. D. Huber, expenses for month of December, 1899	46 48
F. C. Walz, attendance at G. E.-B	62 45
A. C. Cattermull, attendance at G. E. B	109 00
W. J. Williams, attendance at G. E.-B	110 50
J. R. Miller, attendance at G. E. B.	114 50
George D. Gaillard, organizing	74 20
W. J. Williams, organizing	168 50
A. C. Cattermull, organizing	191 00
Philadelphia Towel Company	60
Revenue stamps	6 30
Stationery	2 85
Total Expenses	$3,237 23

RECEIPTS, FEBRUARY, 1900.

From the Unions, tax, etc	$10,626 52
" Advertisers	263 76
" Subscribers	5 90
" Miscellaneous	2 71
Balance, February 1, 1900	28,271 18
Total	$39,170 07
Total Expenses	10,989 59
Cash Balance, March 1, 1900	$28,180 48

DETAILED EXPENSES, FEBRUARY, 1900.

Printing 42—200 page ledger	$47 04
" 1,000 French Constitutions	34 50
" 150 Secretary's order books,	37 50
" 25,000 copies February Carpenter	550 00
" 7,000 additional copies	126 00
" 10,000 English Constitutions	135 00
Postage on February CARPENTER	45 80
Special writers for CARPENTER	58 00
Telegrams	19 05
Expressage on supplies	47 03
Postage on supplies	27 48
1,000 Postals	10 00
Office rent for February	50 00
Salary and clerk hire	374 66
Tax to A. F. of L. (Jan.)	66 66
500 Badge pins	100 00
Rubber seals and stamps	17 78
I. B. Kuhn, organizing, Hanover, Pa.	2 22
Chas. Dietz, organizing, New Albany, Ind.	4 40
Lucius Jones, organizing, Selma, Ala.	4 50
I. Spaulding, organizing, Beloit, Wis.	9 40
E. N. Prescott, organizing, Barre, Vt.	10 00
J. E. Wollenhaupt, organizing	12 50
Wm. D. Huber, expenses	42 90
P. J. McGuire, traveling expenses	72 34
Alfred Reichard, organizing	135 30
George D. Gaillard, "	68 00
Wm. J. Shields, "	100 00
A. C. Cattermull, "	219 48
W. J. Williams, "	377 57
Philadelphia Towel Co.	60
Incidentals	4 68
Stationery	4 20
Benefits Nos. 4833 to 4903	8,175 00
Total expenses	$10,989 59

RECEIPTS, MARCH, 1900.

From Unions, tax, etc	$12,097 38
" Advertisers	317 25
" Subscribers	3 50
" Miscellaneous	25
Balance, March 1, 1900	28,180 48
Total	$40,598 86
Total Expenses	15,206 84
Cash Balance, April 1, 1900	$25,392 02

DETAILED EXPENSES, MARCH, 1900.

Printing 500 stamped envelopes	$1 25
1,000 stamped envelopes	1 25
" 100 stamped envelopes	75
" 1,000 stamped envelopes	1 50
" 51—100 page ledgers	40 80
" 30—100 page ledgers	24 00
" 500 postal cards	1 25
" 500 postal cards	1 25
" 1,000 circulars	3 75
" 700 circulars	15 75
" 25,000 copies March CARPENTER	580 50
" 7,000 additional copies	133 00
" 2,500 letterheads	11 25
" 10,000 English Constitutions	140 00
" 1,500 reception tickets	3 75
" 100 Secretary's receipt books	25 00
" 5,000 manila wrappers	7 50
One-half ream wrapping paper	8 75
Postage on March CARPENTER	47 73
Special writers for CARPENTER	47 00
Engraving for CARPENTER	23 75
Telegrams	33 32
Expressage on supplies	58 29
1,000 postal cards	10 00
1,650 stamped envelopes	36 17
Postage on supplies	30 15
Office rent for March	50 00
500 pins	100 00
Salary and clerk hire	453 16
Tax to A. F. of L., (Feby.)	66 66
C. F. Stubbs, organizing	5 00
W. A. Rossley, organizing	11 60
Donald Glass, organizing	13 50
George Gaillard, organizing	41 78
" " "	65 00
" " "	100 00
William Coneybear organizing	50 00
W. J. Williams organizing	150 00
W. J. Shields, organizing	44 80
A. Mulcay, organizing	5 00
F. C. Waltz, postage and stationery	3 75
William D. Huber, Expenses	83 45
" " "	49 00
James R. Miller, expenses	50 00
A. C. Catermull, expenses	100 00
P. J. McGuire, traveling expenses	64 32
Union 306, Newark, N. J.	300 00
Chicago Lock-out	5,000 00
Advertisers commission, Morrison	193 00
" " Rice	26 00
Audit of Local 471 Books, New York	29 00
" " " " " " "	29 50
Incidentals	5 81
Stationery	3 80
Benefits Nos. 4904 to 4955	6,825 00
Total Expenses	15,206 84

SIR WALTER BESSANT, in the London *Daily Chronicle*, approved the proposed workingmen's convention of the English-speaking peoples on February 22, 1901, for a better understanding of common objects. He said: "Delegates will go to the United States forthwith to invite the working men delegates there to come as the guests of English workers."

CLAIMS PAID IN APRIL, 1900.

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
4956	A. R. Evans	1	50 00
4957	C. H. Carlson	1	200 00
4958	William Gibbs	4	200 00
4959	Mrs. Maria Howell Landon.	4	50 00
4960	Mrs. Tina Setnan	7	50 00
4961	William Gehritz	7	50 00
4962	Mrs. Clara Graff	9	50 00
4963	Joseph Schoenberger	10	200 00
4964	Mrs. Julia M. Leonard	10	25 00
4965	Abel Starkey	11	50 00
4966	Hugo Flyht	12	200 00
4967	Rudolph Kremin	15	200 00
4968	William Rinker	17	200 00
4969	A. E. Brown	24	200 00
4970	Henry Limoges	29	100 00
4972	Mrs. Annie Lawton	33	50 00
4973	Mrs. Marion King	43	50 00
4974	Mrs. Mary Rerabek	54	50 00
4975	Mrs. Clara Knittle	55	50 00
4976	Mrs. Lottie McK. Reed	55	50 00
5977	Mrs. Lottie Livingston	59	50 00
4978	Martin Latham	61	100 00
4879	Edward Zuschlag	70	200 00
4980	Mrs. Margaret Bates	84	50 00
4981	N. P Lofgren	87	100 00
4982	Mrs. Julia Huston	92	50 00
4983	Mrs. Jennie Dewey	112	50 00
4984	Mrs. Marg't. K. Trowbridge.	112	50 00
4985	William Stroder	131	100 00
4986	Henry Williams	136	200 00
4988	Adolph Carlson	181	200 00
4989	Hans Nelson	181	50 00
4990	William Berry	187	50 00
4991	Mrs. Emma D. Mercereau	233	25 00
4992	George W. Laros	239	200 00
4993	Mrs. Bridget Donnelly	306	50 00
4994	Mrs. Lizzie J. Smith	306	50 00
4995	L. Kupferschmidt	309	50 00
4996	Frederick Boschutz	309	50 00
4997	Mrs. J. J. Moore	343	50 00
4998	Mrs. Mary Walter	375	50 00
4999	George Gricks	375	200 00
5000	John Brendel	375	200 00
5001	Mrs. A. Otto	375	50 00
5002	Mrs. Mary Kreamer	416	50 00
5003	Carl J. Neilson	427	100 00
5004	Mrs. Luce Pattenande	434	50 00
5005	C. W. Thorne	457	200 00
5006	Mrs. Maggie Westervelt	478	50 00
5007	Fred Bader	497	200 00
5008	Mrs. Mary A. Davidson	509	50 00
5009	Benj. F. Woodward	563	200 00
5010	Mrs. Sadie J. Lowe	584	50 00
5011	Mrs. Ida Pearson	584	50 00
5012	Charles Wehrle	592	200 00
5013	Mrs. Sarah A. Sawyer	605	50 00
5014	Mrs. Christina K. Schmitz	678	50 00
5015	Frederick Beibel	687	200 00
5016	Mrs. Elmira A. Danner	704	50 00
5017	Mrs. Anna E. Neil	715	50 00
5018	Mrs. Marie Essig	723	50 00
			$5,950 00

Places where Work is Dull.

Owing to local trade movements, suspension of building operations and other causes. carpenters and joiners are requested to stay away from the following places:

Birmingham, Ala.; Colorado Springs, Col.; Cripple Creek, Col.; Denver, Col.; Victor, Col.; Bloomington, Ill., Canton, Ill.; Lincoln, Ill.; Alpena. Mich,; Minneapolis, Minn.; Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; Butte, Mont.; Helena, Mont.; Omaha, Neb.; New Orange, N. J.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Oklahoma City, O. T.; Scranton, Pa.; Taylor, Pa.; Seattle, Wash.; Cleburn, Tex.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Asheville, N. C.; Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Charleston, S. C.; Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Savanah, Ga.; Corsicana, Tex.; Pueblo, Col.; Iola, Kan.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; Mobile, Ala.; Salt Lake City, Utah.; Lima, O.; Austin, Tex.; the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.; Binghampton, N.Y.; Newton, Mass.; Lawrence, Mass.; Joplin, Mo.; Columbus, Ga.; Quincy, Ill.; Kenosha, Wis.; Southern California.; Trenton, N. J.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Long Branch, N. J.; Cleveland, O.; Dallas, Texas.; Easton, Pa.; Macon, Ga.; Marion, Ind.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Atlantic City, N. J.; Rat Portage, Ont.; Florence, Colo.; Hartford City, Ind.; Springfield, Mass.; Missoula, Mont.; Lincoln, Neb.; San Jose, Cal.

THREE thousand stonemasons, bricklayers and stonecutters in Westchester County, N. Y., have struck for an eight-hour day and 44 cents an hour.

THE CARPENTER.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1900.

Wage Earners, Beware!

A word at this time to our fellow-unionists is not only appropriate but necessary. During the past two years, and particularly within the past eight months, the trade union movement has experienced a growth unprecedented in the history of the movement on this continent. From the officers of all our affiliated organizations, and from our organizers as well as from other quarters come the gratifying reports of not only a great influx of members into the unions, but the formation of an exceedingly large number of new unions. This great growth is of a most advantageous character, and if intelligently directed, fostered and encouraged, the trade union movement will receive an extension and momentum that will carry it to the highest pinnacle of success. It will not only protect, but promote the interests of all the wage-earners, secure for them higher wages, fewer hours of daily toil, more regular work, better conditions of employment, and will tend to abolish injustice and the arbitrary rules which now bear so hard upon the toilers. The movement will secure for all the workers a higher social life, will brighten our homes and suffuse the cheeks of our little ones with the radiance of a brighter future.

With this marvelous growth of the trade union movement, a few persons here and there have endeavored to foist themselves upon our organizations; and, without using harsher term, the purpose sought by them is not calculated to promote the welfare of the cause for which the organized labor movement stands. Self-seekers, political hucksters, and financial charlatans, each has sought to fasten his fangs upon some organization, and particularly upon those newly formed. The men in these newly formed unions, lacking experience, are sometimes gulled into the belief that blatant sophistry and professions of sympathy stand for honesty, sincerity and co-operation.

We have on previous occasions called attention to the fact that the trade unions and the federal labor unions under the banner of the American Federation of Labor, are composed exclusively of wage workers, men who work for wages; and the exclusion of others does not necessarily reflect upon them. If professions of sympathy on the part of some who are not wage workers, are at all sincere, they can render the movement much more assistance, and be of far greater service to our cause, by aiding and encouraging the organizations and the work on the outside than by attempting to become members, and in the circles of the meeting endeavor to control the counsels, decisions and actions of the unions. We court the sympathetic aid of all, but we resent the attempt on the part of any one not a wage worker to try to formulate the policy of the trade union movement.

"The emancipation of the workingmen must be achieved by the workingmen themselves" is an adage long ago recognized by the trade union movement; and if there are friends of our cause who are ineligible to membership in the trade unions and federal labor unions they will best demonstrate their sympathy by restraining their zeal to become members, and seeking by their supposed "superior" intelligence to fasten themselves upon the wage workers' movement.

It may be true that some organizations at some time may fall into error; but it is better that we may err and learn experience to avoid errors in the future than to have men whose interests are not identical with those of the wage workers direct the affairs of any of our labor organizations or of our general movement. The lesson thus far learned is that those other than wage workers who seek membership in any of our organizations are either eaten up with their own vanity or are self-seekers; and in either case it is destructive of the best interests of the workers. That from the counsel of many comes wisdom, has long been recognized; and this wisdom is much more far-reaching in its influence for good than the supposed "superior" intelligence of either the professoriat, the business men, the theorists, the self-seekers or the camp followers.

In the interests of our fellow workers and for the safety of our movement, for which so many struggles have been made and sacrifices borne, we urge upon our fellow unionists everywhere to be on guard; and, while endeavoring to organize every wage earner into the union of his trade or calling, yet to be careful that none others than those whose claim to be considered "wage workers" will bear the strictest investigation are admitted into membership in the unions. We want to go as fast as safety will permit; but it is better to go just a little more slowly than by going fast to overrun the mark and thus defeat the very purpose for which we are organized.—*American Federationist.*

Eight Hours.

Eight hours for work, eight hours for recreation and eight hours for sleep. That is the way we should all divide the days and aid others to the same happy distribution of time.

Every human being has the right to enjoy the pleasures and benefits of this beautiful earth. For the humblest and least instructed minds there are the glories of sunlight and fresh air, and the joys of social intercourse with their own kind; and there are opportunities of mental growth to be had everywhere for those who find the time to look for it.

But what chance for growth, or pleasure, or happiness, is there in life for those who labor ten, twelve or fourteen hours out of the twenty-four?

All honor to Mrs. Blaine for making a move in the direction of a more humane civilization. That this move will lead to much inconvenience and temporary discomfort for a large class of people is of small consequence when we consider the greater benefits to humanity in general. There will be universal benefit to labor. The wealthy classes will only be affected where they can best afford it—in their purses. The new system will simply necessitate new relays of domestics.

It is time we all faced that problem. Its solution will result in simpler habits of life and in co-operative methods of labor. It will lead to more unselfish conditions and will force idleness toward industry; for when we find no one who can be hired to work all the time in order that we may play all the time, all of us will find it practicable to work some of the time.

> More labor for the selfish few,
> More leisure for the toiling mass—
> These things shall surely come to pass
> As old conditions change to new.

It will not be surprising if the new labor rules cause many of the people whom they are designed to benefit to become tyranical and overbearing for a time. The reaction of freedom after oppression is rarely agreeable in its first results. It requires time as well as freedom to make a reasoning being out of a serf. The colored slave imagined at first that the great proclamation of his emancipation meant that he should rule the white man as his chattel. Arm in arm a bevy of these freedmen have been encountered upon the streets crying: "The time has come when the white man turns out for the black man."

But these unpleasant phases of new-found freedom passed and better conditions followed. People who have had little or nothing to be grateful for do not learn the sentiment of gratitude in a moment. Most of us are flagrantly ungrateful to God for all his favors, and yet we wonder that the laboring classes are not more grateful to those who allow them to work twelve hours out of each twenty-four for food and raiment. Give these people something to be grateful for and they will learn the virtue of gratitude in time.—*Ella Wheeler, Wilcox.*

The Carpenter.

Among craftsmen, carpenters require more tools and as much skill and preparation for their work as any of the trades. As a rule on a building the carpenter goes ahead, lays off the foundation, establishes the levels, plans the work and lays down the lines for the other craftsmen as well as his own. A carpenter must by drawings be able to draft and cut the pieces and parts of the framing, roofs, trusses, arches, etc.; must know how to execute the details of cornice, cupola, tower and veranda of the outside finish and all the delicate work on stairs, arches, alcoves, mantels, doors, blinds, windows, etc., of inside finish. He must not only know how to build for strength and durability, but must regard beauty and artistic effect. This certainly requires a high and valuable degree of proficiency and skill in his calling.

With all the responsibility for the finer parts of his work, the carpenter does more climbing, lifting and hard work than any other of the builders, but receives less pay. Carpenter work has as much risk of accident, exposure to heat and cold, is subject to loss of time on account of bad weather as much as other trades which receive twice as much pay. As a rule carpenters are a sober, industrious, deserving people. They build houses for others, but are nearly all homeless.

Carpenters build up and enhance the valuation of property by millions of dollars, but have no homes, no provisions ahead nor scarcely a dollar in money. Their wages are only sufficient to keep working shoes on his feet and a coat on his back, and coarse food enough to keep him working, eating and sleeping like a horse in a treadmill. A carpenter's hours are so long and his pay so light that he becomes discouraged. Because he cannot dress himself and family well enough to attend Sunday school and church, he drops out and can scarcely afford tuition and books for the day school, and so like a man in a boat trying to row up stream, he sees himself falling back in life and becomes discouraged.

These bad conditions of the carpenter's trade are due to several causes, most all of which can readily be remedied by proper organization.

Lack of organization has allowed many abuses to creep in upon him—saw and hatchet men, piece work, the arch fiend of the trade; sub-contracting men coming in from the farm a part of each year and working at the trade, carpenters bidding under each other on jobs and cutting under each other in wages, All of these and other evils are tending to sink the once noble trade of the carpenter to the lowest possible grade.

To build up the trade, carpenters should organize, establish an apprentice system and keep out the saw and hatchet man and the farmer.

Let them act together as brothers striving to become skilled in their work and to command better compensation for their services.—*Business Agent in Binghampton Ledger.*

Our Many Strikes.

Lots of bosses are often bothered by the strikes of their men. Business may be going along to their profit when suddenly there is a strike by which things are knocked end foremost. They suffer loss, and they sometimes have to bear suffering that is worse than loss.

The "upper 10,000" are enjoying life, even now a good many of the employers of labor in some parts of the country are having experiences that they don't like and are afraid of other rough experiences that may come any day.

Just look at the condition of two or three of the biggest industries in Chicago, and at the perpetual trouble in the coal mining regions, and at the everlasting ructions in the sweatshops, and the oft-recurring controversies between the railroad corporations and their employes, and at the recent complainings in the cotton mills, and at the other like incidents, to which there is no end. Look now even at the strike of some of our cigar makers, which is disturbing all the cigar factories of this city.

No wonder that so many bosses are kept in a state of irritation. They never can tell what may happen. The get angry as they ask, "Will these malcontents ever be satisfied?"

The Philadelphia *Press*, in moralizing upon it all, says, "It was hoped that the severe experiences of the past had taught both sides a lesson, and that the differences which have disturbed the labor world would not be repeated, but this expectation seems to be fated not to be realized."

That's so, Mr. *Press*, and it certainly will not be realized till the millions of hired men get more of their rights than they have ever yet asked for and get their proper share of the abundance with which this world is filled.

But I have spoken of this matter before and shall now only refer to two of the features of our modern strikes.

In the first place, the workmen always try to come to terms with their employers before they strike. They seek to gain what they desire by negotiation, reason, appealing to justice and pointing out the facts in the case. It has been said falsely that "war is the last resort of kings," but it may be said truly that in the great majority of cases a strike is the last resort of labor. Only when labor hears those cruel words used by Rossiter at the time of the last Brooklyn trolley strike, "I have nothing to arbitrate," does it fall back upon its last line of defense. It was months ago that the men of the Chicago building trades laid their complaints before the contractors. The Chicago machinists haven't sought to strike, the miners don't like to strike, the cigar makers of this city didn't want to strike.

In the second place, the demands of the wage earners are nearly always small. They ask that an hour may be taken off their day's toil, or that a pittance he added to their wages or that some harsh custom be abolished, or that reasonable rules of their unions be recognized. That's about all. It isn't much.

If, therefore, the bosses are so greatly annoyed by strikes, they need do nothing more than to heed the few requests of the men from whose work their income is drawn.—*John Swinton in New York Evening World.*

Work.

This life is one in which every human being is expected to do something for himself by means of which he can earn his passage through it. "If a man will not work, neither shall he eat," is a proverb that ought to be practically applied to every man or woman of adult age, who is not an invalid. If it were, the present untoward condition of things would no longer exist among men. So long as there is an idle man or woman among those who have acquired large fortunes, just so long will there be idle men and women in the ranks of the so-called proletariat. So long as the hoarding of capital, and its non-use by its owners are permitted, just so long will there be lack of employment for the laboring people.

Capital, as well as men and women, should be kept busy. A man or woman who holds more than he or she can make use of, despoils the yeomanry of the nation of that which is rightfully theirs. Legislation has been so shaped for the past quarter of a century as to take the power from the sovereign people and place it in the hands of the few. Men and women are not permitted to-day to select the professions for which they are best fitted, and through which they can do the most for their fellowmen. In some cases they are virtually prohibited from labor by the law of the land. Instead of encouraging people to do for themselves, legislation is now employed to compel them to do as others wish. This is true also when bodies of strikers seek to keep their fellows from their toil. But it will apply with double force to the capitalist who locks his doors and forbids men to work unless they will yield their most sacred rights as human beings into his keeping.

The time has come when the people should demand that there should be no interference with their right to labor; that there should be a law compelling all men to honestly earn their bread. "The unearned increment" has too long served to advance the interests of a favored few, and it should now be recovered to the people as a whole. Honest labor never lowers a man or a woman, but always ennobles both. To be an idler is a disgrace to manhood or womanhood, and no lower specimen of the *genus homo* can be found in the world than the one who is living at the expense of others, upon that which he has never earned for himself.

It may be urged that there is not work enough for all of the people in America. This is arrant nonsense. Take the children out of the mills and factories; divide the labor demanded of the overworked girls in the sweat shops; put extra crews into the mines, that the output of coal and other products may reduce the price to the consumer and still give capital its share; make railroad and street car service eight hours per day, divided among three crews; reduce the hours of farm labor, and put more men into the field; do the same with the telegraph and telephone operators; demand that good roads shall be builded in every community in the United States; let the government do all of these things, and there will be work enough for all.

When the above is carried into effect there will be an increased demand for the products of the mills, farms and factories. People will have something to buy with, and there will no longer be granaries bursting with food in one place while men, women and children are starving to death in another. Labor will then have only its just dues, and capital will receive its own. The brotherhood of the race can only be established by this means, hence we should all work that this high aim may be ours in America. Goldsmith says:

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.
Princes and lords may flourish or may fade:
A breath can make them as a breath has made,
But a bold peasantry, a country's pride,
When once destroyed, can never be supplied."

Unless America becomes a nation of workers with no drones in the hive, its future will be indeed uncertain.—*Banner of Light.*

An Atrocious Injunction.

Whither are we drifting? At the request of the Cigar Manufacturers' Association two weeks ago, Justice Freedman, of the Supreme Court of New York issued an injunction seeking to restrain the striking cigarmakers from picketing or attempting in any way to deter others from taking their places and enjoins sympathizers from giving financial aid for the purpose of continuing the movement.

President Gompers attended the meeting of the Central Federation Union in New York last Sunday and announced that he had come to openly defy the sweeping injunction granted by Justice Freedman.

"Usually," said Mr. Gompers, "when the labor movement is booming some one is found, clothed with the ermine of a Supreme Justice, who tries to check the advance. Never in the entire history of the world has a tyrant been found without a Judge to clothe his tyranny in the forms of law—and a fitting representation of this class is found in a man who, by his action, belies his own name—for he is called Freedman.

"It is necessary for some man to oppose this injunction, and I am glad to see that the stand has already been made.

"I am here especially to violate the injunction. I have done so before, at a distance. Now I want to 'face the music,' if there is any.

"I have contributed to the fund for pickets, and to-morrow morning I shall speak to the strikers in Bohemian National Hall, on East Seventy-second street, and urge them to keep on, in spite of injunctions.

Commenting upon the course of this Supreme Court Justice, the Philadelphia *North American* says:

Justice Freedman's injunction prohibiting the members of the Cigarmakers' Union from paying benefits to cigarmakers who have left the employ of a New York manufacturer is an atrocious abuse of judicial power. The Supreme Court of New York, through Justice Freedman, says to workmen who have money: "You must not, on pain of being sent to jail, give any of your money to men who refuse to work for S. Levy & Co, You must let those men and their families starve. The State of New York will determine how you spend your earnings, and you shall not give your money away to persons who will not accept the wages offered by S. Levy:"

If the doctrine involved in this monstrous injunction should be sustained, the man who works would be reduced to a state of slavery. No absolute monarchy of the old world would dare to enforce its claim of sovereignty to such on extreme.

Samuel Gompers has advised the Cigarmakers' Union to disregard the injunction and to violote it at once. He is right. The authority of a court to dictate the disposition of property over which it has acquired no control by process of law should be tested promply. Justice Freedman should be compelled to show how, where and when he acquired jurisdiction over the money in the pockets of American citizens who happen to be members of a cirgarmakers' union.

Forge Ahead, Brothers in Labor.

At no time in the history of the trade-union movement have the organizations of wage-workers been so numerous or their prospects so favorable for their forced march of progress to secure desirable conditions than they are to-day.

During the past year the movement for an eight-hour day has taken unto itself renewed activity, and, with the assistance of the labor press and the acquiescence of a hostile press, it can be safely predicted that May 1, 1900, will see the inauguration and adoption of the shorter workday by many doubting Thomases, who can not believe in the possibility of securing an improvement in the industrial field until long after its enforcement.

In the past few years unions have had to combat the power of concentrated capital, reinforced by labor-displacing machinery and cheap forms of distribution, all tending to demoralize and weaken the power of labor organizations. That they have been enabled to withstand the combined attack of such forces and increase their numerical strength, despite their natural and unnatural enemies, demonstrates the overwhelming latent force held in abeyance for the final struggle for complete emancipation from adverse conditions and the entering into the new field of contentment.

Labor organizations in clothing themselves with the mantle of better conditions, which, for the time appear to interfere with the vested rights of capital, have had to battle with biased and adverse decisions of courts, and in many cases against the unwarranted interferance of judges, who issue injunctions, depriving the organizations of the directors of their force, in their struggle for what has time and again been adjudicated to be their inalienable right guaranteed by the constitution.

The trade unions are rapidly spreading the glad tidings of a remedy for unorganized wage-workers can readily be verified by the formation within the past few months of many new national unions—coremakers, bicycle workers, meat cutters and butcher workmen, steam engineers and musicians—all of whom are progressing rapidly toward organizing those engaged in their particular craft; and this at a time when prosperity's sun appears to have hid its face, in shame and sorrow that in a land of plenty, youth and beauty should hunger and thirst and beg in vain for relief from the hands of their servants.

Look at what we are now in our partially organized condition, and then think what we might be in one complete organization embracing all wage-workers.

What better object lesson can be placed before our vision than the response made by the executive of the national organizations to the call for a conference at Wheeling, W. Va., July 27. With less than forty-eight hours' notice there gathered in that city a most remarkable conclave of labor men, and that it has been of incalculable benefit to the miners must be admitted. It was called for the purpose of aiding the miners and to offset the force of an injunction secured under conditions that must be repugnant even to the godhead who prepared, presented and issued it—a license that seldom falls to the lot of man.

Friends, brothers and fellow-workers, be of good cheer, the trade union army in solid phalanx is steadily marching forward, and when victory has been achieved and the flag of prosperity will have been flung to the breezes over the field of labor's equality won, it will be cheered by the victorious hosts marshalled in triumphant array under the banner of their national organization, in full affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary A. F. of L.

The Rights of Labor.

Contemporaneously capital draws its only value from labor; labor draws its reward, its sustenance, from capital. The wealth of a nation lies precisely in its power to produce, and just as the industrial activities increase or diminish the nation is prosperous or unprosperous. We must hear the song of the shuttle and the loom, the sound of the ax and the hammer, the whir of wheels, the rattle of grain in the hopper, the click of the reaper, and everywhere, in the field or forest, and mill and mine, the ear must catch the melodies of the industrial chorus. What would it profit capital to hush these sounds? We will rub the rust from the plowshare. We will kindle the fire in the furnace. We will dig in the earth and pour the ore into the vat. But the dollars—shall they remain idle in the vaults? Shall they congest in the centers while the arteries dwindle away? Capital may combine if it pleases—no objection can be urged to a combination of capital for legitimate purposes. But there is a limit beyond which capital dare not go in the process of concentration. Labor's opportunities must not be restricted, labor's rights must be respected and capital must return a fair equivalent. Wages must not be forced down by unholy combinations. This is the real issue in America. How shall it be met? Shall there be a segregation of the particles in the economic unity? Shall the lines of divergence broaden, or shall organized capital and organized labor weed out the heterogeneities and blend and build upon a common rock?

The continued concentration of capital has amply justified unionism. Unionism is not an aggressive force—it is protective in its nature. It seeks to stay the hand that filches the toiler's sweat. It is an organized, but peaceful protest against the encroachments of organized capital upon the rights of labor. It is not seeking to destroy fortunes, but to build them, and it only asks in return a fair equivalent for the wasted brawn. Capital should recognize the rights of labor. The rich man should no longer shake his table cloth in the face of Lazarus. Lazarus has grown tired of the leavings. There should be a touching of palms. Labor is conciliatory; why should capital be arrogant? Labor is sacrificial; should capital be lusty, exacting, avaricious? Capital should not have the power to fix the price of labor without paying a decent respect to the wishes of the man who toils. Capital should not have the power to fix the price of commodities without paying a decent respect to the wishes of the producer, at one end of the line and the consumer at the other. With this power it is possible for capital to make labor cheap and living high. It is possible for capital to force the scale of wages to the minimum. This is labor's curse to-day, and let us withdraw from the awfulness of the prospect. We should scourge the money changers from the capitol lest the owl chant a requiem from liberty's tower. Shylock may have his ducats, according to the stipulation, but with picks, and hods and masons' trowels we will fight him to the ditch for the flesh. It is labor's cause, and labor's cause is humanity's and God's. It is a question which addresses itself to the virtuous inherency of mankind, and the toiler's protest, whatever it may be, against the tyrannies of aggregated wealth will find a holy sanction in the love of the Infinite Father.—*Exchange.*

Lessons in Practical Carpentry.

BY FRED. T. HODGSON.

BUILT up timbers, or timbers made to any given length, by placing thin layers of planks or boards side by side and spiking them well together with good wire spikes, or by bolting them together with carriage bolts, is an old method and a good one for making timbers to the proper length, if only intended for ordinary purposes such as bressumers, bearing beams for joints and like purposes, but for heavy strains in roof work or for bridge work the solid timber

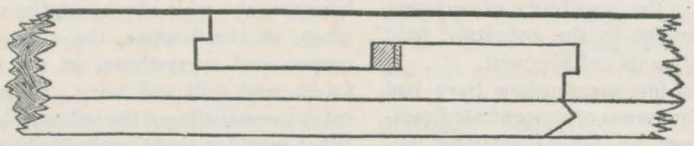

FIG. 1.

is much to be preferred. In making built-up timbers care must be taken not to have two butt joints opposite each other, and the flitches, or pieces of plank or board, should butt each other snug and tight, for an open butt join in a built-up timber is a very serious defect.

The planks or boards forming the flitches should all be planed to even thicknesses, so that each layer may fit snugly to its neighbor. The layers may be of different thicknesses, that is, one may be formed of 3-inch plank, a second of 2-inch plank, and another of 1½-inch plank, etc, but in all cases each laye should be the same thickness throughout. Timbers built up in this way may be made to run any reasonable length, and may be made of almost any sectional dimensions, and will in most cases serve the purpose to satisfaction.

Sometimes it is necessary to make a sort of a lock joint splice in timber and

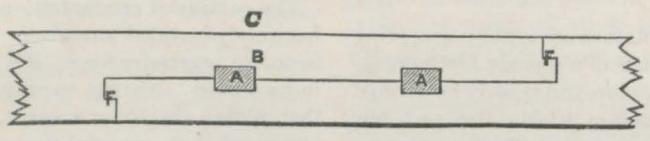

FIG. 2.

then one of the following methods may be resorted to for the purpose, either one of which will be found suited to the purpose. The example shown at Fig. 1, exhibits a method by which the two ends of the timber are joined together with a step-splice and spur or tenon on end, being drawn tight together by the keys, as shown in the shaded part. Fig. 2 is a similar joint, though simpler and therefore a better one; A, A are generally joggles of hard wood, and not wedged keys, but the latter are preferable, as they allow of tightening up. The shearing used along B F, should be pine, and be not less than six and a half times B, C; and B, C should be equal to at least twice the depth of the key. The shear in the keys being at right angles to the grain of the wood, a greater stress per square inch of

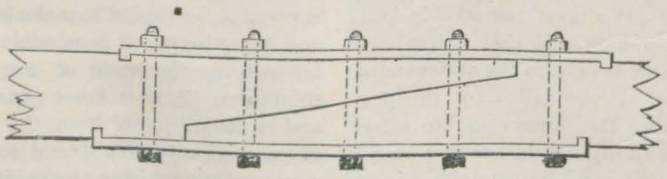

FIG. 3.

shearing area can be put upon them than along B F, but their shearing area should be equal in strength to the other parts of the joint; oak is the best wood for them, as its shearing strength is from four to five times that of pine.

In all cases of this kind the length of the scarf may be diminished, and its strength increased by the use of iron bolts, either by themselves or in connection with fish-plates, in which latter case it may be, as in the case of a simply fished joint, made equal in strength to the tie itself, less one bolt hole, though only by sacrificing the sole advantage which a scarfed has over a fished joint,—namely, that it does not involve any increase in the sectional area of the tie at

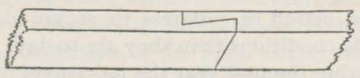

FIG. 4.

the joint and may be concealed from view altogether where appearance is an object.

When fish-plates are used there is nothing to be gained by working the ends of the scarfs as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, as the splice will be just as strong if the ends are left square as shown at Fig. 3.

Headgold gives the following rules, based upon the relative resistance to tension, crushing, and shearing of different woods; for the proportion which the length or overlap of a scarf should bear to the depth of the tie:

	Without Bolts.	With Bolts.	With Bolts and Indents.
Oak, ash, elm, etc.	6	3	2
Pine and similar woods, . . .	12	6	4

Scarfed joints with bolts and indents are such as that shown at Fig. 3, which is about the strongest of the kind. From this it will be seen that the strongest and most economical method in every way, in lengthening ties, is by the adoption of the common scarf joint, as shown at Fig. 3, and fishing the scarf as there represented.

The carpenter meets with many conditions when timbers of various kinds have to be lengthened out and spliced, as in the case of wall plates, etc., where there is not much tensile stress. In such cases the timbers may simply be halved together and secured with nails, spikes, bolts, screws or pins, or they may be halved or bevelled as shown in Fig. 4, which, when boarded above, as in the case of wall-plates built in the wall, or as stringers on which partitions are set, or joist beams on which the lower edges of the joists rest, they will hold good together.

There are other methods for tying the ends together in the direction of their lengths besides halving a scarfing as shown, among which are those shown at Figs. 5, 6 and 7. The method shown at Fig. 5 exhibits a double-headed hardwood key inserted into a mortise or cavity cut to receive it in the ends of the timbers, and the joint is drawn up tight by driving the wedges, A, between the ends of the timbers and the shoulders of the key. Fig. 6, to some extent, speaks for itself, as the manner of keying up is plainly represented, very little ingenuity on the part of the workman will unravel this method. Fig. 7, is somewhat different, and consists of a bolt which is inserted into the ends of the timber, as shown, the bolt having a nut on one or both ends, as may be required. Mortises will have to be cut into the timber, which form pockets for the nuts exactly the same as for jointing the butts of a hand-rail. The shape of the nut is shown, but, where two nuts are used; one only may be shaped as per diagram, as the other will do square, as the bolt may be screwed into it before the end of the other timber is run on the bolt. The little notches on

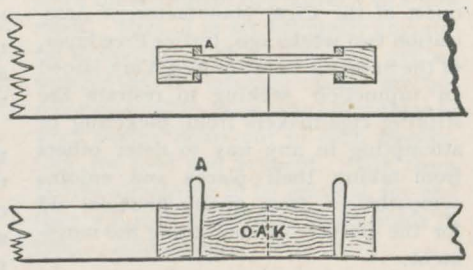

FIG. 5.

the nut are made so as to admit of the nut being screwed up tight by aid of a cold chisel or other device which must be worked in the nut pocket.

When a scarfed joint is employed, the timber should be fixed so that the surfaces of the scarf may be parallel to the direction of the bending stresses, the joint being strongest when so placed;

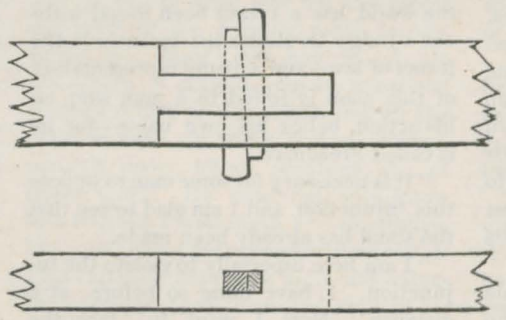

FIG. 6.

but, which ever way it is placed, care must be taken that the abutting surfaces, on the compression side of the beam are at right angles to the direction of the thrust. If fish plates are used, the beam, if fished only, should be placed so that they may be at right angles to the direction of the bending stress in which position they are working at the greatest distance from the neutral axis of the beam, and therefore to the greatest advantage; but if scarfed, the joint as already stated, will be stronger with the surfaces of the fish plates parallel to the direction of the thrust.

In cases where timbers are to be framed together at right angles to each other, many methods are in use, some of which I purpose giving in these papers. If the junction of the timbers is at the corner of a building, as for a sill or a plate, halving may be adopted, as shown at Fig. 8, and this may be a clean square halving, as shown in the figure, or it may be beveled, something after the manner seen in Fig. 4. In some cases, particularly in heavy framing, the end of one sill is mortised with a shoulder left on and the sill joining it is tenoned and relished back in order to suit the mortise. In this case the mortise and tenon are *drawn-bored*, and the two pinned together solid.

In cases where one piece of timber joins another at right angles, and is not on one extreme corner, it may be halved

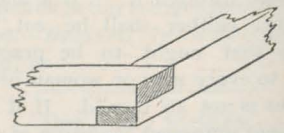

FIG. 8.

together, as shown in Fig. 8, or it may be beveled over, as shown in Fig. 9. In this latter joint, the surfaces of the checks are splayed or beveled up and down, as shown. If the lower beam is firmly bedded, and upper beam has a weight upon it, so that the surfaces are kept close together, their splayed form prevents the upper beam from being drawn

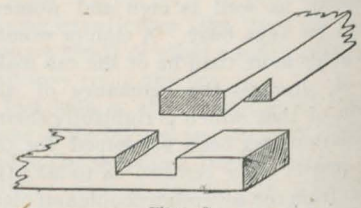

FIG. 9.

away in the direction of its length, and greatly strengthens the joint. Dovetail halving, Fig. 10, is sometimes adopted in this kind of framing, but it is objectionable because of the wood shrinking so much more across the grain than

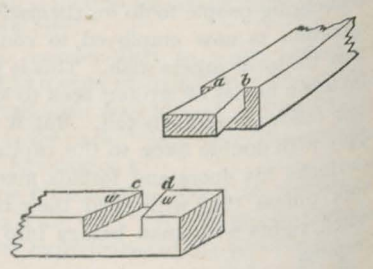

FIG. 10.

along it, and the consequence is that as *a*, *b*, shrinks more than *c*, *d*,, it is easily drawn partly out, and does not form a firm connection. The joint is, moreover, very weak at the angles *w*, *w*. This is sometimes improved by cutting shoulders to the dovetail, as at *s*, *s*, Fig. 11. Dovetails are not liable to the same objections when the grain in both pieces runs the same way, but in that case, if the timber shrinks, or is strained in the direction of its length, the checks are very liable to be split off.

The next method is that of mortising and tenoning, which is perhaps the best of methods of joining timbers at right angles to each other, when it can be applied. Fig. 12, shows the usual methods which is a common mortise and tenon joint, in which, if the tenon were fitted into the mortise, the strength of the joint to resist every stress but direct tension or compression would very much depend on the strength of the tenon, which, in such a case, should be as large as possible consistent with not weakening the other timber too much by cutting too large a mortise. But when these two conditions cannot be fulfilled, other plans are generally adopted, such as boxing the

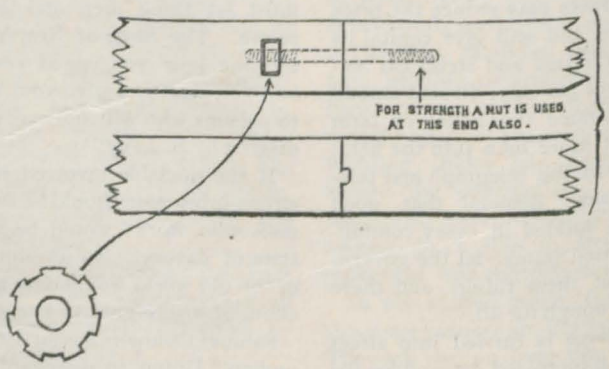

FIG. 7.

timber, housing, etc., in which the tenon proper merely performs the office of keeping the working parts of the joint in position. Whenever the mortise does not run right through the timber, the length of the tenon should be slightly less than the depth of the mortise into

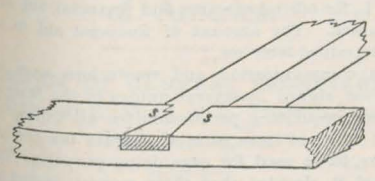

FIG. 11.

which it fits, since the latter will diminish in depth as the beam shrinks in width, whilst no corresponding shortening of the tenon will take place. If this is not attended to, the bearing parts of the mortise and tenon joint could not be made to fit correctly after shrinkage has

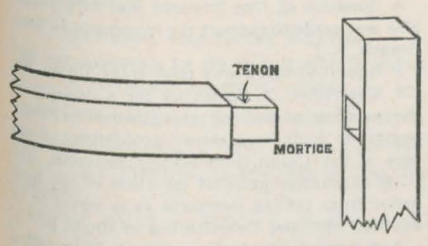

FIG. 12.

taken place; whilst in a compression joint, the stress would ultimately be thrown entirely on the end of the tenon, which must then be crippled before the bearing surfaces could again do their proper duty.

London's Labor Parade.

The annual social season of London opened on the 1st inst. with great display of flags and a general prodigality of flowers. The streets during the early part of the day were filled with gaily-caparisoned horses and people clad in garments becoming the summer season thronged the thoroughfares and crowded the parks.

At Islington and Camberwell prizes were awarded for the most ingeniously decorated horses. The animals were dressed in variegated habiliments, and in the processions presented a spectacle that attracted an immense multitude of people.

There was a great labor demonstration at Crystal Palace in the afternoon. The crowds were almost suffocating in their denseness, to those who were unfortunate enough to be imprisoned in their midst. The huge building and every house in the neighborhood were bright with banners.

A vast parade was held, speeches were made, sports were indulged in and a May-pole dance added beauty and picturesqueness to the scene. The program ended with a display of fireworks and a special labor piece, which produced amazing enthusiasm.

Trades Unions.

Trades unions are legitimate outgrowths of industrial conditions, and therefore their existence needs no defense. They are organizations of necessity through which the workers are enabled to protect and defend themselves from encroachment, injustice and wrong. They are organizations of the working class, grappling with economic and social problems that confront them from time to time, dealing with them in a practical manner, to the end that a solution commensurate with their interests may be attained.

Trades unions not only discuss economic and social problems, but deal with them in a fashion calculated to bring about better conditions of life, and fit the workers for greater struggles, for amelioration and emancipation yet to come.—*Labor Journal Zanesville, Ohio.*

The National Eight-Hour Law.

The House Committee on Labor at a special meeting last week, directed a favorable report on the Gardener eight-hour bill, which has attracted much attention in labor circles and among contractors for government work. The vote was unanimous in its favor. In its amended form the bill is as follows:

"That each and every contract hereafter made, to which the United States, any territory, or the District of Columbia is a party, and every such contract made for or on behalf of the United States or any territory, or said district, which may require or involve the employment of laborers or mechanics, shall contain a provision that no laborer or mechanic doing any part of the work contemplated by the contract, in the employ of the contractor or any sub-contractor contracting for any part of said work, shall be required or permitted to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day; and each and every contract shall stipulate a penalty for each violation of the provision directed by this act, of five dollars for each laborer or mechanic, for each and every calendar day in which he shall labor more than eight hours; and any officer designated as inspector of the work to be performed under any such contract, or to aid in enforcing the fulfillment thereof, shall, upon observation or investigation, report to the proper officer of the United States or any territory, or the District of Columbia, all violations of the provisions of this act directed to be made in each and every such contract, and the amount of the penalties stipulated in any such contract shall be withheld by the officer or person whose duty it shall be to pay the moneys due under such contract, whether the violation of the provisions of such contract is by the contractor, his agents or employes, or any sub-contractor, his agents or employes. No person on behalf of the United States or any territory, or the District of Columbia, shall rebate or remit any penalty imposed under any provision or stipulation herein provided for, unless upon a finding which he shall make up and certify that such penalty was imposed by reason of an error in fact.

"Nothing in this act shall apply to contracts for transportation by land or water, or so much of any contract as is to be performed by way of transportation, or for such materials as may usually be bought in open market, whether made to conform to particular specifications or not. The proper officer on behalf of the United States, any territory, or the District of Columbia, may waive the provisions and stipulations in this act provided for, as to contracts for military or naval works or supplies during time of war, or a time when war is imminent. No penalty shall be exacted for violations of such provisions due to extraordinary emergency caused by fire, flood or danger to life and property. Nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal or modify chapter 352 of the laws of the Fifty-second Congress, approved August 1, 1892, or as an attempt to abridge the pardoning power of the Executive.

IN Berlin, Germany, nearly 20,000 cabinetmakers are on strike.

THE trades unions of Switzerland have a total membership of 46,359.

THE Toronto City Council has ordered the Union Label to be placed on the municipal firemen's clothing.

EIGHT and nine hour bills are fighting their way in the legislative halls of Austria and Germany. These countries are not the foremost of industrial countries.

London Letter.

BY THOMAS REECE.

LAST year's report of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners is just issued, and a most inspiring record of trade-unions' success it makes. First as to numerical and financial expansion. During last year 5,147 members (over and above all deaths, withdrawals, expulsions, lapses, etc.) were added to the societies' roll, and over $140,000 in cash was saved. The membership at the end of the year was 61,781, and the reserve funds or cash balance-in-hand, amounted to $1,002, 650. The increase in numerical strength is the greatest registered in any of the forty years of the A. S. C. J's. existence. The biggest jump in the balance-in-hand figures however took place in 1898 when a sum of $182,020 was added to reserve.

The total income last year was $753,265 and the expenditure $614,175. The main heads of expenditure came under the various benefits. Unemployed pay took $74,965, "trade privileges" (dispute pay, etc.), $82,845. superannuation, $81,335. sickness pay, $167,065, funeral grants, $29,030, accident benefits, $17,475; benevolent grants, $12,955; tool insurance, $14,-525; and special grants to own and other trades, $9,355. The "trade privileges" figure is the largest ever recorded in the history of the society, and was mainly piled up in fighting attempt on the part of employers to introduce new working conditions adverse to section of members in the various parts of the United Kingdom.

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Superannuation is likewise a very heavy figure, the amount spent annually under this head having more than doubled since 1893 when the membership of the union has increased only fifty per cent.

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Numerous advantages in the ways of hours and wages were gained for the members throughout the British Empire last year. In 105 districts of England and Wales increased wages were secured in some cases amounting to over a dollar a week—as at Bexley Heath, East Dereham, Hexham, Lowestaff and Newmarket—but usually about half a dollar. In twenty-three of these cases reduction of hours accompanied the raise in wages—the biggest reduction being at Boston, Lincolnshire, where nine hours were chipped off the old week.

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In Ireland two districts secured increased wages, Holywood and Omagh, each of about fity cents per week.

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Eighteen districts of Scotland secured a raise in wages—the highest Kinghorn, a dollar per week. At Ayr the house carpenters and joiners secured a reduction of three hours per week.

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Ten districts of Australia and New Zealand where the A. S. C. J., has branches, announce wage increases. In all cases but one the advance was $1.50 per week, the exception being half that sum,

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Only one district in the United Kingdom sustained a decrease in wages, Bishop Auckland, and here a half dollar was the extent of the reduction. Two districts had their hours lengthened—Cheltenham in England and Kinghorn in Scotland—a half hour per week in the first case and three hours in the latter.

Such was 1899. The present year opened quietly, but difficulties are gradually cropping up, and in Scotland especially things are beginning to look black. Attempted reductions of wages are being tried in several centres. On Good Friday a mass meeting of 1,500 Edinburgh joiners was held when the proposition of the local employers to reduce the local union rate from 19 to 17 cents was vigorously debated and the firm attitude of the men at length forced a compromise. Both sides agreed to a rate of 18 cents per hour. The masons are still fighting a similar proposition.

At Glasgow the employers made a general intimation three months ago of an approaching all-round reduction of two cents per hour. The present rate for joiners at Glasgow is 20 cents per hour and the men are determined to strike if the reduction be pressed. Trouble is also simmering at Aberdeen.

Block flooring disputes nearly precipitated a serious conflict at Liverpool last week. The three national societies of carpenters and joiners after a united conference of local branches issued a circular claiming the right to lay block flooring and threatening a strike of all concerned if outsiders were brought in to do the work. The Master Builders' Association replied with a lock-out of 50 per cent. of all the carpenters and joiners in the city and threatened to lock-out the remainder very shortly unless the circular so obnoxious to them was withdrawn. Consequently a great meeting of 2,000 men was held at the Picton lecture hall to discuss the lock-out, etc. It was agreed that the circular should be withdrawn till November, 1901.

Last July representatives of the building trade unions and of the National Association of Master Builders met together at Salisbury Hotel, London, to discuss the basis of a scheme for a National Conciliation Board in trade disputes. The desirability of such a board was agreed to by all the conferers, and last month the men's delegates foregathered once more to consider the correspondence received lately from the Master Builders upon this question. Here the matter came to a full stop. The employers association would proceed no further unless the trade would agree to a money deposit as a guarantee that the awards of the Conciliation Board would be carried out. The trade unions knowing something of the working of these guarantees elsewhere rightly refused to entertain the idea, considering that sufficient security lay in the votes of the unions and the assurance of the executives. Hence, nothing was done.

Be Ye Not Ingrates.

The men who fought the battles for labor, who make enemies of capitalists and corporations by what they do and say, have trials enough to encounter without feeling that they must also be on their guard against enemies in the very ranks of labor, who ought to be their friends and supporters. But, while it is discouraging to know that there are creatures so despicable as to seek to blight the good work of loyal men (and it would be difficult to imagine anything so utterably contemptible), it must never be forgotten that the sound sense and good judgment of the great majority of the laboring people can be relied upon to scorn the work of gossips, and render futile the efforts of the falsifier who would willingly wreck every hope of labor's future, that in the ruins they might find some petty hate or malice gratified.—*Labor News.*

THE strike of the moulders in the United States Radiator Works, at Dunkirk, New York, which has been in progress for six weeks, was settled last week. The strikers secure their essential demands, including recognition of the union.

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PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1900.

Proceedings of the General Executive Board.

APRIL 9TH, 1900.—The G. E. B met in regular session at the general office on above date, at 8 o'clock A. M.

The G. S.-T. and G. P. laid before the Board communications showing that Unions Nos. 51, 64, 340, 382, 468, 473 and 509 had withdrawn their delegates from the Manhattan District Council, no definite reason or legal cause being given. It was decided that the general officers should proceed to New York, visit the unions named and pass on the matter at once.

The G. S.-T. submitted copies of communications regarding application for charter of U. B. by the New York Stair Builders' Union. It was decided that a committee of the Stair Builders' Union should be invited to appear before the G. E. B., when that body visited New York.

The G. E. B. assembled at the Ashland House, New York city, at 6.30 P. M. and dispersed to visit the various local unions.

APRIL 10TH.—The Board carefully considered the local situation. Union No. 377, Alton, Ill., not having complied with Question 8, of schedule of inquiries, their application was laid over, and the G. E. B. advise postponement of their demands until conditions are more favorable.

By appointment, the Board received Brother John Findlay, of the Stair Builders relative to granting charter to that body. It was decided to issue charter to the Stair Builders of New York city and Brooklyn subject to laws of the U. B.; as per action of the G. E. B., July 17, 1899. The Board adjourned to visit Unions No. 582 and 340.

APRIL 11TH.—The members of the G. E. B. assembled at 8 A. M., and proceeded to the General Office at Philadelphia.

The Board received John Bennett and Joseph B. Allen, representing Philadelphia B. T. C., suggesting plans for unification of the Building Trades of Philadelphia.

APRIL 12TH.—After further consideration of the situation in New York, the G. E. B orders said locals to comply with Section 47 (a) of Constitution prior to April 30th. Failure to comply with this order shall subject them to the penalty prescribed in Section 53 of Constitution.

A communication from the D. C. of Memphis along with copy of agreement submitted to the bosses association and all correspondence bearing on the matter in question, was read.

The appeal of Michael Heckman against the decision of the G. P. in the case of Heckman *vs.* the D. C. of New York, was sustained, and the G. E. B. direct that his appeal shall be heard.

The appeal of L. U. No 381, against a decision of the Gen. Pres. in the case of Union No. 381 against Union No. 639 was sustained, and the decision of the Gen. Pres. was reversed.

The appeal of Earl Padgett against a decision of the Gen. Pres. in the case of the D. C. of St. Louis *versus* John Brodbeck was rejected. The G. E. B. sustained the decision of the Gen. Pres.

APRIL 13TH.—The appeal of Union No. 138, Kansas City, Kan., against decision of the Gen. Pres in the case of S. E. Sawyer *versus* Union No. 138 was laid over.

The appeal of George Ullmer and others of Union No. 9, Buffalo, N. Y., against a decision of the Gen. Pres. was rejected, and the decision of the Gen. Pres. sustained.

The appeal of Union No. 122 against decision of the Gen. Pres. in the case of John M. Ross against Union No. 122 was rejected, and the decision of the Gen. Pres. was sustained.

The Gen. Pres. submitted a report in reference to the difficulties existing in San Francisco, between the members of the U. B. and the Ship Builders' Union. The G. E. B. decided to recommend to the coming convention the amendment of our laws, so that the difficulty may be overcome in the future.

The quarterly audit of the books was commenced and occupied the balance of session.

APRIL 14TH.—The audit of the books was continued.

Correspondence from the D. C. of Newark, relative to the strike, was read, and it was decided that Brother Lane should visit Newark, with a view to obtaining a settlement of the difficulty.

Brothers Lane and Miller were instructed to visit Union No. 509 New York, by request of New York D. C.

APRIL 15TH.—The application of the D. C. of Newark, N. J., for an appropriation was considered. It was decided to appropriate $1,000 to aid that city.

The audit of the books was continued for the balance of the morning session.

A telegram was received from Union No. 349, Orange, N. J., asking for an appropriation of $500. The application was laid over, pending receipt of further information.

The application of Unions No. 273 and 726, Yonkers, N. Y., for financial aid was granted. The G. E. B. appropriated the sum of $450 to the above unions.

The application from the Borough of Bronx for an appropriation to support their members on strike in Mount Vernon, was granted. The G. E. B. donated the sum of $500 for the benefit of the members on strike in Mount Vernon.

The application of Union No. 174, Joliet, Ill.. for sanction and aid was refused. The G. E. B. decided that the conditions do not warrant them in giving sanction.

The application of the D. C. of Galveston for official sanction and financial aid, was granted. Amount of aid to be determined later on.

The application of Union No. 91, Racine, Wis., for sanction and aid, was refused The G. E. B. decided that conditions are not favorable for enforcing the demands,

The application of Union No. 276, Oklahoma City Okla., for sanction and aid was refused. The G. E. B. believe that the efforts of the Union should be directed towards more thorough organization.

APRIL 17TH.—The application of Unions No. 567 and 606, of Stapleton, S. I., for official sanction and financial aid, was read. The G. E. B. sanctioned the movement, but do not guarantee financial aid.

The application of Union No. 146, Schenectady, N. Y., was not acted upon, as the information given does not agree with the facts.

The application of Union No. 151 for official sanction was granted, but the Board do not guarantee financial aid.

The applications of Unions No. 554, Davenport, Iowa, and 166, Rock Island. Ill., for official sanction and financial aid, were granted. The amount of financial aid to be determined later on.

The application of the D. C. of Boston, Mass. for official sanction and financial aid, was laid over for more definite information.

The applications of Unions Nos. 256 and 318, Savannah, Ga., for official sanction and financial aid, were rejected; those unions not having been organized a sufficient length of time.

The application of Union No. 85, Shreveport, La., for official sanction and financial aid was considered. Inasmuch as their demands have been granted, the G. E. B. did not deem it necessary to take any action.

The applications of Unions Nos. 233 and 310, Binghamton, N. Y., for official sanction and financial aid, were granted. The amount of financial aid to be determined later on.

The application of Union No. 23, Worcester, Mass., for official sanction and financial aid, was rejected, as the conditions do not seem to be favorable for making the movement.

APRIL 18TH.—The application of Union No. 263, St. Albans, Vermont, for official sanction and financial aid, was rejected; the application being incomplete and their demands unreasonable.

The G. E. B. unanimously decided to instruct the G. S.-T to issue a call to all local unions to vote on an assessment of 25 cents per member.

The application of Union No. 189, Quincy, Ill., for official sanction and financial aid, was granted. The amount of aid to be determined later on.

The application of Union No. 55, Denver, Colo., for official sanction and financial aid, was granted. The amount of financial aid to be determined later.

The application of Union No. 18, Hamilton, Ont., for official sanction and financial aid, was granted. The amount of financial aid to be determined later on.

The applications of Unions Nos. 59 and 334, Saginaw, Mich., for official sanction and financial aid, were granted. The amount of financial aid to be determined later.

The application of Union No. 31, Trenton, N. J., for official sanction and financial aid, was considered. The G. E. B. approve the movement, but do not promise financial aid.

A communication and telegram was received by the Board from the D. C. of Chicago, giving a statement of the existing conditions there, and was duly answered.

The papers in the East St. Louis, Ill., lock-out were taken up for consideration, but being incomplete, they were laid over for further information.

The application of Union No. 125, Utica, N. Y., for strike pay for men who had been ordered on strike on account of an objectionable Superintendent, was rejected.

Communication was received from Union No. 340, New York, stating their reasons for withdrawing their delegate from Manhattan D. C. The Board decided to notify them of the action taken at a previous meeting, to return their delegate under penalty prescribed in Section 53.

The application of Union No. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., for sanction and financial aid, was granted. The G. E. B., favors the movement and the matter of financial aid will be determined later.

Communications were read from the D. C. of Buffalo and the D. C. of Syracuse, relative to the adoption of a Union label for mill work. It was decided that the matter be referred to the next Convention.

APRIL 19TH.—A communication from Union No. 473, New York City, giving notice of appeal to the next Convention against decision of the G. E. B., in the Geo. Speyer case, was ordered placed on file.

A communication from F. W. Kent, Chairman of the B. T. C., of Lincoln, Neb., asking for an appropriation of $50.00 for organizing purposes was read. The G. E. B., endorsed the reply of the G. S.-T., previously made.

A communication was received from the D. C. of New York suggesting that a general assessment be levied on all members of the organization, for the benefit of the members on strike in Chicago. The communication was ordered filed, as similar action had been taken at a previous meeting.

The report of J. R. Miller, as delegate to the Wood Workers' Convention was read. It was decided that the whole matter be referred to the next convention.

A communication was read from J. T. Gomo, Honolulu, H. I., relative to the advisability of organizing a carpenters' union there. It was decided to refer this matter to the next Convention.

The application of Union No. 183, Peoria, Ill., for official sanction and financial aid, was granted. The amount of financial aid to be determined later on.

A communication was received from the D.C. of St. Louis, asking for an appropriation to aid their members on strike. The G. E. B., decided that a donation of Two thousand dollars be made and forwarded.

A communication was received from Union No. 42, New Rochelle, N. Y., asking for an appropriation to pay men on strike. The G. E. B, donated the sum of $200.00

An application was received from Union No. 77, Portchester, N. Y. for official sanction and financial aid. The G. E. B., decided to lay the above application over pending further information.

The East St. Louis matter laid over from the day previous was again taken up. The G. E. B. sanctions the movement, and the matter of financial aid will be considered later, after a Deputy has made a report on the matter.

The application from Indianapolis, Ind., for official sanction and financial aid was taken up. Inasmuch as the matter had been satisfactorily settled, no action was taken by the G. E. B.

The application of the D. C., of San Francisco, Cal., was taken up. Inasmuch as the matter had been satisfactorily settled. no action was taken by the G. E. B.

Further communication was received in regard to the movement in Rock Island and Davenport. The G. E. B., decided to sanction the movement and the matter of giving financial aid will be determined later on.

APRIL 20TH.—The application of Union No. 253, Fall River, Mass., for official sanction and financial aid, was laid over for further information.

The application of the D. C., of Brooklyn, N.Y. for official sanction and financial aid, was granted. The amount of financial aid to be determined later on.

The application of Union No. 490 for official sanction and financial aid was considered. The G. E. B., sanctioned the movement, but deferred action on the question of financial aid until further progress is made.

The application of Union No. 161, Kenosha, Wis., for official sanction and financial aid, was rejected. The G. E. B. decided not to grant support at the present time, until the demands be modified.

At the commencement of the afternoon session, the G. E B, sent a telegram of inquiry to East St. Louis, Ill.

A communication was received from Union No. 281, Indianapolis, Ind., stating that their movement had been entirely successful.

The application of Union 308, Cedar Rapids, Ia. for official sanction and financial aid, was rejected; that body not having been connected with the U. B., a sufficient length of time.

The application of the Hudson County D. C. for official sanction and financial aid was considered. From the information given it appears the demands have been practically gained, therefore the G. E. B, took no action in the matter.

The application of Union No. 325, Paterson, N. J., for official sanction and financial aid, was granted. The amount of financial aid to be determined later on.

A communication and resolutions were received, signed by several unions in the State of Iowa, requesting permission for all Unions in the State of Iowa to retain capita tax for one year, to be used for organizing purposes. The G. E. B., decided that their request cannot be granted.

APRIL 21ST.—The appeal of Union No. 507, against a decision of Ex.-Gen. Pres., Williams was referred to Gen. Pres. Huber.

The G. E. B., decided that the sum of Four hundred dollars be donated to assist the locked out men in East St. Louis, Ill.

The Board also donated the sum of Two hundred dollars to assist the med on strike in Orange, N. J.

A donation of One hundred and fifty dollars also was made to support the movement in Long Branch, N. J.

A communication was read from Union No. 278, Watertown, N. Y., asking for a decision on the question of making an agreement with the bosses, to include a clause prohibiting members of the Union from taking contracts. The G. E. B. cannot prohibit members of the local union from taking contracts as it would be in conflict with the Constitution of the U. B.

A communication was received from Union No. 281, notifying the G. E. B., of the movement and suggesting that an appropriation be made to them. The G. E. B., accepted the communication, but decided that at this time it is impossible to comply with their request for an appropriation.

The application of the D. C, of Cleveland, for official sanction and financial aid, was rejected, with the advice that the movement be postponed for the present.

The application of Union No. 4, Kansas City, Mo., for official sanction and financial aid; was granted. The amount of financial aid to be determined later on.

Correspondence was read from Union No. 16, Springfield, Ill., relative to their endeavor to obtain an agreement with the bosses. Owing to no schedule having been forwarded here, the G. E. B, took no action in the matter; but trust that Union No. 16, will be successful in its efforts.

Bro. Cattermull left to attend a meeting at Hazleton, Pa., on Saturday night.

The application of Union No. 716, Zanesville, Ohio, for official sanction and financial aid, was granted. The matter of financial aid can be taken up and the amount determined later on.

The application of Union No. 113, Lincoln, Neb., for official sanction, was rejected, owing to discrepancies in the application.

The application of Union No. 343, Winnipeg, Man., for official sanction and financial aid, was rejected. The G. E. B., urges the importance of more thorough organization and postponement of the movement to a later date than June 1st.

A communication was received from Union No. 7, Minneapolis. Minn., stating that a satisfactory settlement had been effected with the contractors of that city.

Notice of appeal by the D. C., of New York, from a decision of the G. P., in the cases of Bros. Krug and Josephs, was referred to the G. S.-T.

The appeal of E. A. Burse, Union No. 24, Batavia, N. Y., was considered. The G. E. B., decided to sustain the decisions of the G. S.-T.

APRIL 23RD—Communication was received from the D. C., of New York requesting the G. E. B., to endorse a movement, to go into effect on May 1st, for the abolition of all large tools in cabinet shops and all other shops, which are now furnished by the men, and have the employers furnish the same instead. The G. E. B., decided that the movement is one in the right direction and trust the D. C., will be successful in carrying it out.

A communication was read from Bro. J. F. Grimes, relative to the strike now on in Houston. No schedule having been sent to this office, the G. E. B., are unable to take any action in the matter; but trust Union No. 114 may be successful in their demands.

A communication was received from Gen. Sec. Kidd of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, relative to a complaint of a member of the above organization against the action of the Local Union of the U. B., in Victor, Colo. The subject was referred to the G. S.-T., for investigation.

Application was sent in for the purpose of having the place of Convention changed from Scranton, Pa., to Chicago, Ill., the same to be submitted to a general vote of the organization, according to Sec. 5 of the Constitution. The matter was referred to the G. S.-T., for the purpose of obtaining further information from the Unions making the applications.

General Officers
of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SECRETARY:
Lippincott Building, 46 N. Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL PRESIDENT.
W. D. HUBER, 95 Waverly St., Yonkers, N. Y.

GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER.
P. J. McGUIRE, P. O. Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM BAUER, 2610 W. Polk St., Chicago Ill.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM A. ROSSLEY, 5 City View Avenue, Worcester, Mass.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.
[All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.]

JAMES M. LANE, 2635 Eighth Avenue, New York.
J. R. MILLER, 2624 N. Taylor ave., St. Louis, Mo.
A. C. CATTERMULL, 1013 W. 86th st., Sta. P., Chicago.
FRED. C. WALZ, 247 Putnam st., Hartford, Conn.
W. J. WILLIAMS, 170 Mills st., Atlanta, Ga.

A communication was received from Bro. T. Cruise, Chicago, Ill., who was deputized to visit Joliet, Ill., in the interest of the U. B. and investigate conditions in connection with the trade movement under way in that city. The G. E. B. decided that official sanction and financial aid cannot be granted.

A telegram was received from Kansas City, Kans., that the union men in that city had gone out for an increase in wages, and asking for the sanction of the G. E. B. The Board decided that they could take no action in the matter as the proper schedule had not been filled out and forwarded this office.

A communication was received from the District Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, complaining that one of their men had been discriminated against by the members of the U. B. in the Cripple Creek District. The matter was referred to the G. S.-T. for investigation.

A detailed report of work done by the G. P. during the months of January, February and March was reviewed by the Board, and ordered placed on file.

A telegram was read from Chicago, stating that the situation was growing worse and appealing for further assistance.

The appeal of F. D. L. Austin against the decision of the Gen. Pres in the case of Austin *versus* L. U. No. 416, was considered. The G. E. B. decided that the position taken by the G. P. is correct, and sustain the decision rendered by him.

The question of drafting a Constitution, as per instructions of the New York Convention was taken up and discussed, and a report made on same.

A communication was received from the Newark, D. C., stating that a general strike had been declared and asking for more money. The G. E. B. do not approve the action of the Newark D. C., therefore decline to make any further appropriation.

An extensive report was made by the G. S.-T. relative to the Chicago situation and the result of his visit to try and arrange a settlement.

A communication was received from Union No. 77, stating that the strike had been declared off and they had been successful in gaining their demands.

The appeal of the D. C. of New York, against a decision of the G. P. in the cases of Chas. Joseph and John Krug *versus* the New York D. C. was considered. The G. E. B. sustains the decision of the G. P. to the extent of paying one week's pay to each of the brothers.

APRIL 25TH.—The morning session was occupied in reviewing the reports of the organizers for the last three months.

The application of Union No. 155, Plainfield, N. J. for official sanction and financial aid was considered. The G. E. B. sanctions the movement, but as the demands are practically assured, do not deem it necessary to grant financial aid.

A communication was received from Union No. 567, Stapleton, S. I. containing information relative to strike conditions in that city.

The application of Union No. 125, Utica, N. Y. for official sanction and financial aid, was granted. The amount of aid to be determined later on.

A letter was read from L. U. No. 51, New York City, stating they had decided to comply with the order of the G. E. B. and return their delegate to the D. C.

The application of Union No. 111, Lawrence, Mass., for official sanction and financial aid, was granted. The amount of financial aid to be determined later on.

The application of the D. C. of Atlanta, Ga., being incomplete, no action was taken on same.

A communication was received from L. U. No. 27, Toronto, Can. No schedule of inquiries have been received, the G. E. B. were unable to take action on their application.

A communication was received from J. F. Grimes, stating that the carpenters in Houston, Tex., had been successful.

An application was received from Union No. 269, Danville, Ill. The same being incomplete, no action was taken by the Board.

The question of drafting a Constitution along the lines of the Initiative and Referendum, was discussed, and proposition submitted to the G. E. B. on the subject.

APRIL 26TH.—A communication was received from Union No. 91, Racine, Wis., giving additional information as to their prospects in the movement on May 1st.

A communication was received from Union No. 468, stating they had decided to comply with the order of the G. E. B. and return their delegate to the D. C.

A communication was received from Union No. 166, Rock Island, Ill., stating that a victory had been gained by them and that most of their men had gone to work under the new conditions.

An appeal was read from Union No. 257, St. Louis, Mo., against a decision of the G. S.-T. in the case of Union No. 257 *versus* Union No. 58, Chicago, Ill. The decision of the G. S.-T. was reversed and the contention of Union No. 257 was sustained.

A communication was received from Union No. 198, Dallas, Tex., of their intention to inaugurate the eight-hour day on May 1st.

The application of the D. C. of Cripple Creek, Colo., was again taken up. No further information having been received, the G. E. B. were unable to take any action on the application.

The application of Union No. 225, Knoxville, Tenn., for official sanction and financial aid, was granted. The amount of financial aid to be determined later on.

Correspondence was read from Union No. 429, Montclair, N. J., relative to their demand for April 1st, which was acted on at last meeting of the Board. No other information being at hand, the G. E. B. presumes that the matter has been satisfactorily adjusted.

The application of Union No. 274, Albany, N. Y., for official sanction to their movement on May 1st, was granted.

The afternoon was occupied in reviewing the work done through the sessions and continuation of the quarterly audit.

APRIL 27TH.—The G. E. B. met at 8 o'clock and concluded the audit.

A communication from Chicago was read, giving further information and making a further appeal for financial assistance. On motion a donation of $1,500 was made to Chicago.

Following is a summary of receipts and expenditures for the quarter:

Balance on hand January 1st	$20,247 66
Receipts January	11,260 75
" February	10,898 89
" March	12,418 38
	$54,825 68

EXPENSES.

January	$3,237 23
February	10,989 59
March	15,206 84
	$29,433 66
Balance April 1st	$25.392 02

The G. E. B. adjourned at 8 o'clock P. M. to meet July 16th.

Attest—
P. J. McGUIRE, *G. S.-T.*
J. R. MILLER, *Secretary.*

To Labor.

Shall you complain who feed the world?
Who clothe the world?
Who house the world?
Shall you complnin who are the world?
Of what the world may do?
As from this hour
You use your power,
The world must follow you.

The world's life hangs on your right hand,
Your strong right hand,
Your skilled right hand;
You hold the whole world in your hand—
See to it what you do?
Or dark or light,
Or wrong or right,
The world is made by you!

Then rise as you ne'er rose before,
Nor hoped before
Nor dared before,
And show, as ne'er was shown before,
The power that lies in you!
Stand all as one
Till right is done!
Believe and dare and do!

—*Charlotte Perkins Stetson.*

Labor News of the World.

DURING the year 1899, the American Federation of Labor increased 144,288 in membership.

THE Master Plumbers, of Chester, Pa., have conceeded the nine-hour day at the same rate of wages paid for ten hours.

THE strike of 250 employes of the Reading Stove Works has been adjusted and the men have returned to work.

SIX hundred boiler men and moulders struck at the Sterling Boiler Works, at Barberton, Ohio, for an increase of 15 per cent.

ALL the freight conductors and brakemen on the Montana Central Railroad, Montana, went out as a protest against a new time schedule.

A BILL has passed the House of the Ohio Legislature providing that the service of all labor on public works, whether contract or otherwise, be restricted to eight hours a day.

Two hundred and thirty lives were lost in a mine explosion at Scofield, Utah, two weeks ago. The accident was the result of the lack of proper appliances and safe guards.

THE officials of the Pittsburg district coal companies and the Mine Workers' Association have settled the wage dispute, the operators conceding the 20 per cent. increase demanded, effective from April 1st.

THE Soft Stone Cutters' Union and the Granite Cutters' Union, of Atlanta, Ga., both settled their differences with their employers last week, and the men returned to work. Each side made concessions.

DURING the twelve months just closed, the United Mine Workers of America have issued 308 charters to local unions, the greatest number ever issued in the same time by any body of federated workers in one craft.

THE printers of Finland are engaged in a general strike. They demand the right to organize, better wages and shorter hours of labor. They are said to be well prepared, as funds have been gathered for the struggle since last September.

SWITZERLAND is the scene of much commotion in the printing business at present. At Geneva, Lausanne, Aarau and Einsiedeln there are fights on. In the three first-named places the trouble arises from an effort to increase the price of hand composition and the introduction of scales for machines. At the last-named town the struggle is for the right to organize, fair wages, shorter hours of labor and reasonable conditions generally, and all employes—even apprentices and laborers—are involved.

THE strike of the granite cutters of Quincy, Mass, which began more than two months ago, when the manufacturers refused to grant a reduction in the hours of labor and the establishment of a minimum rate of wages demanded by the Cutters' Union, has ended in a compromise, and the agreement covers a period of five years. The manufacturers granted the demand for an eight-hour work-day; but agreed to an advance of only 14 per cent. on the bill of prices presented by the union. The tool sharpeners have been granted an eight-hour day.

EXPULSIONS

LOCAL UNION 317, of Atlanta, Ga., has expelled A. Q. O'Neal, having been found guilty of violating section 163 of the constitution.

CHARLES WEAVER has been expelled from the organization by Local Union 406, Bethlehem, Pa., for violation of section 122 of the constitution.

Give the Union Man a Chance.

For every cent you spend in buying union goods you are giving the man who made that article a chance to make another at living wages, and every cent you spend for goods that are made in sweat shops, or under any other unfair conditions, you are then helping to support those who believe in industrial slavery. It behooves every union man to demand goods that are produced by organized labor; it is also his duty to educate his family to purchase union-made goods of clerks. A man who is a member of labor organization and fails to perform his duty is not a good union man. He is not sincere and is not living up to his obligations.—*Quincy Labor News.*

Donations From Local Unions to Locked-out Chicago Carpenters.

CHICAGO, April 11, 1900.

BROTHER MCGUIRE;

The following is a full list of amounts received from various unions in answer to our appeal for financial aid:

Local Union No. 188, Milwaukee	$10 00
Dist. Council Milwaukee	10 00
" " No. 200, New York	25 00
" " " 291, Brooklyn	10 00
" " " 526, Galveston, Tex.	24 86
" " " 469, Aiken, S. C.	5 00
" " " 369, N. Tonawanda, N.Y.	15 00
" " " 351, Northampton, Mass	10 00
" " " 121, Bridgeton, N. J.	2 50
" " " 144, Macon, Ga.	5 00
" " " 366, La Salle, Ill.	3 00
" " " 176, Newport, R. I.	5 00
" " " 564, Jersey City Heights	10 00
" " " 202, Pittsburg, Pa.	10 00
" " " 12, Brooklyn	25 00
" " " 164, Alleghany, Pa.	5 00
" " " 507, Corona, N. Y.	5 00
Total	$180 36
Previously acknowleged	1,819 95
Grand total	$2,000 31

Fraternally yours
THOS. NEALE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

CHICAGO, April 14th, 1900.

Donations received since April 11th from various unions in support of men:

Local Union No. 214, Louisville, Ky.	$6 90
" " " 31, Trenton, N. J.	5 00
" " " 56, New York	15 00
" " " 90, Evansville, Ind.	25 00
" " " 316, San Jose, Cal.	10 00
" " " 238, Philadelphia, Pa.	5 00
" " " 465, Dunkirk, N. Y.	2 00
" " " 193, N. Adams, Mass.	10 00
" " " 599, Hammond, Ind.	5 40
" " " 24, Batavia, N. Y.	5 00
" " " 374, Buffalo, N. Y.	10 00
" " " 495, Streator, Ill.	10 00
" " " 391, Hoboken, N. J.	10 00
" " " 3, Wheeling, W. Va.	10 00
" " " 230, Pittsburg, Pa.	5 00
" " " 267, Telluride, Col.	10 00
" " " 785, Covington, Ky.	5 00
" " " 280, Mount Olive, Ill.	5 00
" " " 622, Waco, Tex.	5 00
" " " 360, Galesburg, Ill.	10 00
" " " 162, San Mateo, Cal.	23 00
" " " 799, New Haven, Conn.	5 00
" " " 271, Gadsden, Ala.	2 50
Total	$199 80
Grand Total to date	$2,200 11

THOS. NEALE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft Organization.

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.

Shoring a Brick Building.

From F. B., Middleton, N. Y.

There must be something wrong in B. S.' statement or diagram. He would be a very silly foreman, indeed that would attempt to underpin his building with only the shoring as represented in the diagram he submits. Having had to do

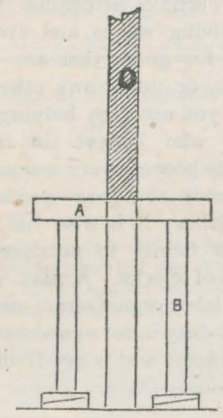


FIG. 1.

with this class of work on several occasions, I have always adopted the course shown in Fig. 1. by first putting in needles about 12″ x 12″ as at A, about three or four feet apart, according to the nature of the wall, with upright pieces B, about 9″ x 9″ square, with counter wedges as shown to strain it up before the wall is displaced below the needle A. The brick wall being supported, is of course shown at O. This method if adopted with whatever bracing may be necessary, will make the work perfectly safe.

For Roberts' Relief.

From L. W. S., Dunkirk.

I send a sketch which I think will relieve Robert L. V., of Duluth, (Fig. 2).

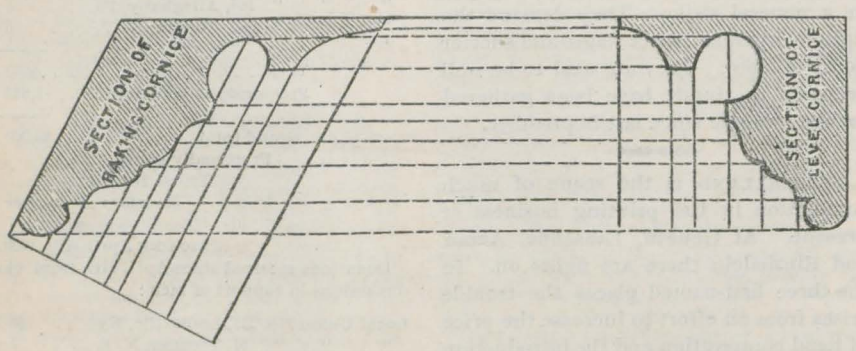


FIG. 2.

from his difficulty. The method is so obvious that further explanation seems unnecessary.

That Tracing Machine.

From William B. W., Jersey City, N. J.

I think likely the machine John W. K. of Winona, Wis., is after is one that appeared in *carpentry* many years ago, and which is patented. I submit a sketch herewith, (Fig. 3) a description of which is appended.

"A, is the base made of plank B, the inclined draft board hinged to base plank C is a standard with cap through which and the base a rod G is fixed. The rod carries the arm D, which moves freely up and down the rod, and at its extreme point a socket movable on the arm is provided with either steel or pencil point. Upon the draft board the paper for the pattern of face mold of rail may be tacked, or the plank for the section of rail may be fixed. The draft board is inclined to the pitch of stair and made stationary: then the arm carried around will describe the face mold for winding stairs circular on the plan and of uniform rise." *Patent*

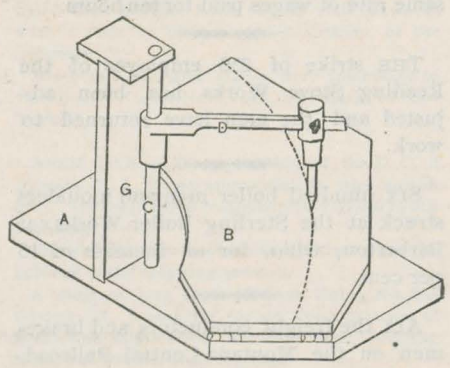


FIG 3.

Record 1859. It is better, however, to understand the geometry of the thing than to use a machine of this kind Some stairs are elliptical in plan, some have quarter sections, either circular or elliptical, which changes the direction of the falling mold, and in execution requiring a clear conception of the various curve lines which they contain.

In some cases however, the machine may be used to advantage.

A Puzzle.

From W. B. D., Germantown:

A handsome house in the suburbs of Philadelphia, has an oriel on one angle. The architect rubbing his hands with delight says to a friend; I built that window. The next day the contractor explained to an admirer of the window, "yes I built that window a year ago." Shortly afterwards the pressed brick maker pointed out to a prospective customer, the window as one he had built; next the bricklayer in speaking this same oriel says, "why of course I built it." The carpenter who made all the moulds, laid out the roof, made the sashes and frames, etc., does not seem to be in it. Now what I want to know is, who built that oriel window?

Holding Fence Posts on a Rock Bottom.

From Robert D., Detroit, Mich.

I have a contract to put up a fence along a river front where there is only about 6 to 10 inches of earth before rock is reached. The fence is to be put down solid, and I must either blast holes in the rock or fasten the posts down by some other expensive means. Can any brother "chip," help me?

Can Any Brother Supply These.

The Pike Mfg. Co., wants to buy a machine for cutting box boards out of slabs; also a machine for making small hardwood handles, dowles, skewers, etc.

A Handy Helpmate.

From Wm. F. M., Richmond, Va.

I forward you herewith a sketch of a real handy helpmate, which I have been using for many years, (Fig. 4) and which

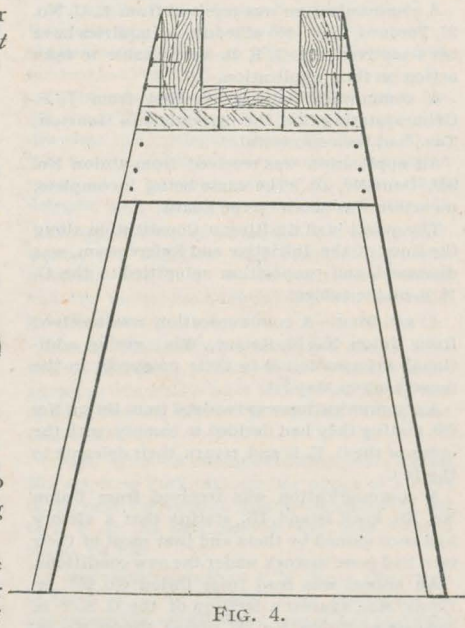


FIG. 4.

I am sure will find favor in the eyes of many of your readers. The whole is a trestle, and the troughlike part may be used for a mitre box, or for a receptacle for saws, small tools, or for small pieces of work that are being planted, or a thousand and one things that have to be handled by the carpenter. If any fellow reader has any better device than this for the purpose I should be glad to know of it.

Hand Railing.

From W. D., Philadhlphia.

Replying to W. R., Denver, Col., who by the way does not make his query as clear as might be—I submit the following solution: First draw your quarter (Fig. 5) then add one step of straight. Draw your ground line in A, B, on top of quarter; set up one step and a half C, D, the height you have to rise, then draw your diagonal line C, E, from C, sweep round to the ground line; square up to the height of the step F, draw your

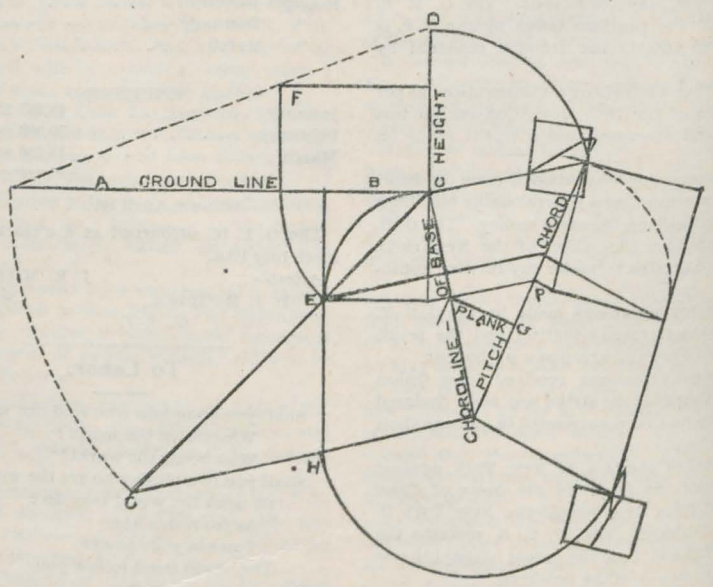


FIG. 5.

dotted line D, F, to ground line. Sweep round from ground line till it intersects diagonal line at G. Draw line cutting H, square from that line until it cuts C. That is your chord line of base. From C. sweep round from D; then draw your pitch chord line, then set your thickness of your plank, under pitch chord-line O, I, then half the distance from O. to P, will be the drawn end of your mould, top and bottom side. You must draw your mould parallel to your pitch line. You will see by the sketch how to apply the mould.

Plans and Specifications Wanted.

From The Pike Mfg. Co.

We are planing to build six to ten small cheap, five or six-room cottages for employes. We would like to know where we can get hold of some suitable plans and specifications for these.

We are also planning to build a school house with two rooms. We think of a one story building with a basement in which would be the closets and the heating apparatus. We would like to get hold of plans and specification for this building.

If you will kindly give us what information you can about getting this, or, if you can put a suitable notice in your valuable paper, we will appreciate it.

Ornamental Crosses.

From Young Chip, Montreal, Canada.

I send you a few examples of ornamental crosses, from among which J. Mc. D., of Newburg, N. Y., may find what he wants, (Fig, 6) if not, he can combine or change to suit.

Studding Joints, Sheathing, Etc.

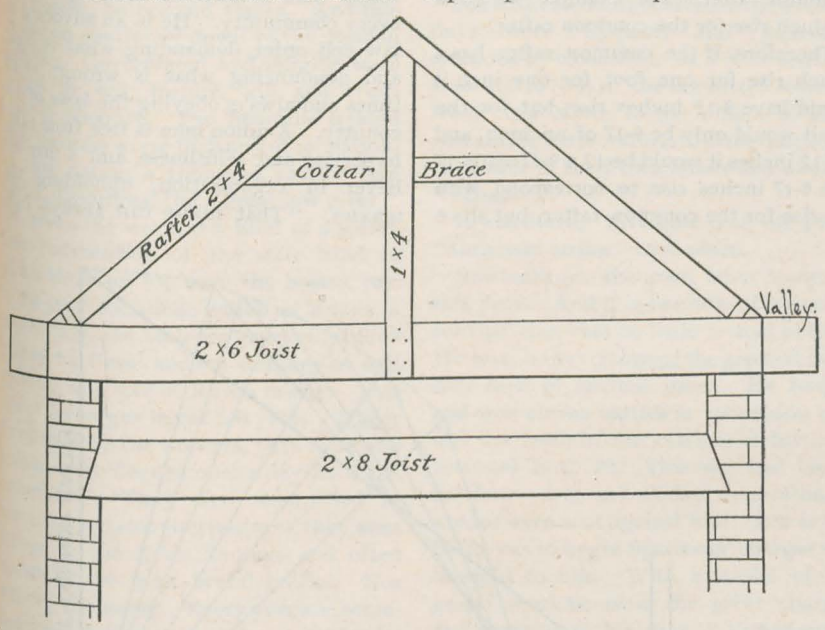
The method of W. McD., for estimates on studding joints, etc., is correct, but I see no advantage over the general arithmetical rule. If studs, joists, etc., are 2 feet centres, and a building is 120 feet around it, then ½ of 120 being 60 is the amount required. It follows then that the same rule applies, when any other distance is required. 16 inch centres, occupy ¾ of the space, hence 120 divided by ¾ equal, thus ¼ of 120 = 30, and 3 times 30 = 90, the same result as W. McD., and fully as short.

In regard to error in estimating too high (if it be an error) it is fortunately on the right side. Of course great care should be taken not to over-estimate, but it is my experience that men oftener underestimate than over-estimate, especially in studding, as there is always so many odds and ends, such as cripples, braces, lookouts, etc. Better to get left on your bid than to get left afterwards and involve yourself and friends.

I do not agree with H. S. P. of Ft. Worth and T. P. Mc.. of Duluth in regard to sheathing. If diagonal sheathing is properly put on it not only acts as a brace, but as a truss as well, and prevents

to a great extent the setting and sagging of a building in the centre, causing doors and windows to get out of plumb.

J. S. N., plan of roof is well enough, but is it as economical and strong as the old plan submitted herewith? It seems



to me it will take more material and labor, and does not tie a building as well. What think the brothers of it?

M. E. H.

Galveston, Texas.

Chinese Slaves Sold in San Francisco.

There is being maintained in San Francisco a slave trade that in its audacity is perhaps without a parallel in the history of the country, and in its profits to the members of the ring engaged in it is greater than any other that ever disgraced an administration of official affairs in that city.

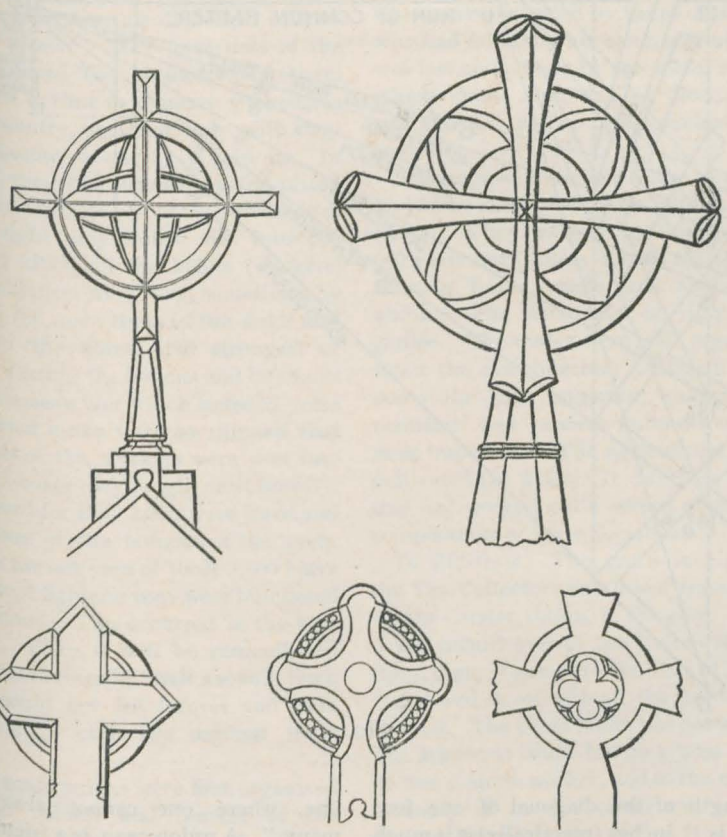


FIG. 6.

Wood-Working Machinery.

No greater proof of the superior quality of the wood-working machinery made by The Egan Co. of Nos. 406 to 426 W. Front St., Cincinnati, Ohio, could have been given them, than to have had the Government request that they represent the United States at the Exposition being held at Paris this year. It is needless to say they are going to do so, and in a manner well calculated to uphold the prestige of the Nation for high-grade machinery.

American made wood-working machinery has for years been taking a firm hold on the manufacturers of the world, and the splendid exhibit which will be made by The Egan Company at the Paris Exposition will, no doubt, only tend to increase the good opinions already entertained for these products of American skill and ingenuity.

One of the reasons of this firms' great success is that they have the happy faculty of finding out what the trade demands, and of producing a machine to meet it.

Not only are native sons of California being admitted through the Custom House in swarms, but native daughters are passing the barrier of Federal laws as well, to be sold as so much convertible merchandise. Not only are coolie merchants, students and tourists being landed at this port in violation of law, but merchants' wives, women students and native born Chinese girls are passing into San Francisco to be sold by Chinese and white agents into slavery.

In the slave market of San Francisco to-day the price of a Chinese chattel is $2,800, and the agents find much profit in dealing with their human merchandise at this price. While this is being done, it is said the agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the masters of Pacific mail steamships are violating Federal laws, landing upon the Pacific Mail dock hundreds of Chinese contrary to law, maintaining an Oriental boarding house, and reaping an illegitimate profit out of an illegal trade that amounts approximately to many thousands of dollars a month.

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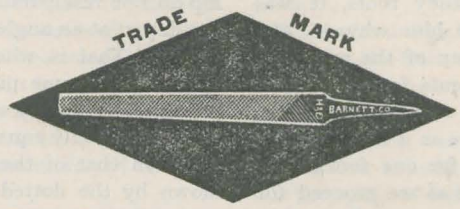

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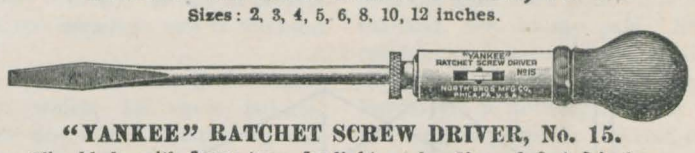

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Corresponding Cuts for Rafters.

BY A. W. WOOD.

IN conversation with a friend recently, he said that while he understood framing the ordinary hip and valley roofs, it was not clear to him why 17 and the rise for a foot run of the roof give the seat and plumb cuts for the hip or valley. Why not, he said, use 12 on one member of the square as a standard and its rise on the other for one foot run of the hip, just the same as we proceed for one foot run of the common rafter?

It gave the results. It passed at that and was only brought up incidently in conversation.

Now, if our friend had just stopped and thought a minute, he would have seen that the seats of the common rafter and hip do not rest parallel with each other but depart at an angle of 45° as shown in Fig. 1. (That is, when the sides of the roof have the same pitch).

Therefore 17 inches taken on the run of the hip is only equal to 12 inches when taken on that of the common rafter as shown by the dotted line from heel to heel of the two squares.

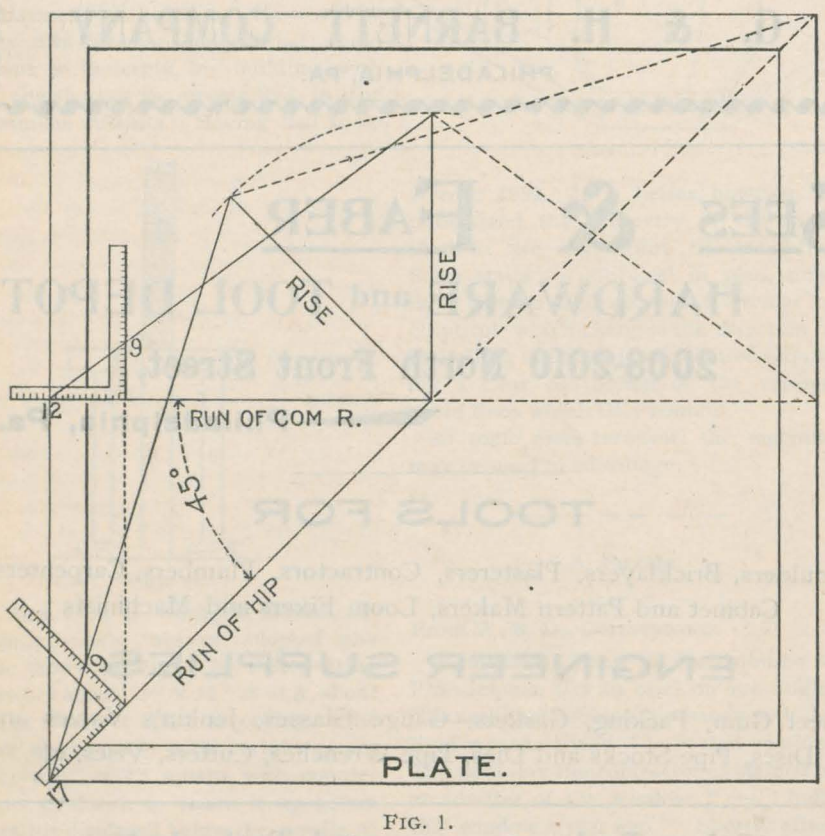

FIG. 1.

The question, we dare say, is simple enough to the majority of the readers of this journal, but we thought it contained enough interest to justify an illustrated article on the subject.

As simple as the question may seem our friend is not alone in the main point in question. Lack of application. Like many others, he at some time had been told that such and such figures give certain results, but never took the time to study why it was so.

The rise, therefore, at this point must necessarily be the same for both rafters.

Of course 12 could be used as a standard instead of 17, but in that case the corresponding rise would necessarily be less than that for a one foot run of the common rafter, and our friend would at once find that he has a problem on his hands to figure out just what the rise should be, and then he will find that sixteen times out of seventeen that the rise will end in fractions. Fractions not to be found on any steel square, *i. e.* 17ths. The even figures in rise would only occur when the run or rise is divisible by 17.

In Fig. 2 we show the rise for one foot of its run compared with the same for the common rafter. For example we show a 9-inch rise for the common rafter.

Therefore, if the common rafter has a 9 inch rise for one foot, for one inch it would have 9-12 inches rise, but for the hip it would only be 9-17 of an inch, and for 12 inches it would be 12 x 9-17=108-17 or 6 6-17 inches rise to correspond with the rise for the common rafter, but since

FIG. 2.

the length of the diagonal of one foot square is 17 inches (practically) it is much easier to take that number as a standard and the rise of the common rafter for a one foot run.

In Fig. 3 we show the figures to use for the cuts of hip or valleys for 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 12 sided buildings.

The figures given are all standard except that for the rise, which changes for each pitch.

The figures on the square to the right give, as near as can be had, the angle that the seat of the hip rises with that of the common rafter. The squares to the left give the seat and plumb cuts.

These squares also contain by scale and figures other cuts such as side cuts of jacks, miters, length of sides, rafters, diameters, etc.

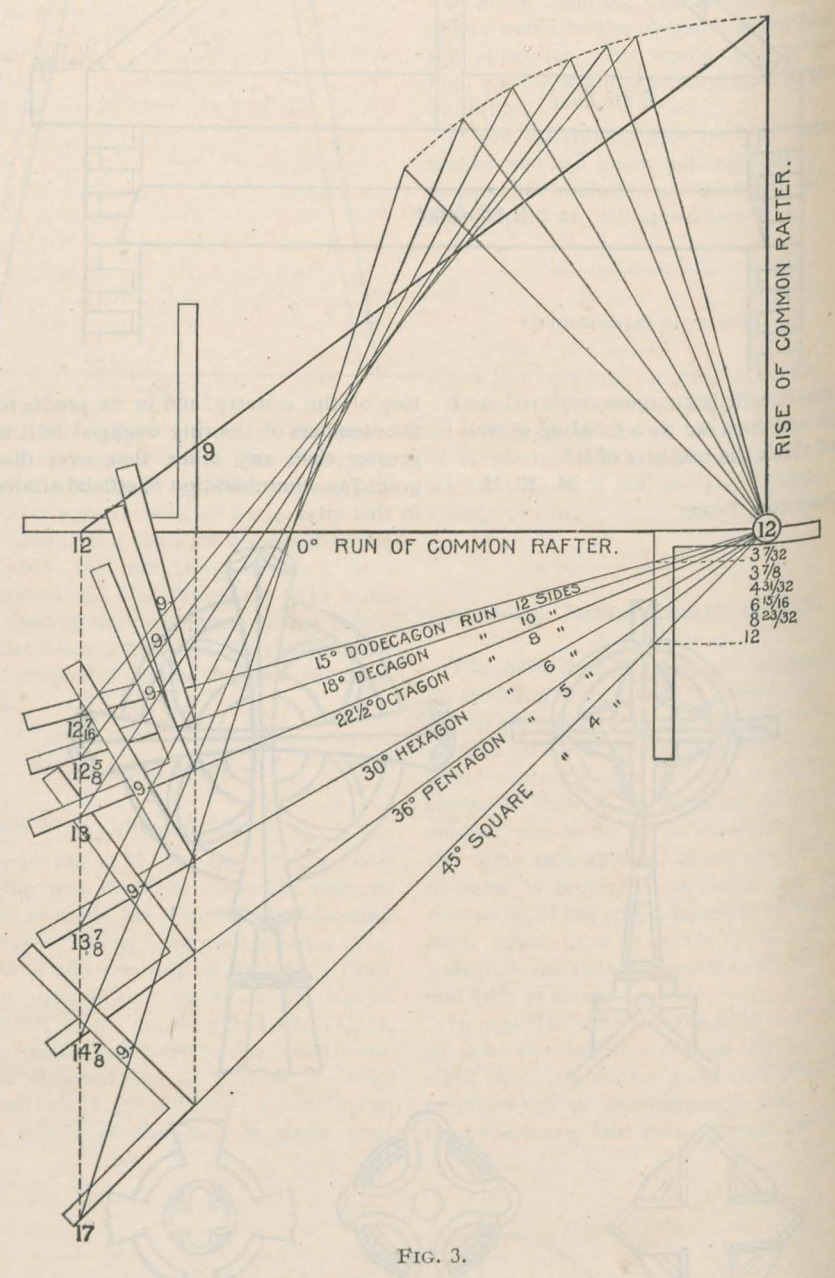

FIG. 3.

NEARLY 3,500 employes of the St. Louis (Mo.), Transit Company struck last week, and there is scarcely a wheel moving on the entire system. The strike includes everybody—conductors, motormen, wipers, cleaners, shipmen, barnmen and common laborers. The movement is for a reduction in the hours and an increase in wages.

The Union Man.

One who at all times is battling for a noble cause, the right to live as an honest man should live in a free country. A union man is honored and respected in every community. He is an advocate of law and order, demanding what is right and denouncing what is wrong; at all times and always obeying the laws of his country. A union man is free from cant, hypocrisy and selfishness, and a firm believer in organization, upholding the maxim, "That many can always help one, where one cannot always help many." A union man is a friend of his employer, and has his interests and welfare at heart, and strives as a skilled artisan to produce a satisfactory day's work in return for a fair day's wage. No unreasonable demand is ever made of an employer. A skilled mechanic has a right to expect and receive sufficient compensation for his labor in order to clothe and feed his family, and educate his children. A union man never hesitates to obey the laws and regulations of his union, and when an order is given to cease work in an establishment where the union's rights and privileges are encroached upon, he walks forth a free citizen, cheered by his fellows, never to return until his demands are complied with or the union orders him to return. A union man never ceases to labor for the organization that increases his wages and decreases his hours of labor, and protects him from the selfish employer who lives in luxury, accumulates wealth, and who would, if no union was in existence, pay but a scant pittance to his employes who produce that wealth. A union man is generally an expert at his trade, of good judgment, intelligent, an honored citizen; a free man in a free country, a man among men.

Evolution of the Trades Union.

So far as history teaches, the very ancient labor was in a most degraded and slavish condition. Indeed, there were but two classes, bullies and slaves. And this condition continued down to the Roman Empire. Government and religion were united to sell, torture, kill and crush labor at pleasure. The Spartans treated their laborers worse than any other nation. In this nation a thousand years before Christ, Lycurgus, the "great law giver," had given the workers a kind of a socialistic constitution of the state kind in which those on top were the bosses, just as the state socialistic nation of Russia is now on top, and both produced multiplied misery for those ancient workers as well as those who live in Russia to-day. This law of Lycurgus lasted 500 years. Under its operations the workers, both male and female, were flogged once a day for faults committed. They were compelled to assume abject stooping postures, they were driven to the fields in rags and often naked by the most brutal bullies. Nor was this the worst. Every year and sometimes as often as three or four months the five Ephori, or judges of the nation, fulfilled their duty by ordering assassinations of the workers in order to give exercise to the ruling class of youths of Sparta in the manly avenue of sport. Plutarch describes this diabolical institution as follows: "The governors of the youth ordered the shrewdest of them from time to time to disperse themselves in the country, provided only with daggers and some necessary provisions. In the day, they hid themselves and rested in the most private places they could find: but at night they sallied out into the road and killed all the helots (workers) they could meet with; nay, sometimes by day they fell upon them in the fields and murdered the ablest and strongest of them." During the famous and infamous Peloponnessean War which lasted 27 years the Spartan ranks were so thinned that thousands of the workers were sent into the army where they fought most bravely. As a reward for this, 2,000 were freed and sent to one of the temples of the gods. This was the last seen of those 2,000 brave workers and fighters; they were butchered in cold blood. This occurred in the year 424 B. C. Plato, it will be remembered gave the workers only "half a soue." Such horrors could not last forever and from this brutality came the ancient trade unions.

These trade unions were first organized from the boldest and bravest of the workers, who formed bands of robbers, pirates and nomads. From these organizations came the "free laborers" so called of ancient times. These free laborers were in time organized into trades. It was the ancient trade unions from Tyre that built Solomon's Temple. They also built the Parthenon at Athens B. C. 438. These buildings are the most magnificent ever built. The trade unions of Tyre, Rome, and Athens, were state institutions. They elected their own "bosses" and performed all the important work of the state. They built the great temples constructed the famous roads, conducted the transportation both by land and sea. It was during the reign of Julius Caesar aided by Cicero both of whom were aristocrats that the power of the ancient trade unions was destroyed. Claudius, however with the help of Cataline fought bravely for the unions. At this time, the unions became somewhat political as the following translation taken from the ruins of Pompeii will show: "The members of the Fisherman's Union nominated Podeius Rufus for member of the board of Works.

"The international Gold Workers' Association of the city of Pompeii demand for member of the Board of Works, Cuspus Pausa. Verna the homeborn, with her pupils is all right, put Mrs, Capella to the front for a seat on the Board of Magistrates."

The strikes which occurred in the ancient days were frequent and generally attended by bloodshed. It is recorded that from 130 to 70 B. C. the organized workers from Asia Minor to the Pillars of Hercules made heroic efforts to place the political power in their own hands and abolish "classes."

It was during this time that the great "universal strike" took place.

Spartacus was the great labor leader of this time. And it is because of his stand for that class that so little is told of him. He was, however, one of the greatest military men of ancient times. He fought and won eleven battles in succession and met his death in the celebrated battle of Silannes B. C. 70. This war had lasted for four years and at last three Roman armies were sent against him. Just as the battle was to begin Spartacus' charger was brought to him. With a stroke of his great sword he slew the great charger and shouting to his men, "Victorious, I shall find horses in plenty among the enemy; defeated, I shall no longer want one," he fell upon the Romans. Says Appian the historian: "It was a fierce fight. Long after victory was hopeless Spartacus was traced by heaps of the slain who had fallen by his hand, and his body was lost completely in the awful carnage which closed that day of blood." He was the last of the great ancient labor leaders.

The unions of ancient Rome were public bodies employed by the cities and the nation. They existed in this form for 600 years until Julius Cæsar, for the first time in Rome, made laws against the unions. The slaves had no right to organize. The trades were well organized. Even the tax-collectors (victigalii) were one of the large important unions. The teamsters and carriers unions were also most important. The agricultural union cultivated the fields. It was these unions that had worked out a sort of of national co-operation or State Socialism.

To illustrate: The grain received by the Tax-Collectors union was transported by the Carrier Union, to the city. There it was turned over to the United Millers; from them it passed to the United Bakers Union and so on with all the products of the soil. The profit taken was not known. The aristocrat could not be a boss unless he was a union worker, and so the modern monoply of to day could not exist in ancient Rome.

The mines all belonged to the nation. The ore mined by the Miners' Union was turned over to the Smelters' Union and they in turn supplied the iron to the Iron Workers' Union and so on. The reason Rome was able to conquer the world was not because she had greater generals, or braver men, but, simply because she possessed the best artisians all of which were organized into their respective trades. The Cobblers' Union made the shoes, and even a Sutlers' Union fed the Roman armies. The aristocracy of Rome were a bloodthirsty set. They made the poor slaves murder each other in the great amphitheatre just for amusement. Every great victory of the army or banquet or the death of a great man, or the birth of a child of the 400, was celebrated by gladiatorial butchery. Flaminius' father died in 175 B. C., and had 73 gladiators slain in honor of his deceased parent. Trojan was the giant brute. He gave an exhibition of this murderous pastime which lasted four months, and ten thousand workers killed each other. On one occasion, when food for the wild beasts was scarce, Caligala fed the wild animals with the live bodies of men, women and children. At other times the workers were forced to fight lions, tigers and serpents and so on. There was even a God-Smiths Union employed to make toy gods, sacred trinklets, etc.

While the Roman capitalist had his thousands of slaves, so does the modern capitalist have his thousands of "hands." The old world was in two camps, likewise the modern world is in two camps. There were and there is the rich nation and the poor nation, and between the two there are and can be no community of interests nor sympathy.

In this age however, we have in our possession the weapon of civilization—the ballot—and rightly used this generation will free itself.

"We toil, we toil, but
we enter not in,
Like the tribes of the desert
devoured in their sin.:
From the land of Promise
we fade and die,
Ere its verdure gleams forth
on our wearied eye."

It must seem strange to us here in America to be told that the French working class were breaking the laws of the nation by organizing a trades union prior to 1884, but such is the fact. And even now there are some laws against trades unions.

From 1880 down to the present time, the wage workers of France have been very active in the support of trade unions and trades unions legislative demands. At present there are 2,200 unions with a membership of about 410,000. In the cities there are central bodies called "Bourses du Travail," which translated into English means Labor Exchanges. Many of them provide a building for these trades union homes and also give money to help pay their running expenses. The Bourses du Travail of the city of Paris is the finest labor temple in the world. It cost $300,000, The city furnishes stationery, supplies the bathrooms with soap, towels, etc., and appropriates several thousand dollars annually for the printing of labor documents.

The French Railway Union is organized on somewhat similar lines to our American Railway Unions. It has at present nearly 100,000 members and is the most powerful.

In 1896 there were 476 trades union strikes, of which 237 were failures. Many labor disputes are settled by arbitration. The Prud-Hommes is the official name of the arbitration council. This institution was founded by Napoleon 100 years ago. The council disposes of thousands of cases by arbitration every year, saving the unions many a costly strike.

In no country in the world are the trade unions so strong as in Great Britain.

One year ago there were a total of 1,330 trades union societies and 12,807 local unions with a total membership of 1,487-562, Some 110,000 women belong to the unions. One of the best organized industries is the textile industry. In fact, 37 per cent. of the textile workers in Great Britain are organized.

There are in round numbers 7,000,000 men in the nation who are counted as manual workers and one out of five of this number are organized. This of course is the average. The agricultural laborers are most wholly unorganized, on the other hand, in such industries as mining, shipbuilding, textile, etc., the proportion in some cases is over 50 per cent.

The three largest unions are the engineers, 301,506 members; miners, 284,-806 members, and the Textile Union with 212,491. Nearly all the trade unions have sick, death, unemployed, relief and accident benefits, and pay out for these more than $5,000,000 annually. The unions have "cash on hand" at present of nearly nine million dollars.

Because the English workers are so well organized is largely due to the fact that they received 11 per cent. more of their product than the workers of our own country.

The trades unions have a large representation in the various legislative bodies and have sent several of their members to Parliament.

Every strike, every boycott, is a protest against injustice. Every strike fosters the spirit of independence and manhood and is a defense of the rights of the toilers.

There is need of organized labor so long as a thousand crimes are perpetrated upon labor, as long as child labor prevails, as long as there are robbers and robbed, as long as poverty shall be the lot of the toiler. There will be no need of organized labor when that times comes when labor shall receive the full fruits of labor's toil.

So long as we have a system that gives to those who do the least and to these who do the most the least, there will be need of organized labor. So long as the robber wage system is in existence we shall need organization to do battle against this, the greatest robber of all times.

When labor has obtained all its rights; when labor can enjoy art, literature and music; when labor can dwell in a splendid house; when starvation has been abolished from every land; when the hut and hovel have disappeared forever and labor has been crowned in all its right, then, and not until then, may we talk about dispensing with organized labor.

Already we can catch a glimpse of the dawn beyond the clowds of that coming day when labor shall be free.—*F. G. R. Gordon, in Appeal to Reason.*

Officers of Labor Unions Much Abused Men.

The most abused man in the ranks of organized labor is he who tries to better the condition of his fellow-workers. It does not matter how sincere he is, or whether he is paid for the time he loses; and it is often the case that the man who does the most work in this line is the less thanked, not to say paid. Employers call him an agitator, and assert if it were not for him they could hire cheaper help. Employers do not stop to think that the poorest paid people in the land to-day are the officers of labor organizations. If some of them had to do the work gratis that is performed by good and true union men they would throw up their hands in holy horror; the conservative labor agitator is a benefactor. It is through his efforts that fair wages and short hours are granted; it is he who fights the battles of his many followers, and it is he who is first discharged when the occasion requires a laying off or a reduction of expenses. He is a bold, bad man—in the eyes of the employer. And yet this same agitator may have a large family to support, and the time he loses is his own loss. A labor organization without an agitator might as well not exist. The men who stump the corridors of the legislative halls looking after labor legislation are also dubbed agitators. What should you call the well paid lawyers who look after the interests of corporations around the Capitol? They are not agitators. Oh, no! They must be called legal gentlemen. It is only the man who has the courage to voice the sentiments of the oppressed toiler that is an agitator —*The Stationary Firemen's Journal.*

SECTION men on the Tiffin division of the Big Four, at Tiffin, Ohio, struck for $1.25 a day, which the company refused.

Sees Grave Danger in a Larger Army.

"The Crisis of 1900" was the subject of an address delivered recently in Industrial Hall, Philadelphia, by Henry George, Jr., before the club bearing his name. The seating capacity of the hall was taxed to the utmost, and those present manifested their appreciation of his effort.

The speaker was severe in his condemnation of trusts, monopolies and special privileges growing out of government favor, augmenting out of all reason the fortunes of the few to the detriment of the many. He believed it to be a serious menace to the republic when a few men can dominate affairs, which seems to be the inevitable outcome of existing conditions.

"Before the Senate of the United States to-day," said Mr. George, "is a bill authorizing a standing army of 100,000 men. This is out of all proportion to the needs of the country, and these soldiers will not be used against foreign enemies nor will they be required to take the field against the Indians. No such necessity will arise, but labor troubles are apt to occur at any time, and in such an event the United States army will be required to suppress the so-called insurrection.

"These soldiers are trained to carry out the orders of their officers, and they will do it conscientiously and pitilessly even though they are told to shoot down men who are struggling to get living wages.

"Recently," continued the speaker, "we had the spectacle of a Supreme Court Judge issuing an order by which union leaders were forbidden not only to interfere with employes, but also assist them in their fight against their employers. In this decision establishing so remarkable a precedent, unions are restrained from paying or promising to pay any former employe money with which to continue organized and concentrated action. This is supposed to be a free country, but what shall become of the family of the laboring man if he be absolutely in the power of an employer with practically no redress? He is helpless?"

Patronize Home Workmen.

During the past few years a number of outside contractors have come to Rat Portage in the spring and secured good contracts and made money only to leave in the fall with the proceeds. They spend only enough for living expenses and have very often been the means of taking jobs from men who live here all the year round and spend their money in the town. The local contractors should have the preference every time, even if the price is a little more, for they have their reputation to keep up, and are hereby bound to do good work, and it will ultimately pay the man who secures their services.

At a recent meeting of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union No. 255, the following resolution was passed. It speaks for itself and we trust it will have the desired effect. At a recent meeting of Local Union 255, it was moved by M. W. Sleightholm and seconded by J. J. Hart, that,

WHEREAS, It has been found during the last few years that a number of contractors came into Rat Partage from eastern towns remaining only for the summers' work, and not having any interest here outside of making all they can out of the town, but each carrying away anywhere between $500 to $5,000 which should be left in the town and distributed among the local contractors. Be it

Resolved, That we the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union No 255. request the people of Rat Portage not to patronize any who are not permanent residents of this place, but to give their work to local contractors and thereby encourage home industry

A Scab.

There is no word in the English language that carries so much of hatred, scorn, loathing and contempt as the word "scab." Once branded and a man is marked for life. There is no escape. It is infinitely worse than the brand that was placed upon Cain. It goes with a man everywhere. It shadows his every footstep. It never downs, and no wonder, for it is a synonym of all that is mean, contemptible and unmanly. It designates the loss of dignity, honor, principle and manhood. It signifies that it is impossible for its owner to descend to lower depths. He has tried to undermine men who are battling for the bread and butter of their wives and children. He has sought to defeat his fellows and rivet the chains of oppression around them. Judas Iscariot or Benedict Arnold would never have sunk so low. The criminal from the penitentiary may, to some degree, rehabilitate his character, but the "scab" is an eternal fixture, a living monument of self inflicted shame, a reproach to honest men, a something that bears the outward semblance of a man, but from whom the dignity of manhood has departed forever. As men shun the leper for fear of physical contamination, so they shun the "scab" for fear of moral contamination. When a man has descended so low as to deserve this vile title, it is as eternal as though graven on marble tablets or plates of brass. It never deserts him. It even descends with him to the grave, and accursed is his memory. —*Exchange.*

Alarming Influx of Japanese Cheap Labor.

A special agent of the Treasury Department has gone to San Francisco to investigate the influx of Japanese labor. According to advices received at the Bureau of Immigration, more than thirty thousand Japanese have been brought into the country under contract during the last six months, and no less than twenty-five thousand more are under agreement to come within the next four months.

"The Japanese laborers now being brought in by the way of the coast ports are all under contract," said the special agent mentioned, before he started on his journey. "A padrone who has his headquarters at Tacoma is the one who brings them here. He can give the far-famed Italian padrones cards and spades and beat them out with ease. He has agents in every city and town on the coast and along the border. He has other agents in Japan who gather up the hundreds and thousands of poor fellows over there and make them sign agreements to work for this Tacoma slave driver.

"Before they are shipped to this country every Japanese is put through a thorough lesson and given thirty dollars in cash in order to pass through the immigration official's examination that they are booked for when they arrive on this side. Most of the men now being shipped here come to work along the Great Northern Railway. The railroad company pays $1.25 a day for the men. Out of this sum the padrone takes a quarter—or, to be more explicit, he takes fifteen cents as his commission from the company and ten cents as his commission from the men.

"The laborers work on blindly at a dollar a day and are glad to get the job. Every Japanese that comes in throws just that number of Americans out of work or prevents them from securing it."

A FORCE of girls employed in the laundry of the Stanley Shirt Factory, at Trenton, N. J., have struck because their pay was cut in half.

The Trials of London Shop Girls.

Not since "Tom" Hood wrote his "Song of a Shirt" has London been so stirred up by the woes and disadvantages of shop-girls. The crusade against the inhuman conditions that affect the lives of these helpless toilers, is gaining momentum every day. The agitation is chiefly confined to the amelioration of the conditions that touch the girls in the more remote districts of this vast metropolis. J. A. Stacy, Secretary of the early Closing Association, states that great good has already been accomplished. The prospects of the association are bright. It is understood that the more flagrant evils in connection with the employment of girls will be abolished.

Mr. Stacy said: "In thousands of cases girls employed in the stores and shops of the poorer districts of the city are subjected to hardships that are repugnant to those who long to see the better development of the human race.

"During the critical period of their lives when the growing frame demands rest and leisure, they are forced to stand from nine in the morning till ten at night without recreation of any description. They are not allowed a Saturday half holiday. It is customary in the large west-end stores to keep the female employes tied to their task in crowded rooms, breathing an unwholesome atmosphere, from early morning till midnight without even the small comfort of a seat.

"An act of Parliament dealing with these abuses is being gradually enforced to the great relief of tired and oppressed humanity.

We are doing all we can to compel better conditions. We are anxious to get the employers to provide better ventilation and improved sanitary conditions. Many of the leading men of the empire are beginning to see the importance of such an undertaking, and they are earnestly co-operating in the good work.

Work Wanted.

The London police authorities have made the significant announcement that since the beginning of the African war there has been a great decrease in crimes of a petty nature, owing to the fact that the perpetrators of these offences, mainly men out of work and thus forced to steal, had gone into the army, and were, therefore, temporarily removed from want. Therefore it was bread and not patriotism that swelled the ranks of the volunteers for South Africa, and it argues ill for philanthropic efforts that men are forced into the business of killing their fellows because they cannot find honest employment. The world will be out of joint so long as any considerable portion of men are debared from the natural right to earn their bread in the sweat of their brows.

Humanitarians who come into close relation with all conditions of men are impressed by the fact that the natural instincts of the majority of mankind are honest, and that a great deal of crime is justly chargeable to the fact that men are not given the chance to work out their destiny honestly. The pinch of poverty and the inability to reach a secure footing drive men into sharp practices and into absolute dishonesty, crime and deceit, rather than any natural instincts of depravity. It would seem, therefore, that our philanthropy, as magnificent and as generous as it has come to be in these latter times, falls far short of reaching its purpose when it cannot provide willing hands with work. With so many thousands of miles of the earth unpopulated and uncultivated, there should be work and bread for all, according to the divine plan, and when this plan fails it must be charged to human failure to carry on the affairs of life in a natural way.

A century ago Malthus was moved by the misery on the continent of Europe arising, as he thought, from over-population, to inculcate his doctrine of the necessity of the prudential check of the population. He found that, unchecked, the population increased in a geometrical ratio, while the increase in the food supply was only in an arithmetical ratio, and that therefore it was only a question of time when the whole world would reach the starvation point.

In the century since his time the nations of Europe have grown in population as well as in comfort, while new worlds have become populated and prosperous, but the great fact remains that in our day the primal curse has become the primal blessing, and that the average man desires nothing so much as the opportunity to labor. It is not over-population so much as inadequate and unjust distribution that shuts the door of labor in the face of brawn.—*North American.*

THE strike of the brewery engineers of Boston, Mass., has been declared off. A compromise agreement has been accepted whereby the engineers will work eight hours a day instead of ten hours at the same wages. The demand was for an eight hour day with a minimum of $3 per day.

Trekking!

(EMIGRATING.)

Trekking! trekking! treaking! will never the trekk be done?
Will never the rest, will never the home be won, and forever won?
Are we only as beasts of the jungle afloat for the fleeting prey—
With a lair in the bush at midnight—on the veldt, a trackless way?
Ever the word is "onward"—ever our white train goes
Deeper and deeper northward beyond the grasp of our foes—
Deeper and deeper northward our fathers went before—
But the door of the veldt is closed—is closed!—Where can we trekk to more?

Trekking! trekking! trekking! think you we love not our home?
Think you my father prized not the farm of the yellow loam?
And mother—I see her weeping beside my brother tall,
Turning and gazing northward beyond the mountain tall.
The cattle they seem to be standing dumb in a brute despair
With a longing look at the pastures—they feel the trekk in the air!
Even old Yok seems broken—he turns from the tempting bone—
I see him there in the corner manlike, brooding alone!

Trekking! trekking! trekking! through the Zululand we go,
The midnight tiger stalking us, and ever the savage foe,—
Before—the savage foe to meet, the "redcoat" foe behind—
What have we done to be blown about like a leaf upon the wind?
Ah, over the Vaal we shall find our peace—over the rushing Vaal—
The Lord has led us to rest at last—blindly we followed His call;
The land He promised is ours to keep—its ours forever to keep—
Piet, what noise is that in the fold—think you a wolf at the sheep?

Trekking! trekking! trekking! we have trekked till our tall strong men
Have sworn an oath by our father's God, we shall never treek again!
The doors of the northward veldt are closed—the doors of our Heart are strong—
They shall open their lock to the brothers knock—but not to the threat of wrong!
There is the gun your father bore when he climbed Majuba's hill—
'Tis yours, Piet, to bear it now with your father's faith and will—
For the land is ours—the land is ours—if ever a land was won—
You go at the dawn, you say my son? Yes, go at the dawn, my son!

John Jerome Rooney.

OBITUARY

(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

LOCAL UNION No. 657, Sheboygan, Wis.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and love, to remove from among us our beloved brother, LEONARD RAMMING; and

WHEREAS, The members of this Union feel the loss of a faithful brother and an earnest worker, therefore. be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days, and that we express our sincere sympathy to the family of our deceased brother.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Union; that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and published in the daily papers; also that they be published in our official organ, THE CARPENTER.

CHAS. GUEHLSTORF, ARTHUR SCHUETZ. | *Committee.*

RECENT statistics show that not less than 100,000 persons in the city of New York are either partly or entirely supported by private or public charity. These figures stand for one person in forty of the entire population. The ratio of increase of these paupers is greater than that of the population.

Rules Regarding Apprentices.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held August 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft. we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall, on no pretense whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership, apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship they may become acquainted with the workings of the Union, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES

Agents for THE CARPENTER.

ALABAMA.

454. BESSEMER—G. M. Clotfelter, Brighton.
75. BIRMINGHAM—E. E. Friselle, 1501 4th ave.
422. NORTH BIRMINGHAM—W. S. Cooper.
271. GADSDEN—T. F. Marlow.
296. ENSLEY—W. B. Smith.
312. MONTGOMERY—C. J. Taschal, 34 Cleveland ave.
353. " —(Col.) E. M. Lewis, 810 Jefferson.
89. MOBILE—W. Walker, 150 Chatham st.
92. " —(Col.) W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st.
508. PHENIX—Z. T. Gradly, 1211 18th st.
410. SELMA—(Col.) C. D. Haygood, 525 Lawrence.
472. " Geo. W. Walker, 1152 Division st.

ARKANSAS.

86. FORT SMITH—T. C. Gardner.
539. LITTLE ROCK—E. T. Etzbach, 1120 Commerce st.
366. MENA—O. D. Henley.
576. PINE BLUFF—D. C. Shumpert.

CALIFORNIA.

194. ALAMEDA—C. H. Thrane, 2975 Johnson ave.
382. LOS ANGELES—F. C. Wheeler, Box 283.
426. " —Geo. E. Brewer, 807 E. 21st.
36. OAKLAND—Charles I. Jacobs, 1767 Grove st.
550. " —(Mill) H. Armstrong, 928 55th st.
235. RIVERSIDE—Charles Hamilton, 519 9th st.
586. SACRAMENTO—C. C. Hall, 1317 Q st.
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary Dist. Council, Henry Meyer, 122 Gates.
22. " N. L. Wandell, 1133½ Mission st, Sta. B.
95. " (Latin) L. Masarie, 44½ Erie st.
304. " (Ger.) Chas. Goldbeck, 325 12th st.
423. " (Mill) J. G. Fallon, 331 Duncan st.
483. " Guy Lathrop, 915½ Market st.
616. " (Stair) J. P. Harkins, 72½ Natomia st.
316. SAN JOSE—W. Reinhold, 8th and Empire st.
162. SAN MATEO—W. Hewyke.
35. SAN RAFAEL—L. Johansen, Box 194.
180. VALLEJO—I. Christianson, 573 Kentucky st.

CANADA.

498. BRANTFORD, ONT.—J. H. Ness, 180 Park av.
514. FERNIE, B. C.—Thos. B. McIlmoyle.
529. GREENWOOD, B. C.—A. W. McLeod.
83. HALIFAX, N. S.—Geo. Browne, 12 Willow
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
249. KINGSTON, ONT.—I. C. Robinson, 375 Bagot.
134. MONTREAL—(Fr.) E. Frechette, 1736 St. Catherine.
524. NELSON, B. C.—Jas. Collins.
255. RAT PORTAGE, ONT.—F. Mercier.
38. ST. CATHERINES—Jas. Hindson, Henry st.
500. STRATFORD, ONT.—J. McClarty.
229. ST. THOMAS, ONT.—P. A. Campbell, Box 761.
27. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 188 Hamburg ave.
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—H. S. Falconer, Box 231.
553. WATERLOO—Jacob Fenner, Berlin.
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—J. J. Moore, 636 McDermott ave.

COLORADO.

264. BOULDER—J. C. Jetmore, 1939 Water st.
489. CANON CITY—G. C. Hawley, 111 S. 10th st.
417. COLORADO CITY—F. E. Seward, Box 35.
515. COLORADO SPRINGS—D. R. Blood, 17 W. Fountain st.
CRIPPLE CREEK—Sec. of Dist. Council, T. W. Reid, Box 5, Independence, Col.
547. CRIPPLE CREEK—W. W. Lovett, Box 364.
55. DENVER—D. M. Woods, 1451 Curtis st.
475. FLORENCE—R. E. Higgins.
244. GRAND JUNCTION—F. M. Diehl.
178. INDEPENDENCE—T. W. Reid. P. O. Box 5.
496. LEADVILLE—D. Nunn, 213 W. 4th st.
234. OURAY—P. H. Shue, Box 549.
362. PUEBLO—M. L. Todd, 2720 Fifth ave.
597. ROCKY FORD—A. E. Morrison.
267. TELLURIDE—O. F. Carpenter.
584. VICTOR—C. E. Palmer, Box 384.

CONNECTICUT.

115. BRIDGEPORT—Martin L. Kane, 500 Park av.
127. DERBY—John A. Thomas, Shelton, Conn.
196. GREENWICH—F. W. Herbert.
43. HARTFORD—Alex. McKay, 33 Julius st.
97. NEW BRITAIN—John Nelson, 53 Beaver st.
79. NEW HAVEN—Wm. Wilson, 508 Chaple st.
133. NEW LONDON—A. G. Keeney, Maple av.
137. NORWICH—F. S. Edmonds, 293 Central ave.
746. NORWALK—William A. Kellogg, Box 391.
210. STAMFORD—E. J. Crawford, 25 Franklin st.
216. TORRINGTON—U. C. Ramsey, 405 Prospect st
260. WATERBURY—Jos. E. Sandiford, 27 N. Vine.
583. Winsted—H. Gagne.

DELAWARE.

579. WILMINGTON—Wm. Straughn, 1111 Lancaster ave.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

190. WASHINGTON—J. T. Kenyon, 1415 Rhode Island ave., N W.

FLORIDA.

379. BAGDAD—R. S. Robertson, Milton, Fla.
224. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) S. T. Minus, 609 W. Union st.
605. " —A. C. MacNeil, 815 E. Church st.
74. PENSACOLA—J. A. Lyle, 316½ W. Zawagossa.
107. " —(Col.) W. A. Woods, 16 W. Wright st.
531. ST. PETERSBURG—P. E. Woodward.
696. TAMPA—C. B. Hester, 2407 Tampa st.

GEORGIA.

552. AMERICUS—(Col.) J. W. Redding, 519 Win st.
551. ATHENS—Eugene Borry.
ATLANTA—Secretary Dist. Council, Thos. J. Black, 71 McDaniel st.
317. " —(Cars) C. M. Hudsou, 46 Eads st.
329. ATLANTA—Thos. J. Black, 71 McDaniel st.
439. " —J. W. Cross, 6 Lloyd st.
520. " —(Col.) G. W. Smith, 53 Anges av.
136. AUGUSTA—(Col T. P. Lewis, 1309 Philip st.
240. " —W. M. Hare, 1927 Watkins st.
283. " —J. A. Hires.
527. BRUNSWICK—(Col.) J. Barron, 216 Stonewall st.
68. COLUMBUS—(Col.) P. C. Tinsley.
313. " —M. C. Gorham.
501. DARIEN—Benj. S. Brown.
144. MACON—G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.
326. " —(Col.) A. D. Jackson, Genl Del.
411. ROME—J. H. Densen.
596. " —Samuel H. Lockett.
256. SAVANNAH—J. N. Wilbon, 515 Duffy, West.
318. " —(Col.) Thos. J. Carter, 308 Drayton
261. VALDOSTA—G. B. Saunders.
512. " —(Col.) Isaac Beard.

IDAHO.

398. LEWISTON—Frank Murray.

ILLINOIS.

377. ALTON—Thomas Oddy, 950 Union st.
433. BELLEVILLE—Henry Steiner, 605 S. Illinois.
63. BLOOMINGTON—S. G. Cunningham, 601 E. Mill st.
70. BRIGHTON PARK—O. Gratton, 3809 S. Albany ave.
293. CANTON—J. W. Poper, 431 N. ave. B.
367. CENTRALIA—William Good.
41. CHAMPAIGN—O. F. Miller, 407 W. Thomas.
518. CHARLESTON—V. S. Brown.
549. CHESTER—D. Ahrens.
CHICAGO—Secretary of Dis. Council, Thos. Neale, 187 E. Wash. st., Room 7.
1. " —W. G. Schardt, 189 E. Wash. st., Rm. 2.
10. " —J. H. Stevens, 6029 Peoria st.
13. " —T. J. Lelivelt, 1710 Fillmore st.
21. " —(French) P. Hudon, 207 S. Center av.
54. " —(Bo.) John Dlouhy, 1360 S. Homan av.
58. " —William W. Bennette, 1902 N. Pauline st.
181. " —K. G. Torkelson, 1614 N. Central Park ave.
242. " —(Ger.) Herman Voell, 5114 Paulina st.
416. " —James Bell, 1310 W. 18th Pl.
419. " —(Ger.) Emil Demme, 2614 Drake ave., Station G.
504. " —(Jewish) Isaac Birkhan, 102 Bunker.
521. " —(Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 732 N. Rockwell st.
272. CHICAGO HEIGHTS—Ernest Green.
204. COFFEEN—W. W. Whitlock.
295. COLLINSVILLE—John M. Sauer.
269. DANVILLE—E. A. Rogers, 9 Columbus st.
510. DUQUOIN—W. J. Wallace.
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—E. Wendling, 512 Ill. ave.
378. EDWARDSVILLE—J. M. Wilkins, Box 110.
353. ELGIN—W. A. Underhill, 358 Bent st.
62. ENGLEWOOD—D. D. Sinclair, 7124 Marshfield ave.
480. FREEBURG—H. Geiger, New Athens.
360. GALESBURG—Nels. Johnson, 436 Philip st.
141. GRD. CROSSING—J. Murray, 1299 E. 71st st.
581. HERRIN—Jno. Davis.
461. HIGHWOOD—R. J. O'Brien, Highland Park.
174. JOLIET—G. D. Kanagy, 214 Willow ave.
434. KENSINGTON—(Fr.) Ed. Lapolice, 214 W. 116th st.
154. KEWANEE—Chas. Winquist, 630 N. Elm st.
505. LITCHFIELD—Geo. C. Felner.
250. LAKE FOREST—Willis Russell, Box 47.
336. LA SALLE—James Noonan, 312 Tonte st.
568. LINCOLN—J. E. Walker, 702 Decatur st.
505. LITCHFIELD—Wm. Bray.
270. MADISON—J. P. Farley, Box 114.
347. MATTOON—J. E. Goodbrake, 1305 Broadway.
241. MOLINE—Charles Halley.
80. MORELAND—Jas. M. Parnie, 2011 Monroe st., Chicago.
280. MT. OLIVE—John Shreier.
582. ODIN—C. B. Vandercook.
566. OAK PARK—Theo. Brown.
661. OTTAWA—J. D. Geary, 216 Deleen st.
183. PEORIA—J. H. Rice, 402 Behrends ave.
195. PERU—Joseph Scholle, Box 155.
189. QUINCY—F. W. Euscher, 1025 Madison st.
166. ROCK ISLAND—Geo. C. Barnes, 608 8th st.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave., Sta. S., Chicago.
479. SPARTA—H. L. Cooper.
16. SPRINGFIELD—T. M. Blankenship, 413½ E. Jefferson st.
156. STAUNTON—Bernard Ackerman.
495. STREATOR—Edw. Kraske, 1112 S. Bloomington st.
448. WAUKEGAN—J. Demerest, 719 County st.
418. WITT—C. Armentrout.

INDIANA.

477. ALEXANDRIA—C. E. Wharten.
352. ANDERSON—Ross Eshelman, 609 Hendricks.
431. BRAZIL—D. Strong, 316 Vermont st.
488. CLINTON—F. Whithed.
565. ELKHART—W. W. Hahn, 1004 Cemetery st.
652. ELWOOD—W. A. Reynolds, P. O. Box 824.
90. EVANSVILLE—Saml. Stork, 920 East Ill st.
160. GAS CITY—J. C. Berther.
599. HAMMOND—Urvin Spafford, 422 Stanton st.
213. HARTFORD CITY—George Sliger.
60. INDIANAPOLIS—(Gr.) John Eisler, 1822 Singleton st.
281. " —J. T. Goode, 308 W. Maryland st.
533. JEFFERSONVILLE—W. Glaser, 652 E. Court ave.
215. LAFAYETTE—H. K. Huffman, 1827 Salem st.
487. LINTON—Jas. P. Parks.
365. MARION—J. M. Simons, 609 E. Sherman st.
380. MOROCCO—J. E. Manley.
592. MUNCIE—D. M. Winters, 535 S. Gaskey st.
436. NEW ALBANY—Geo. W. Lemmons, 203 W. Spring St.
117. NORTH VERNON—D. A. Neely.
629. SOUTH BEND—Geo. W. Guin, 318 W. Sample.
205. TERRE HAUTE—C. L. Hudson, 1926 N. 10th.
658. VINCENNES—A. C. Pennington, King's H't'l.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

445. WAGONER—Charles Allen.

IOWA.

315. BOONE—G. L. McElroy.
534. BURLINGTON—John Brener, 1341 Griswold.
308. CEDAR RAPIDS—C. A. Tracy, 615 S. 7th st. E.
364. COUNCIL BLUFFS—L. P. Chambers.
554. DAVENPORT—H. W. Schweider, 1427 Mitchel.
106. DES MOINES—J. A. McConnell, 1415 Linden st.
425. " —(Mill) C. Sevenson.
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.
284. FORT DODGE—Wm. Leahy, 716 N. 9th st.
767. OTTUMWA—John W. Morrison, 625 W. 4th.
491. SIOUX CITY—A. B. Davenport.

KANSAS.

253. ARGENTINE—M. Murphy, Box 347.
123. IOLA—C. C. Fronk.
138. KANSAS CITY—Geo. McMullen 836 Muncie Boulevard.
458. LAWRENCE—W. L. Hastie, 1113 Penn st.
499. LEAVENWORTH—J. Schaufler, Montezuma ave.
561. PITTSBURG—D. J. Walker, 139 E. 15th st.
158. TOPEKA—A. M. H. Claudy, 408 Tyler st.
201. WICHITA—J. L. Taylor, 624 S. Market st.

KENTUCKY.

712. COVINGTON—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh.
785. " —(Ger.) J. W. Mantz, 38 Trevor.
442. HOPKINSVILLE—James Weston.
103. LOUISVILLE—H. S. Hoffman, 1737 Gallagher
214. " —(Gr.) J. Schneider, 1136 E. Jacob av.
698. NEWPORT—W. E. Wing, 622 Central ave.
559. PADUCAH—John J. Arts, 1426 W. Broadway.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council, F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76. " —Aug. Limberg, 714 Foucher st
704. " —F. Duhrkop, 615 Cadiz st
739. " —M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roch
85. SHREVEPORT—C. B. Huff, Box 261.

MAINE.

285. BATH—E. C. Plummer, 97 Drummer st.
459. BAR HARBOR—E. K. Whitaker.
407. LEWISTON—Geo. E. Lombard, 58 Goff st., Auburn.
517. PORTLAND—J. C. Burns, Roberts st.
348. WATERVILLE—S. C. Burrill, 26 Summer st.

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—W. H. Keenan, 906 Asquith st.
44. " —(Ger.) H. B. Schroeder, 2308 Canton ave.

MASSACHUSETTS.

395. ADAMS—Manly Sherman, 34 E. Hoosac st.
BOSTON—Secretary of Dist. Council, H. Fogel, 38 Dickens st., Dor.
33. " —C. J. Gallagher, 158 Howard ave., Roxbury.
438. BROOKLINE—A. C. Wallace, 263 Pond ave.
441. CAMBRIDGE—J. L. McIsack, 78 Washington
443. CHELSEA—P. S. Mulligan, 22 Potban.
386. DORCHESTER—H. F. Campbell, 1048 Dorchester ave., Boston.
218. E. BOSTON—C. M. Dempsey, 272 Meridian st.
223. FALL RIVER—Edw. Gagne, 784 Walnut st.
570. GARDNER—W. Perry, 3 Branch st.
82. HAVERHILL—George Frost, Box 401.
424. HINGHAM—H. E. Wherity, Box 113.
390. HOLYOKE—J. A. Morin, Box 38, So End.
400. HUDSON—George E. Bryant, Box 125.
111. LAWRENCE—Wm. C. Gemmel, 25 Crosby st.
370. LENOX—P. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
49. LOWELL—Frank A. Kappler, 1413 Gorham.
221. MARBLEHEAD—R. H. Roach, 24 Village st.
275. NEWTON—C. L. Connors, 10 Rutland st., Watertown, Mass.
193. NORTH ADAMS—J. J. Agan, 243 River st.
351. NORTHAMPTON—L. D. Bennington, 255 Bridge.
444. PITTSFIELD—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
67. ROXBURY—O. L. Marlin, 1 Regent sq.
307. SO. FRAMINGHAM—Hugh Cooney, 55 Hareford st.
96. SPRINGFIELD—(Fr.) P. Provost, Jr., 715 Liberty st.
177. " —P. J. Collins, 1365 State st.
540. WALTHAM—Laurie Downing.
222. WESTFIELD—W. J. Parenteau, 87 Orange st.
23. WORCESTER—W. A. Rossley, 5 City View av.
408. " —(Fr.) E. Girard, 2 Bernard Court.

MICHIGAN.

105. ALPENA—B. D. Kelley, 416 Tawas st.
116. BAY CITY—E. G. Gates, 218 N. Birney st.
19. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
303. " —A. Haak, 228 Erskine st.
130. HANCOCK—F. Weern.
297. KALAMAZOO—H. Greendyke, 1003 N. Park.
341. MARINE CITY—W. L. Rivard, Box 379.
173. MUNISING—A. L. Johnson.
100. MUSKEGON—F. M. Starke, 11 Marshall.
585. PORT HURON—W. Crossley, 1114 Church st.
59. SAGINAW—P. Frisch, 623 Atwater st.
334. " —F. C. Trier, 1721 Hancock st.
46. SAULT ST. MARIE—A. Stowell, 227 Magazine st.
226. TRAVERSE CITY—J. J. Tisdale, 217 W. 16th

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—John Knox, Box 283, W. Duluth.
7. MINNEAPOLIS—Lars Stubee, 2601 S. 22nd st.
266. RED LAKE FALLS—N. Holberg.
87. ST. PAUL—Nels Johnson, 707 Martin st.

MISSISSIPPI.

535. MERIDIAN—B. M. Westbrook, 14th ave.

MISSOURI.

311. JOPLIN—Sherman Keen, 117 W. 5th st.
4. KANSAS CITY—J. E. Chaffin, 2600 Park ave.
48. KIRKSVILLE—W. H. Wellbaum.
523. SEDALIA—John L. Cone, 17th and Summit.
110. ST. JOSEPH—W. Zimmerman, 1223 N. 13th.
338. " —(South) George W. Lewis.
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, R. Fuelle, 604 Market st.
5. " (Ger.) Charles Thoms, 2106 Victor st.
45. " (Ger.) W. L. Wamhoff, 2608 N. 14th st.
47. " (Ger.) C. J. Hermann, 2712 Chippewa.
73. " Geo. J. Swank, 4428 Manchester ave.
257. " A. W. Ware, 4413 a Gibson ave.
578. " (Stairs) E. Bruggemann, 2585 Warren.
420. WEBB CITY—W. S. Braustetter.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
345. BILLINGS—John Powers, Box 531.
112. BUTTE CITY—O. B. Church, Box 623.
286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
153. HELENA—H. F. Smith, 1119 5th ave.
28. MISSOULA—C. White.

NEBRASKA.

113. LINCOLN—F. A. Hayes, 445 S. 25th st.
427. OMAHA—M. H. McConnell, 2113 Grant st.
279. S. OMAHA—S. Spence, S. Omaha.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

538. CONCORD—G. E. Whitford, 48 Downing st.

NEW JERSEY.

750. ASBURY PARK—William H. Carr, Box 897.
432. ATLANTIC CITY—D. Z. Weida, 2025 Caspian ave.
383. BAYONNE—Morris Feldman, 484 Ave. C.
486. " —P A. Miller, 960 Ave. D.
121. BRIDGETON—J H Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 430 Walnut st.
594. DOVER—J Kuntz 228 S. Morris st.
519. EAST RUTHERFORD—M. A. Kerbst, Carlstadt.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 240 South st.
687. " —(Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer.
265. HACKENSACK—E. M. Paton, First and James.
391. HOBOKEN—A. Crothers, 131 Jackson st.
467. " —(Ger.) H. Sivers, 400 Monroe st.
HUDSON CO.—Dist. Council, Geo. Barwick, 163 Courtland st., No. Bergen.
57. IRVINGTON—Chas. Van Wert.
139. JERSEY CITY—L. P. Larsen, 27 a Jewett ave.
118. " "—(Mill) John Hunt, 551 Grand st.
282. " " —Aug. Zimmerman, 57 Lexington ave.
482. " " —L. F. Ryan, 181 Ninth st.
564. JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS—Robert Hamilton, 202 Webster ave.
157. " (Stairs) G. Feinan, 225 Dodd st., Weehawken.
151. LONG BRANCH—Chas. E. Brown, Box 241, Long Branch City.
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
420. MONTCLAIR—James McLeod, 141 Forest st.
628. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 163.
NEWARK—Secretary of District Counc J. I. Skinner, 386 Clinton ave.
119. " —H. G. Long, 10 Davis st. Newark.
120. " —(Ger.) H. Kachelries, 24 Jabez st.
148. " —Herman Henry, 105 4th ave.
306. " —A. L. Beegle, 122 N. 2d st.
723. " —(Ger.) G. Arendt, 584 Springfield ave.
330. NEW ORANGE—James Carey.
349. ORANGE—F. Schorn, 22 Chapman st.
325. PATERSON—S. Sixx, 90 Water st.
490. PASSAIC—D. J. Keane, 160 Madison st.
65. PERTH AMBOY—W. H. Bath, 33 Lewis st.
399. PHILLIPSURG—W. S. Garrison, 8 Fayette.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lunger, 90 Westervelt ave., N. Plainfield.
537. RAHWAY—G. Helmstadter, 89 Grand st.
358. ROSELLE—Edward P. Mannon.
455. SOMERVILLE—E. Opdyke.
31. TRENTON—A. N. Cornish, 129 Brunswick ave.
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worischek, 721 Adam st., Hoboken.
320. WESTFIELD—John Goltra.
299. WEST HOBOKEN—Charles Diedrich, 264 Hudson Boulevard, Union Hill.

NEW MEXICO.

511. ROSWELL—W. G. Bollinger, Box 614.

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659. " —(Ger.) H. Balfoort, 248 Second st.
270. ALEXANDRIA BAY—F. H. Hamilton.
6. AMSTERDAM—W. H. Prell, 40 Greene st.
453. AUBURN—E. B. Koon, 116 Franklin st.
24. BATAVIA—Gebherd Wassink, 19 Sever place.
233. BINGHAMPTON—B. W. Taylor, 13 Exchange.
310. " —(Mill) E. P. Safford, 21 Rutherford st.
BRONX—Secretary of District Council, E. S. Odell, 570 E. 164th st.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, J. MacDonald, 422 4th ave.
12. " —Otto Zeibig, 1432 De Kalb ave.
32. " —(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) A. Gleiforst, 18 Ellery st.
109. " —Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenk ave., Sub. Sta. 43.
126. " —M. J. Casey, 85 Newell st.
147. " —Martin Pearson, 368 Miller ave.
175. " W. F. Bostwick, 333 Roebling st.
247. " —C. D. Monroe, 42 St. Mark ave.
258. " —M. Spence, 342 Madison st.
291. " (Ger.) Rich. Kuhnel, 65 Myrtle ave., Evergreen, L. I.
381. " —S. E. Elliott, 1295 St Mark's ave,
451. " —Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471. " —F. Brandt. 361 5th st.
639. " —H. B. Paterson, 212 53d st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, Miles Little, 17 Poley st.
9. " —W. H. Wreggitt, 81 Edward st.
132. " —(Mill) A. Graupner, 75 Marshall.
355. " —(Ger.) E. Ulrich, 38 Roetzer st.
374. " —E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave,
440. " —J. H. Myers, 83 Landon st.
502. CANANDAIGUA—Frank Perry.
446. CARTHAGE—John Reed.
368. CLAYTON—Charles Pierce.
90. COHOES—A. VanArnam, 22 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT—G. A. Pickel, 5th ave. and 11th st.
503. DEPEW—W. J. Pattendan.
466. DUNKIRK—N. J. Grass, 170 King st.
532. ELMIRA—F. Phillips, 923 Davis st.
81. FAR ROCKAWAY—Fred. Bazin, Cedarhurst.
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—John F. O'Brien
714. FLUSHING—M. Kennedy, 138 New Locust st.
187. GENEVA—W.W. Dadson, 26 Hollenbeck ave.
229. GLEN FALLS—Chas. Taylor, 8 Charlotte st.
542. HORNELLSVILLE—G. Wright.
149. IRVINGTON—A. H. Smith, Box 187.
357. ISLIP, L. I.—F. E. Woodhull, Bay Shore,
603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 108 Auburn st.
66. JAMESTOWN—Jno. Hanlon, 20 So. Main st.
40. KINGSBRIDGE—John Forshay, 864 Union ave., New York City.
251. KINGSTON—E. C. Peterson, 15 Sub Station.
516. LINDENHURST—L. I. A. Riehl,
591. LITTLE FALLS—T, R, Mangan, 142 W. Monroe st.
289. LOCKPORT—W. A. Plant, 225 Lincoln ave.
34. LONG ISLAND CITY—J. Kessler, 5 Bee Bee av.
543. MAMARONECK—John C. Bull.
548. MASSENA—D. T. Ellis.
574. MIDDLETOWN—C. H. Pickard.
212. MT. VERNON—A. Hutchinson, 16 South st.
493. " J. Beardsley, 31 So. High.
301. NEWBURG—John Templeton, 159 Renwick.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—J. Thompson, 37 Grove av.
507. NEWTOWN, L.I.—Peter A. Anderson, Box 12,
Corona, N. Y.
NEW YORK—Secretary of Executive Council, J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, W. New Brighton, S. F. N. Y.
NEW YORK—Sec. of District Council, D. F. Featherston, Poplar st, Westchester.
51. " J. J. Hewett, 303 E. 122d, care Lawler.
56. " (Fl'r Layers) C. G. Johnson, 327 E. 33d.
64. " T. Coleman, 788 6th ave.
200. " (Jewish) J. Goldfarb, 330 E. 91st st.
309. " (Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) S. Kuehl, 224 1st ave.
340. " D. Vanderbeek, 138 W. 133d st.
375. " (Ger.) R. Mews, 160 Eagle st., E. D.
382. " Thos. Forrestal, 1494 Lexington ave.
387. " T. J. Breslin, 3360 Park ave.
457. " (Scan.) O. Wallin, 24 W. 118th st.
464. " (Ger.) V. Sauter, 677 Courtland ave.
468. " James McGuire, 223 Delancey st.
473. " Wm. Trotter, 358 W. 48th st.
476. " Wm. E. P. Schwartz, 29 Fulton ave, Astoria, L. I.
478. NEW YORK—Christian Winter, 4000 Third ave.
497. " (Ger.) John Huber, 263 E. 10th st.
509. " Emil Bloomquest, 155 E. 96th st.
513. " (Ger.) John H. Borrs, 535 E. 87th st.
575. " (Stair) H. Blot, 631 Eagle av.e, Bronx.
707. " (Fr. Can.) G. Menard, 218 E. 74th st.
715. " Charles Camp, 223 W. 148th st.
786. " (Ger. Millwright and Millers), Henry Maak, 357 Linden st., Brooklyn.
322. NIAGARA FALLS—F. M. Perry, 530 2d st.
369. NORTH TONAWANDA—C. Pohzehl, Box 909.
474. NYACK—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, Walling ave.
546. OLEAN—R. E. Miller, 123 So. 7th st.
163. PEEKSKILL—T. J. Gallagher, 25 Williams st.
77. PORTCHESTER—S. Stephanson, Box 150.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—F. Quarterman, Box 82.
QUEENS CO.—Sec. of Dist. Council, M. Murphy, Box 236, Far Rockaway.
72. ROCHESTER—H.M. Fletcher, 71 Champlain.
179. " (Ger.) T. Kraft, 20 Joiner st.
231. " J. Buehrle, 30 Buchan Park.
573. RYE—Frank Parker, Portchester.
412. SAYVILLE, L. I.—E. Townsend.
146. SCHENECTADY—C. N. Kalafaut; 827 Strong.
STATEN ISLAND—Sec. Dist. Council, J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, W. New Brighton
606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st., New Brighton.
597. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 545.
405. STEINWAY, L. I.—F. B. Merritt.
SYRACUSE—Sec. Dist. Council, Jno. R. Ryan, 209 Van Buren st.
15. " (Ger.) H. Werner, 201 Rowland st.
26. " E. E. Battey, 517 E. Genesee st.
192. " Charles Silvernail, 626 Vine st.
78. TROY—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
389. TUXEDO—T. Hopkinson, Box 22 Suffern, N.Y.
125. UTICA—W. A. Williams, 43 Grove place.
278. WATERTOWN—Robt. Parham, 55 Stone st.
170. WESTCHESTER—F. Vanderpool, Blondell av
337. WHITESBORO—David S. Williams, Jr.
128. WHITESTONE—George Belton, Box 8.
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—A. D. Drake.
324. WOODSIDE, L. I.—Louis Villhauer.
273. YONKERS—E. C. Hulse, 47 Maple st.
726. " F. M. Tallmadge, 216 Elm st.

NORTH CAROLINA.

384. ASHVILLE—G. C. Lumley, 51 Blanton st.
558. CHARLOTTE—W. S. Cashion, 219 S. Graham st.
530. HENDERSONVILLE—Jos. McCrory.
595. SALISBURY—E. H. Brown.

OHIO.

84. AKRON—B. F. Ebert, 428 E. Buchtel ave
569. BARBERTON—H. U. Stauffer.
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
170. BRIDGEPORT—B. F. Cunningham.
486. BYESVILLE—O. L. Sayer.
245. CAMBRIDGE—J. N. McCartney, 221 N 3d st.
143. CANTON—C. A. Rimmel, 525 N. McKinley ave.
589. CHILLICOTHE—R. I. O'Brien.
CINCINNATI—Sec. of Dist. Council, B. Bolmer, 3446 Burnett ave.
2. " J. H. Meyer, 23 Mercer st.
209. " (Ger.) A. Weise, 969 Gest st.
327. " (Mill) H. Brinkworth, 1315 Spring st.
628. " A. Berger, 4229 Fergus st.
667. " D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
676. " J. Lang, Box 501, Carthage.
692. " J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
CLEVELAND—Sec. Dist. Council, J. M. Bowers, 167 Waring st.
11. " H. L. Lepole, 18 Poe ave.
14. " J. H. Koehler, 188 Marcy ave.
39. " (Bohem.) V. Plechaty, 45 Jewett.
393. " (Ger.) T. Weihrich, 16 Parker st.
449. " (Ger.) C. Weltzin, 162 E. View ave.
61. COLUMBUS—A. C. Welch, 1127 Highland st.
494. " H. A. Goddard, 273 N. 17th st.
525. COSHOCTON—D. H. Sullivan, 1250 E. Main st.
104. DAYTON—John Wehrick, 306 Linden st.
346. " (Ger.) J. Wirth, 234 Hawker st.
328. E. LIVERPOOL—A. P. Cope.
557. E. TOLEDO—Henry Comte, 421 Parker st.
294. E. PALESTINE—G. H. Alcorn.
637. HAMILTON—Arthur Sims, 729 Shillate st.
182. LIMA—D. E. Speer, 114 E. Second st.
703. LOCKLAND—C. E. Hertel.
356. MARIETTA—J. O. Smith, 510 Charles st.
577. NILES—Chas. Humpbrey.
404. PAINSVILLE—J. McConnell, 131 Fober st.
650. POMEROY—E. D. Will.
437. PORTSMOUTH—C. Thoman, 110 Campbell av.
186. STEUBENVILLE—G. E. Simeral, 101 S. 5th.
243. TIFFIN—R. S. Dysinger, Hedges st.
25. TOLEDO—M. Terwilliger, 1523 Waite ave.
168. " (Ger.) W. Morlock, 1203 Page st.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—W. S. Stoyer, 914 Vernon st.
716. ZANESVILLE—F. Kappes, Central ave., 10th Ward.

OKLAHOMA TER.

276. OKLAHOMA—C. E. Ballard, Box 131.
572. STILLWATER—Chas. Estridge.

OREGON.

536. BAKER CITY—W. Bandy.
50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.

PENNSYLVANIA.

465. ARDMORE—S. Waters, Haverford,
211. ALLEGHENY CITY—J. A. Robertson, 91 Boyle.
237. " —(Gr.) A. Weizman, 66 Troy Hill rd.
135. ALLENTOWN—N. Dalton, 1019 Chestnut st.
246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 611, New Brighton.
406. BETHLEHEM—I. M. Swinker, 412 Broadway, S. Bethlehem.
124. BRADFORD—W. H. McQuown, 14 Charlotte ave,
500. BUTLER—E. W. Rausher,
571. CARNEGIE—John G. Garbart, Elliot, P. O. Allegheny Co.
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 316 E. Fifth st.
587. COATESVILLE—C. J. Holby, 51 Penna, Ave.
321. CONNELLSVILLE—R. L. Hannan, 223 North Pittsburgh st.
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
421. ELWOOD—M. Houk.
409. ERIE—A. C. Henton, 460 E. 17th.
463. FRAKNFORD—Geo. A. Harper, 4350 Paul st.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duval.
462. GREENSBURG—J. H. B. Rowe, 236 Concord.
298. HANOVER—Charles W. Unger.
287. HARRISBURG—W. Bohner, 222 Peffer st.
129. HAZLETON—C. O. Beck, 572 N. Church st.
288. HOMESTEAD—Edwin Rowe, Jr., L. Box 527.
545. KANE—A. B. Chatley.
208. LANCASTER—E. O. Willer. 314 Chester st.
556. MEADVILLE—P. P. Kelling.
414. NANTICOKE—Freeman Thomas.
415. MT. JEWETT—Thomas B. White.
206. NEW CASTLE—W. E. Kramer, 9 Lee ave.
333. NEW KENSINGTON—J. H. Moser, Box 168, Parnassus.
262. PECKVILLE—John L. Purdy.
PHILADELPHIA—Sec. Dis. Coun.,cil, John Watson, 2618 Jasper st. Sta. K.
8. " —Peter McLaughlin, 2203 Vine st.
227. " —(Kensington) John Watson, 2618 Jasper st., Station K.
238. " —(Ger.) Joseph Oyen, 814 N. Fourth.
277. " —Elmer G. Erwin, 2016 Columbia ave
359. " —(Mill) F. Schroy, 4603 G'T'n ave.
PITTSBURG—Sec. of Dis. Council, Alfred Madden, Warren st., E. E.
142. " —H. G. Schomaker, 1302 Sherman ave., Allegheny.
164. " —(Ger.) P. Geck, 9 Lookout Alley.
165. " —(E. E.) H. A. Hoeftman, 6331½ Shakespeare st.
202. " —G. W. McCausland, 6038 Hoeveler st., East End.
230. " —W. J. Richey, 1601 Carson st.
254. " —J. M. Richard, 159 Mayflower st.
385. " —A. Patton, 254 Castor st.
402. " —(Ger.) R. Sinnert, 1311½ 12th st., S. S.
401. PITTSTON—W. F. Watkins, 75 Oak st.
150. PLYMOUTH—Thos. H. Smith, Box 1148.
492. READING—A. Grove, 909 Mulberry st.
145. SAYRE—F. J. Holenback.
563. SCRANTON Geo. Phillips, 820 Cedar ave.
484. S. SCRANTON—(Gr.) E. Schmidt, 620 Birch.
37. SHAMOKIN—Joseph Erdman, 244 S. 7th st.
268. SHARON—S. S. Cairey, 50 Elm st.
757. TAYLOR—Geo. Wicks, Box 45.
335. VANDEGRIFT—J. Guiher.
541. WASHINGTON—D. S. Knestrick, 19 Gibson ave.
248. WEISSPORT—David Snyder.
93. WILKES-BARRE—J. B. Emery, 129 Stanton st.
102. " —A. H. Ayers, 63 Penn st.
430. WILKINSBURG—F. M. Beaty.
191. YORK—I. I. Snydemen, 301 N. West st.

RHODE ISLAND.

176. NEWPORT—J. J. Gallagher, 495 Spring st.
342. PAWTUCKET—J. B. Parquet, Box 183, Valley Falls.
94. PROVIDENCE—Axel M. Russen, 97 Gallup.
217. WESTERLY—F. E. Saunders, 47 Granite st.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

469. AIKEN—L. E. Palmer.
52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) J. Pinckney, 36 H st.
159. " —T. G. Fields, 306 Ashley ave.
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1523 E. Taylor st.
140. " —J. P. Westbury, 1113 Jervey st.
376. GEORGETOWN—R. A. Sands.
372. LANGLEY—S. C. Holman.
452. SUMPTER—J. W. David.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

197. LEAD CITY—W. E. McGimans Box 794.

TENNESSEE.

590. BRISTOL—W. M. Walker.
354. CHATTANOOGA—J. Millsaps, Orange Grove.
259. JACKSON—J. O. K. Williamson, 155 Hatton.
225. KNOXVILLE—E. E. Houghton, 53 E. Brookside st.
MEMPHIS—Dis. Council, O. W. Williams, 102 Dupree st.
152. MEMPHIS—(Col.) R. J. Pope, 340 Dunlap st.
219. " —Chas. Miller, 148 Davis ave.
394. " —J. E. Wright, 82 Manassas st.
350. NASHVILLE—J. W. Bridges, 707 Joseph ave.

TEXAS.

300. AUSTIN—J. A. Cawfield, 95 Waller.
392. BEAUMONT—H. Marble, Box 236.
185. CLEBURNE—J. M. Rogers, 711 W. Wardville
731. CORSICANA—J. N. Thomas, 750 W. 2d ave.
198. DALLAS—William Watkins, Box 289.
371. DENISON—W.W. Neighbour, 1315 W. Gandy.
544. EL PASO—J. T. Wilson, 1108 San Antonio st.
339. FORT WORTH—J. M. Kenderline, Ft. Worth Planing Mill.
506. GAINESVILLE—T. B. Mathews, 408 N. Civant st.
GALVESTON—Sec. of Dis. Council, H. Devlin, Jr., 1001 Broadway.
526. " —J. E. Proctor, 2924 Ave. P½.
611. " —(Gr.) Ferd. Dittmann, 17th st., bet. O and O½ sts.
114. HOUSTON—W. Morris, 2010 Rusk ave.
460. SAN ANTONIO—(Ger.) L. Fischer, 139 Lumbrana st.
717. " —A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
555. TEMLPE—J. M. Cook.
622. WACO—A. E. Widmer, Labor Hall.
53. YOAKUM—T. J. Thomasson.

UTAH.

450. OGDEN—Fred Howard, 404 Washington av.
184. SALT LAKE CITY—A. Tracy, 976 Liberty ave.

VERMONT.

481. BARRE—D. A. Cook, Circle st.
263. ST. ALBANS—D. R. Beeman, 244 S. Main st.

VIRGINIA.

456. DANVILLE—J. W. Keeton, 529 Cabell st,
403. LYNCHBURG—R. L. Daniel.
373. NEWPORT NEWS—P. R. Shell, 150 18th.
396. " —J. F. Edwards, 2817½ Washington ave.
331. NORFOLK—H. W. Allen, 105 Bermuda st.
397. PETERSBURG—J. E. Barner, 431 Miller st,
447. PORTSMOUTH—L. W. G. Scorey, 706 High st,
388. RICHMOND—D. A. Lacy, 128 S. Fourth st,

WASHINGTON.

562. EVERETT—S. L. Judkins.
528. REPUBLIC—P. J. Shea.
131. SEATTLE—Geo. W. Boyce, Olympic Block, West and Virginia sts.
98. SPOKANE—J. A. Anderberg, 1929 Gardner av
470. TACOMA—D. McPherson, 2702 8th st.

WEST VIRGINIA.

435. CHESTER—R. A. Finley, Mercer.
236. CLARKSBURG—J. W. Stealey.
428. FAIRMOUNT—W. R. Hickman, 428 Benona avenue.
3. WHEELING—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.

WISCONSIN.

588. GREEN BAY—A. Jacobson, 1249 Cherry.
161. KENOSHA—F. Shirley, 458 Bond st.
290. LAKE GENEVA—W. H. Ularzolf.
314. MADISON—Carl Gruendlor, 423 W. Mifflin st
MILWAUKEE—Secretary of Dist. Council, Herman Schultz, 1519 Chambers st.
30. " —(Gr.) J. Dettman, 1069 Maiden Lane
71. " —(Millwkrs.) F. Garbes, 623 1st st.
188. " —Aug. J. Hagen, 781 34th st.
292. S. MILWAUKEE—Henry Von Hatten.
302. " (Gr.) A. Behrmann, 1515 Chestnut.
228. " (Gr.) John Bettendorf, 766 7th ave.
522. " (Gr.) Chas. Runge, 1419 Garfield av.
252. OSHKOSH—Casper Fluor, 117 Grove st.
91. RACINE—M. G. King, 1517 Phillips ave.
657. SHEBOYGAN—Fred. Eckhardt, 1902 N. 9th st
344. WAUKESHA—A. Kimball, 104 E. Broadway.

WYOMING.

267. DIAMONDVILLE—H. C. Topping, Kemmerer.

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And no more such oppression will know
As is now, by the curse of man's greed,
Fastened on to the Man with the Hoe.

'Tis the lack of will power that allows
Him at present, to suffer, oppressed;
When his manhood at last shall arouse
To the fact that his back needs a rest,
You will then hear no plaints from his throat,
Nor be worried by tales of his woe,
But at present, the Man with the Vote
Is a dupe. like the Man with the Hoe.

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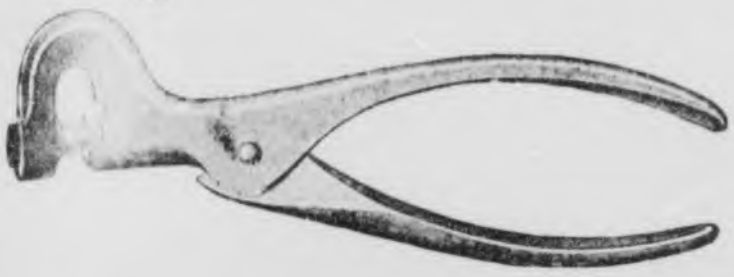

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Cut shows box folded to pack in chest. When folded up it is 2¼ in. thick, 9½ in. wide.

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They are made of three thicknesses of wood glued together—one, ⅜ in., and two, 1-16 in., making ½ in. thick, and are hinged together with steel hinges, fastened with copper rivets entirely, no nails or screws being used, and are neatly stained cherry color and varnished.

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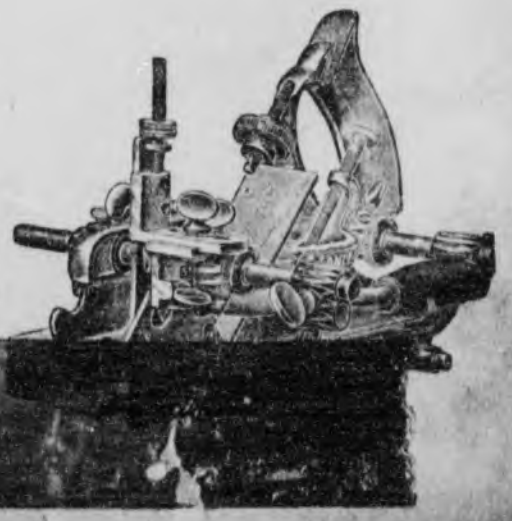

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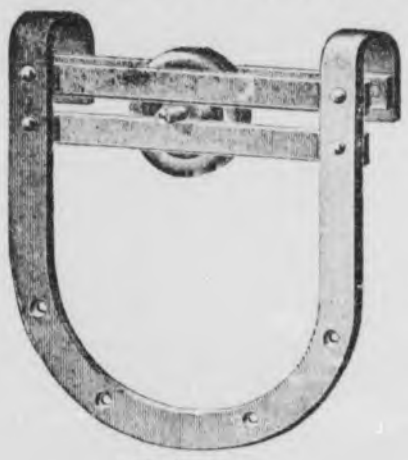

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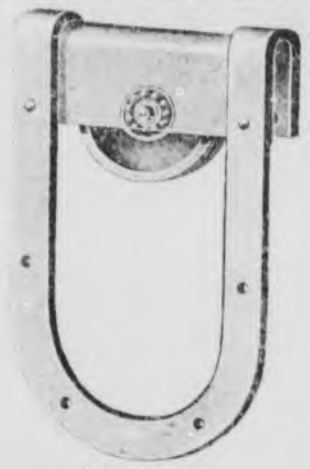

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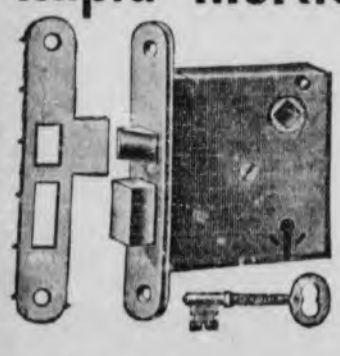

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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries.

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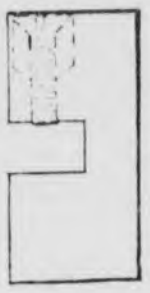

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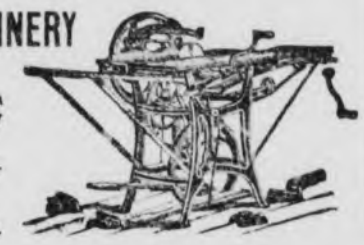

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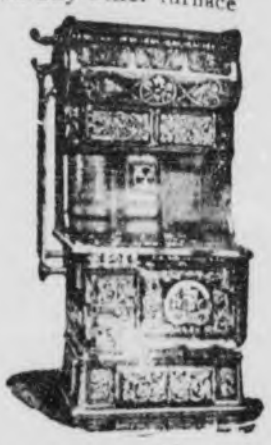

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The only UNION MADE Hand, Back, and Panel Saws, manufactured in the United States, are made by

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See the following, from Carpenters' Unions:

To the Carpenters of the United States and Canada:

We hereby certify that the Saws made by E. C. Atkins & Co, of Indianapolis, Ind., are strictly UNION MADE GOODS, and are first-class in quality.

We are instructed to sign this certificate by our respective Unions.

B. A. SCHLUDER,
President Carpenters Union No. 60, Indianapolis, Ind.

O. Q. SMOOK,
President Carpenters Union No 281, Indianapolis, Ind.

This Space is paid for by Saw Makers' Union No. 1, of Indianapolis, Ind.

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This Label is used on all goods made by Union men connected with Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, where such unions have no distinctive trade label of their own. This label is printed on white paper

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This is the Label of the Journeyman Bakers and Confectioners, under their International Union. It is printed on white paper in black ink and is pasted on each loaf of bread. It means death to long hours and low wages in bakers' slave pens underground

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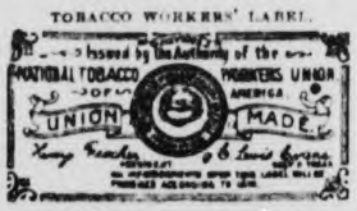

The above label printed on blue paper will be found on all plug tobacco and on the wrappers of chewing tobacco manufacturers in union tobacco factories.

TOWER & LYON 95 Chambers Street NEW YORK

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FINE TOOLS

Chaplin's Patent Planes

Corrugated Face or Smooth Face

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Special Steel. Tested Tough Temper. Solid Tangled Bolster. Heavy Malt Ferule. Fluted Handles.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Be sure the trade mark CHAMPION is on each blade.

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Satisfaction

is given all around when the house is trimmed with Sargent's hardware. The Architect is pleased because he specified it; the owner is pleased each time he looks at the trimmings because they add so much to the beauty of the home, and everybody is pleased with the working of Sargent's Easy Spring Locks.

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VOL. XX.—No. 6. Established 1881. | PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1900. | Fifty Cents Per Year. Single Copies, 5 Cts.

Our Bag Mail

EVERETT, Wash.—Local Union 562 has started off with seventy-five members and it will not be very long until we have reached the century mark. Our brothers are much encouraged and will go right on with the good work.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Local Union 6 is gaining in membership weekly. We had a visit from President Huber on 17th of last month, and all our members were much pleased with his address. The outlook is very encouraging.

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.—We have quite a large membership now and are constantly growing. Local Union 530 is doing good work and the members take pride in contributing their best efforts to the success of the movement.

DEPEW, N. Y.—At our last meeting we initiated twenty-one new members and we have over a score of applications to be acted upon. Local Union 503 has made a very creditable and encouraging record, although organized but recently.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Local Unions 96 and 177 are in a good, healthy condition, better by far than they have ever been before. This has been accomplished by hard and persistent work. We have a very active business agent in the field.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Everything is coming our way here. We have taken in fifty new members since May 1st. The bosses are beginning to realize that we are worthy of recognition. Local Union 26 is moving onward.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Our membership is growing rapidly and we are now receiving applications from many who but a few months ago would have nothing whatever to do with the movement. Conditions have changed and Local Union 438 is healthy and vigorous.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla,—Local Union 531 is now in excellent working order, and the prospects are bright for a strong and influential union of Carpenters here. The brothers are striving hard to increase the membership, and we hope to make a much better report before long.

BRUNSWICK, Ga.—You have not heard from us in some time, but we are moving along nicely. We have only thirty members on our roll, but we expect to soon have every capable colored man in town with us. We are all proud of Local Union 527, and feel confident that it will succeed.

COHOES, N. Y.—Bro. Guerin of Union 78, Troy, paid us a visit recently and delivered a rousing speech to a large attendance. Sixteen applications were received after the meeting. Local Union 99 is increasing at a rapid rate and our members are determined the good work shall go right on.

BRUNSWICK, Ga.—Local Union 527 is still increasing, Three new members were initiated at our last meeting, and we have received several applications since. We are rushing the good work to the front. Nearly all of our brothers are at work, and the prospects for the future are bright.

TAMPA, Fla.—Conditions here are very encouraging. Our membership is rapidly increasing and we are getting the most skilled workers in our ranks. Local Union 696 is going along all right and the members and officers are all determined to give a good account of their stewardship.

SALISBURY, N. C.—The prospects are bright for a good strong union here, and the officers and members of Local 595 are determined to make a creditable record for themselves. We have started out with nearly seventy names on our roll and are pushing ahead to reach the century mark at an early date.

SHERMAN, Texas.—All the members are striving hard to make Local Union 197 a success. At the present time there is a scarcity of work and wages are lower than they ever were before, but the prospects are pretty good for a large increase in building soon, and we want to be in a position to handle it properly.

JOLIET, Ill.—This city is crowded with mechanics especially carpenters, who are walking the streets in idleness. Contractors are advertising for carpenters, but no heed should be given to false and misleading statements in the newspapers. Union men are urgently requested by Local Union 174 to keep far away from Joliet.

TOLEDO, Ohio.—We initiated 108 new members at one of our meetings last month. When this record is broken let us know and we will endeavor to go one better. This is a record that we are all proud of. Local Union 25 is flourishing as are the other two unions here. We are making preparations to form a District Council.

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—At a recent meeting Local Union 494 received fifty four applications and initiated twenty-eight new members, and Local Union 61, on the following night received fifty-three applications and initiated thirty-one new members. We are much encouraged in the good work and hope soon to reach the 500 mark.

PITTSBURG, Pa. — The local unions everywhere in the district are adding to their membership at every meeting, and they are in a very prosperous condition. We trust this will continue until every skilled carpenter is enrolled in our ranks. The brothers are hustling and there is a friendly rivalry between several of the unions to make a creditable record.

AKRON, Ohio.—A large crowd turned out to greet Bro. Cattermull of the General Executive Board, who delivered a very interesting and instructive address here recently. Local Union 84 was out in full force and the members believe that the good work done by the genial visitor will be instrumental in largely increasing the membership of the organization.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The membership of Local Union 224 is steadily increasing. We are holding mass and open door meetings regularly, and they are producing excellent results. Non-union men are finding their way into the several unions in the city, and soon the most competent of the craft will be with us. We all rejoice to see the wonderful progress of the Brotherhood all over the land.

TORONTO, Ont.—On May 1st the Brotherhood and Amalgamated men held a mass meeting and it was a complete success. Local union 27 received sixteen applications for membership that evening and others are coming in gradually. We are doing our best to convert the non-union carpenters of this city, and we look forward to the time when we will have all the competent and most desirable craftsmen in the organization.

PEORIA, Ill.—Local Union 183 is flourishing. The eight-hour day has been established and wages have been increased. We have an active business agent in the field, Bro. L. G. Humphrey, and undoubtedly his appointment will prove of great benefit to our union and materially aid in strengthening it in membership and influence. New members are presented at all the regular meetings and there are a good many applications on hand. Soon all those who are employed at the trade will be in the ranks of the union.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Last month Local Union 146 celebrated the victory of the organization in securing an increase in wages and a reduction in the hours of labor, by giving a banquet and smoker. The unions of Amsterdam, Albany and Troy were all represented. President Huber was with us and delivered a very interesting address, which created a most favorable impression. There were other speakers, plenty of good music and a generous supply of refreshments. The affair was a complete success, and all who were present had a right good time.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—At the last meeting of Local Union 87 five new members were admitted, and twenty applications were reported by the Secretary. The business agent submitted his report which showed the condition of the trade to be favorable. Six members were reported sick and in their cases sick benefits were allowed. Brothers J. B. Morrison, Andrew Lindstrom and Charles Boviard were elected delegates to the Convention of the State Federation of Labor. We are entitled to five delegates and two others will be selected at the next regular meeting.

ROCKY FORD, Col.—Local Union 597 warns carpenters to stay away from this locality. Circulars have been mailed all over the country by the American Sugar Beet Company, stating that plenty of work can be found for carpenters at top prices. This concern has not kept faith with the men they have already induced to come. A mass meeting of farmers and citizens was held last week to discuss the situation, and the Company was vigorously denounced. Our Local Union requests that the facts be published in the CARPENTER so that by this means men of our craft may not be tricked into coming here in unlimited numbers to do a very limited amount of work.

NEW ORLEANS.—We are progressing. For a time we felt a trifle discouraged at the chilliness with which our invitation to come and join us was treated by our fellow craftsmen outside the union. Then we took a fresh start and issued a warm invitation, in the shape of a circular, to unorganized carpenters to come in out of the wet and partake of the benefits of unionism. And now we are doing a mighty good business at the same old stand. At the meeting before last, Local Union 704 welcomed nine new ones into the fold, and at the last meeting eight more were gathered in. No. 76 is doing very nicely, also, no less than eleven being added to the roll. And one of the best features of it is that the new members are all desirable men and the best of timber. And the prospect ahead is so good that it won't be a great while before a non-union carpenter will be a mighty lonesome individual. Nothing like doing a little hustling.

UTICA, N. Y.—Local Union 125 killed the fatted calf at Labor Temple on the 15th of last month in commemoration of the settlement of the strike. All the master carpenters of the city were invited to attend and quite a large number of them were present. Refreshments were served and a general good time was enjoyed until near midnight. The Haydn Male Chorus was present and contributed largely to the pleasure of the evening. Speeches were delivered by President Clark, Michael Doll, Chairman of the Conference Committee from the Master Carpenters' Association, and Henry F. Delpho. On motion of Sidney A. Dobbins a standing vote of thanks was tendered Bro. George S. Coneybear, to ven whose ability the chairman said we hope to ing them adopted in our U. B.

"Am Fraternally,

ur LOCAL UNION 375,

New York City.

Trade Movements for Better Conditions.

STAUNTON, Ill —Our scale is 30 cents per hour, the eight-hour day and double time for night and Sunday work since April 1st. Local Union 156 is doing well.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Our demand for an increase of 25 cents per day of nine hours met with no opposition, and now all is serene. No idle carpenters here at present.

CORONA, L. I., N. Y.—The carpenters in Whitestone and College Point, L. I., N. Y., have secured the eight-hour day. Rockaway Beach and Jamaica have been organized.

COFFEEN, Ill.—We have secured the eight-hour day and 25 cents per hour for our members. We are making every effort to increase our numbers. Local Union 204 is in good condition.

ORANGE, N. J.—The strike here has been settled satisfactorily. The carpenters have gained the eight-hour schedule and $2.75 per day. Local Union 349 is flourishing, and the members are happy.

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—The old rule here was nine hours and $2.25 per day. The new schedule from June 1st is eight-hours and $2.40 per day throughout Cincinnati district.

HAZLETON, Pa.—All of the contractors, with two exceptions, have granted our demands for the nine-hour day and $2.25 per day. An effort is being made by Local Union 129 to win the others over without a strike.

BOULDER, Colo.—We are pleased to report a big victory for Local Union 264. Our demands for the eight-hour day and $3 per day were granted on the 1st day of April. Only one contractor made a a kick. The union is flourishing.

WATERLOO, Ont.—The organized carpenters of Berlin and Waterloo are on a fair way to success. We have a membership of 35 and expect very soon to increase that number considerably. Local Union 553 is all right.

MENA, Ark.—Local Union 366 is generally gaining in numbers. An applicant for membership named Pete Kline has been rejected. He was balloted for on four different occasions and was blackballed each and every time.

NEWARK, N. J.—All demands have been conceded. These include the eight-hour day, 34⅜ cents per hour minimum rate, time and half for overtime, double time for Sundays and holidays, and none but union men to be employed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—All our unions are in splendid condition. We have won the eight-hour day and $3.50. Local Union 483 and the others are sending aid to our brothers in Chicago, and all hope they may succeed in their movement.

CHILLICOTHE, Ohio.—On the strength of our new Local Union 539, the carpenters have received an increase in wages which is a restoration of the old scale of 896. This has been secured without and The members are in good

ors

Be sure the trade ma

1st. Our next movement will be for a reduction in the hours of labor. Local Union 455 is steadily increasing in membership.

RAHWAY, N. J.—The contractors and builders here have been notified by Local Union 537 that on and after July 1st nine hours shall constitute a day's work at 25 cents per hour. No trouble is looked for, as nearly all the bosses are favorable to the movement.

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.—We have made a demand for $2.00 per day. Some of our men are already getting this amount, but we are anxious that all competent carpenters should receive this rate. No trouble is anticipated. Local Union 530 is all right.

CHESTER, Pa.—The members of Local Union 207 have won their fight for an increase of wages from $2.50 to $2.75. Nearly all the individual contractors and builders have agreed to grant the advance, notwithstanding the fact that in their association they decided to maintain the old rates.

TORONTO, Ont.—The Brotherhood and Amalgamated Carpenters of this city, in a large majority of cases, have received the advance of 25 cents per hour as the minimum rate. We have decided to let the eight-hour question rest until August 1st. At that time trade will be in better condition.

SHREVEPORT, La.—We are happy to report that our movement was an immense success last month, and we have secured the eight-hour day and 30 cents per hour. Taking it all in all our members have every reason to congratulate themselves. Local Union 85 is increasing in numbers.

BRADFORD, Pa.—We have endeavored hard to gain the nine-hour day, and most of the contractors have now granted the nine hours. Wages are 25 cents to 27½ cents per hour. We expect to have all the contractors with us shortly. The membership of Local Union 124 is still increasing.

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—The Contractors' Association has granted our demands, which included the eight-hour day and 30 cents per hour, and it is the wish of the employers that we get all the good men into the organization, and that should differences arise at any time they are to be settled by conferences with them.

ALBANY, N. Y.—We have come to an agreement with the Builders' Association and succeeded in gaining the eight-hour day with nine hours pay. The former rates were 25, 28 and 30 cents, and the new schedule is 28, 31¼ and 33 cents per hour. Local Unions 274 and 659 are going along all right and steadily increasing in membership.

KANSAS CITY, Kan —We have succeeded in establishing the eight-hour day to a greater extent than ever before, and only one or two contractors have refused to sign the agreement. Last year the men worked for 25 cents, but now 30 cents per hour is the minimum. All our members in Unions 4 and 253 are at work. The prospects are encouraging.

LANGLEY, S. C.—The members of Local Union 372 are mourning the sad death of their beloved President, Bro. J. C. Sentell, who was killed by a train on the Southern Railroad, near this place, on May 28th. As a tribute of respect the Union paid all the funeral expenses. The deceased leaves a wife and two children and a host of friends to mourn his loss.

ARDMORE, Pa.—Local Union 462 has presented its demands to the Master Carpenters here to take effect on July 1st. These include the eight-hour day, 35 cents per hour, overtime to be paid for at the rate of time and half, and double time for Sundays and holidays. Our membership is increasing and all are working zealously in the effort to better their condition.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—The agreement between the Master Builders' Association and Local Union 115 includes the eight-hour day, a minimum scale of 31¼ cents per hour, and overtime to be paid for Sundays and holidays at 47 cents per hour. Our Conference Committee did well and deserves great credit for its excellent work in bringing about a settlement without the slightest trouble.

PITTSTON, Pa.—We have had little or no trouble in securing our demands for the nine-hour day except with the firm of J. E. Patterson. This concern was given a month's notice of the intention of the carpenters to make an effort to reduce the hours of labor, and is the only one that failed to recognize the reasonableness of our demands. Local Union 401 has declared the firm unfair, and the Distric Council has approved this action. Both bodies have decided to fight the firm to a finish.

HAMILTON, Ont. — Union carpenters here have scored a big victory, as all the bosses who employ union men are paying them the advance. Many employers are discriminating against non-union men by paying them from 75 cents to $2.00 per day and telling them that the $2.50 scale is for union men only. The demands were granted without a general strike. We must now endeavor to hold what we have secured by perfecting our organization, and this the members of Local Union 18 are determined to do.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—At the end of the seventh week of the strike we held a mass meeting and after hearing the report of our Advisory Board, declared the fight won. We control nearly every job of new work in the city, and our men are employed on these buildings at the rate of 45 cents per hour. The Master Builders are holding out and declaring that the strike is still on, but most of them are standing idle. If any one of them gets work we are prepared to compel them to hire our men or throw up the contract. The victory is ours let the employers whine and wimper as they will.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Everything is going along smoothly here both in the mills and on outside work, and it gives us pleasure to state that 33⅓ cents per hour has generally become the scale for outside men, while the mill men receive $2.75 per day, according to agreement. There are a few firms belonging to the Master Builders' Association that have refused to be governed by the agreement, but through efforts now being made we are sanguine that they will fall in line before much time has elapsed. The plasterers, stone masons and stone cutters of Pittsburg have secured the eight-hour day.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Last December Local Union 52 and 159 in joint session issued a circular to the contractors that from February 5, 1900, union carpenters would not work with non-union men, nor would they work material bought from a non-union firm. T. G. Fields, Financial Secretary 159, was selected to enforce these rules, and after a six weeks stubborn fight he succeeded in unionizing the three sash, blind and door factories in the city, converted the non-union men, made every job a union one, and increased the membership of the two unions about 130 members. Only one contractor stood out. He declared that he would employ none but colored union men, and would destroy the white union. When the colored carpenters heard this they came to our relief at once and refused to work for this boss until he recognized both unions, Brother Fields called three times and endeavored to settle matters, and finally the firm was allowed to work union and non-union men on separate jobs. This agreement was soon violated, and it was decided to call off all union men. Four members of Union 159 refused to obey and openly defied us, and in the interest of the organization they were expelled from the Brotherhood. The principle contractors are with us in this fight and we will win. Both Local Unions are doing well.

Nineteen New Unions Chartered During the Past Month.

197. Sherman, Tex.
232. Fort Wayne, Ind.
319. Huntington, Ark.
580. Dundee, N. J.
598. Wabash, Ind.
600. Moundsville, W. Va.
601. Rockaway Beach, N. Y.
602. Terrell, Tex.
604. Murphysboro, Ill.
607. Hannibal, Mo.
608. Weatherford, Tex.
609. Houston, Tex. (Col.)
610. Port Arthur, Tex.
613. Jamaica, N. Y,
614. Baldwinsville, N. Y.
615. Pratt City, Ala.
618. Phoenix, B. C.
619. Petersburg, Ind.
620. Vineland, N. J.

THE members of Local Union 98, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical workers in Philadelphia, Pa., have returned to work. They have secured the eight-hour day, 35 cents for wiremen and not less than 20 cents an hour for helpers.

Eight Hour Bill Passes.

Under suspension of the rules, with only twenty-four dissenting votes, the House last week passed the Gardner bills limiting to eight hours a day the hours of daily service of mechanics and laborers upon work done for the United States or any Territory of the District of Columbia, and the bill to prohibit inter-state traffic in prison-made goods by bringing them under the jurisdiction of the police powers of the State. In speaking of his bill, Mr. Gardner explained that it was designed to carry the law of 1892 where it was intended to go. Congress had passed a series of laws time after time, adopting the theory of an eight-hour law for Government work. But in practise it had so fallen out that the main portion of Government work was not reached by the statutes as contractors were not amendable. This bill would compel all Government contractors to have their work done on the eight-hour system.

The Central Trade and Labor Union proposes to establish a 'bus line in St. Louis, Mo., to compete with and run parallel to the lines of the St. Louis Transit Company, on which there is a strike, to be operated by Union men. At least $100,000 will be raised to equip the 'bus system.

Donations From Local Unions to Locked-out Chicago Carpenters.

CHICAGO, May 25, 1900.

BROTHER MCGUIRE;

The following is a full list of donations received for support of locked out men, since last statement rendered April 24th.

Local Union No.	130, Hancock, Mich. . .	$10 00
" " "	447, Portsmouth, Va. .	15 00
" " "	346, Dayton, Ohio . . .	15 00
" " "	331, Norfolk, Va. . . .	10 00
" " "	340, New York . . .	50 00
" " "	457, Wakefield, N. Y. .	50 00
" " "	189, Jersey City	10 00
" " "	465, Ardmore, Pa. . . .	10 00
" " "	104, Dayton, Ohio . . .	25 00
" " "	374, Buffalo, N. Y. . . .	10 00
" " "	264, Boulder, Col. . .	10 00
" " "	110, St. Joseph, Mo. . .	25 00
" " "	482, Jersey City	15 00
" " "	272, Chicago Heights .	5 00
" " "	471, Brooklyn, N. Y. . .	100 00
" " "	716, Zanesville, Ohio .	10 00
" " "	98, Spokane, Wash. . .	50 00
" " "	103, Louisville, Ky. . .	50 00
" " "	3 6, Mena, Arkansas .	5 00
" " "	300, Austin, Texas . . .	10 00
" " "	639, Brooklyn, N. Y. . .	20 00
" " "	363, Elgin, Ill.	10 00
" " "	252, Oshkosh, Wis. . . .	10 00
" " "	271, Gadsden, Ala. . . .	2 50
" " "	207, Chester, Pa.	10 00
" " "	251, Kingston, N. Y. . .	10 00
" " "	564, Jersey City Heights	10 00
" " "	78, Troy, N. Y.	24 00
" " "	146, Schenectady, N. Y. .	15 00
" " "	33, Boston, Mass. . . .	100 00
" " "	476, New York	100 00
" " "	767, Ottumwa, Iowa. . .	10 00
Total		$806 50
Previously acknowleged . .		2,200 11
Grand Total to date		$3,006 61

THOS. NEALE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

CHICAGO, June 8, 1900.

BROTHER MCGUIRE:

The following is a list of all moneys received in answer to our second appeal to date:

Local Union No.	59, Saginaw, Mich .	$ 6 50
" " "	19, Detroit, Mich .	25 00
" " "	461, Highland Park, Ill.	5 00
" " "	245, Cambridge, Ohio	15 00
" " "	428, Fairmont, W.Va.	5 00
" " "	206, New Castle, Pa	5 00
" " "	712, Covington, Ky .	10 00
" " "	284, Fort Dodge, Iowa	10 00
" " "	114, Houston, Texas.	50 00
" " "	637, Hamilton, Ohio.	5 00
" " "	257, St. Louis, Mo . .	100 00
" " "	564, Jersey City Hts .	10 00
" " "	126, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5 00
" " "	495, Streator, Ill. . .	25 00
" " "	388, Richmond, Va .	5 00
" " "	272, Chicago Heights	5 00
" " "	5, St. Louis, Mo. .	25 00
" " "	360, Galesburg, Ill. .	10 00
" " "	489, Canon City, Col.	5 00
" " "	704, New Orleans, La	10 00
" " "	392, Beaumont, Tex.	10 00
" " "	463, Philadelphia, Pa	4 00
" " "	458, Lawrence, Kan.	5 00
" " "	35, San Rafael, Cal.	25 00
" " "	555, Temple, Texas .	5 00
" " "	698, Newport, Ky . .	5 60
" " "	250, Lake Forest, Ill.	10 00
" " "	268, Sharon, Pa . . .	10 00
" " "	226, Traverse City, Mich.	10 00
" " "	716, Zanesville, Ohio.	10 00
" " "	488, Clinton, Ind . .	10 00
" " "	336, La Salle, Ill. . .	10 00
" " "	137, Norwich, Conn .	10 00
" " "	63, Bloomington, Ill	10 00
" " "	60, Indianapolis, Ind	10 00
" " "	310, Binghampton, N.Y.	2 00
" " "	271, Gadsden, Ala. .	2 50
" " "	442, Hopkinsville, Ky	5 00
" " "	290, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin . .	10 00
" " "	6, Amsterdam, N.Y	10 00
" " "	606, W. New Brighton, N. Y. . .	10 00
" " "	281, Indianapolis, Ind	10 00
" " "	767, Ottumwa, Iowa.	10 00
" " "	289, Lockport, N. Y.	25 00
" " "	483, Jersey City . . .	15 00
" " "	311, Joplin, Mo . . .	5 00
" " "	212, Mount Vernon, New York . .	5 00
" " "	203, Poughkeepsie, New York . .	5 00
" " "	667, Cincinnati, Ohio	8 50
" " "	144, Macon, Ga . . .	5 00
" " "	448, Waukegan, Ill .	25 00
" " "	93, Wilkes-Barre, Pa	5 00
Total		$638 60
Grand total to date		$3,645 21

Fraternally yours,
THOS. NEALE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

A Suggestion to Ministers.

Whenever a minister delivers a sermon in behalf of trades unionism, or a humane economic system, it creates widespread comment—as if it ought not to be the most natural thing in the world for an avowed disciple of the Saviour of men to favor any movement whose object is the bettering of the conditions under which men move, breathe and have their being! Trade unionists, social reformers and other humanitarians ought to be justified in looking to the church for support with confidence bred of the thought that the servant follows in the footsteps of the Master. The pulpit ought to be the natural forum of the people; the church the ægis of the oppressed. No minister can preach Christ without preaching humanity.—*Pittsburg Advocate.*

Another Bellamy Vision Realized.

The electrophone, by means of which a person at a distance may listen to the opera, is in some favor in London. Places along the principal thoroughfares are fitted up with the devices, and for a small payment one may listen to what is going on in the principal theatres and music halls. The Duke and Duchess of York have had York House connected with the leading theatres and concert halls, and their Royal Highnesses may sit at home and enjoy the entertainments, quite as Edward Bellamy predicted.

Stand by the Unions.

The union is what the laboring men make it. If they join it just for the increase in wages and less hours, and then stay at home and let some one else do the work it will not stand. Get out and hustle, talk to your friends on the subject, get them interested. never let an opportunity to talk union pass, and talk to some purpose. There is a principle at stake: fairness to the employer and employe should be considered. Never adopt the scale that the employer cannot accede to if he is so minded—live and let live should be our motto; but after such a scale is adopted stick to it—never say die. The laboring man's wife and daughter can help to strengthen the union as much as he can, and it is to their interest to do so by refusing to patronize those firms opposed to union labor; never buy anything that has not the union label attached. See that your shoes have the union label, your hats, your clothes, the tobacco you use, the barber who shaves, the clerk that waits on you in the store, in fact everything. See that a union teamster hauls your coal. If your house needs painting or papering be careful to employ only union men to do it. See that you at least do not patronize non-union employers and see what your influence will do to keep others from doing so. Each one has influence; always use it for good. If you want to succeed be honest to yourself and employer; always give the best work and do not kill time but do the very best you can. Do not think of your own bread and butter alone, but your neighbors as well. By standing by each other union success is sure. United we stand, divided we fall, will apply to unions in general.—*Exchange.*

THE Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, has abolished the carrying of large tools (benches, mitre box, hand screws and clamps) by the cabinet makers. Employers now furnish them. This change was accomplished without any strike and did not cost the organization a penny.

Kranken = Benefit in der Ver. Bruderschaft.

Brüder: In Anbetracht, daß der Zeitpunkt zur nächsten Convention näher rückt, ist es an der Zeit eine Angelegenheit zur Sprache zu bringen, welche für sämmtliche Local Unions unserer Brüderschaft von sehr wichtigem Interesse ist. Local Union 375 von New York City beschloß ein Komite einzusetzen, dessen Aufgabe es sein sollte, in Bezug auf Kranken=Unterstützung genaues Material zu sammeln und ist dabei, in Bezugnahme der letzten zwei Jahre, zu folgendem Resultat gelangt. Im Jahre 1898 waren 137 Mitglieder krank, welche die Summe von $3045.00 an Benefit zogen. Bemerkt sei hier, daß zu dieser Zeit für die erste Woche kein Benefit bezahlt wurde; der D. C. nahm jedoch eine Aenderung seiner Nebengesetze vor, wonach im Falle von zwei= oder mehrwöchentlicher Krankheit vom ersten Tage an Benefit bezahlt werden muß.

Im Jahre 1899 bei einer Kranken=Liste von 131 Mitgliedern (6 weniger als im Vorjahre) betrug die Summe des ausbezahlten Benefits $4352.00, eine Mehrausgabe von blos $1307.00 während des kurzen Zeitraums von einem Jahr, bewiesenermaaßen eine Folge vorgenannter Aenderung. Daß bei einer solchen Ausgabe in Form von Krankengeld allein, in einer Local Union von durchschnittlich 725 Mitgliedern, die Interessen der anderen Mitglieder, ja womöglich die Existenz der Local Union selbst gefährdet ist, muß jedem denkenden Menschen einleuchten. Aus oben angeführten Darstellungen appelliren wir an Euch, Eure zur nächsten, in Scranton, Pa., stattfindenden Convention zu wählenden Delegaten dahin zu instruiren, daß sämmtliche diesbezüglichen Paragraphen der General=Constitution zu streichen sind, und daß es jeder Local Union selbst anheim gestellt wird, das Kranken=Benefit so zu regeln, wie es am zweckentsprechendsten zum Vortheil ihrer Mitglieder gereicht. Wir sind überzeugt, daß diese Anregung überall als zeitgemäß aufgefaßt werden wird; außerdem wäre es sehr wünschenswerth, diese Angelegenheit in unserm Journal, dem Carpenter, zur Diskussion zu bringen, behufs Aufklärung dieser weitgehenden Frage.

Des Ferneren lenkt Local Union 375 die Aufmerksamkeit der Brüder auf den jetzigen Modus der Ausbezahlung von Sterbegeldern. Es ist mehrfach vorgekommen, daß die Anweisung desselben an Personen stattfindet, ohne sich zuerst Gewißheit verschafft zu haben, ob die Betreffenden auch wirklich zur Erhebung desselben nach dem Gesetz berechtigt sind. Um solches in Zukunft zu verhüten, möchten wir das nachfolgende Formular in Vorschlag bringen, welches von jedem Kandidaten bei der Aufnahme, sowie von allen jetzigen Mitgliedern auszufüllen ist und in Verwahrung der Local Union bleibt; beim Sterbefall des betr. Mitglieds mit den anderen Dokumenten an die G. O. eingesandt wird.

Zum Beweis der Nothwendigkeit sei folgender Fall erwähnt:

Beim Todesfall unseres Mitgliedes Karl Leitgeb, welcher zwei Kinder aus erster Ehe hinterließ, wurde dessen zweite Frau auf dem vorgeschriebenen Todesschein als Erbin bezeichnet; derselbe hatte jedoch ohne Wissen der Local Union die Frau eines unserer Mitglieder als Vormund und Testaments=Vollstreckerin ernannt, da er befürchtete, daß seine Wittwe das Geld ziehen würde und die Kinder der öffentlichen Armenpflege zur Last fallen würden. Nach Einsendung der gesetzlich ausgestellten Beglaubigungs=Papiere als Vormund an die G.O. erhielt unser F. S. einen diesbezüglichen Check, welcher unter Beobachtung aller von der U. B. vorgeschriebenen Formen an die betreffende Person (den Vormund) eingehändigt wurde.

Die Wittwe verklagte hierauf die Local Union auf Ausbezahlung des Sterbegeldes, und wurde trotz aller gegentheiligen Beweise gegen uns entschieden; der Prozeß schwebt jedoch auf unsere Appellation hin augenblicklich noch. Soweit sind die Kosten desselben ungefähr $175.00. Die Erfahrung hat uns gelehrt, daß solche Vermächtniß=Certifikate, in Krankenkassen und Unterstützungs=Vereinen, sich an ähnlichen Fällen wie der angeführte bewährt haben und geben wir uns der Hoffnung hin, dieselben auch bei unserer Brüderschaft eingeführt zu sehen.

Mit solidarischem Gruß
Local Union 375.

TRANSLATION.

SICK BENEFITS IN THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD.

BROTHERS: As our next convention is approaching, it is time to bring to your notice a subject which is interesting to every local union of our Brotherhood. Local Union 375, of New York, appointed a committee, whose duty it was to collect statistical material about sick benefits paid by the local union. This committee, taking the last two years into consideration, found as follows: In the year 1898 the total number of sick members was 137, who drew $3,045 sick benefits. It may be mentioned here that at that time no sick benefit was paid for the first week; the New York D. C. then amended its by-laws to the effect that benefits must be paid from the first day, if the illness lasts two weeks or more.

In 1899, with 131 members on the sick roll (six less than the previous year), the sick benefits paid reached the sum of $4,352, an advance of only $1,307 in the short time of a year, which can be traced directly to the change in the by-laws. It is evident, that under these conditions in a local union averaging 725 members, the interests of the other members, in fact the existence of the local union itself, are at stake.

We, therefore, appeal to you to instruct your delegates to the next convention at Scranton, Pa., to support an amendment to the constitution, giving each local union sole jurisdiction to regulate sick benefits to their best advantage. We feel sure that this suggestion will be deemed proper at present, and we hope that the question will be discussed in THE CARPENTER.

We would further draw your attention to the way death benefits are paid at present. Checks are made payable to persons without first investigating if they are entitled to it according to law. To prevent this in future we would recommend the adoption of a binding formula, to be filled out by all candidates at the initiation, and also by all present members; those formulas to be kept by the local union, and at the death of a brother to be sent to the General Office with the other documents. To show the necessity of this we cite the following case:

At the death of Brother Karl Leitgeb, who left two children by a former wife, his widow was named as the legal heir.

Without the knowledge of the local union he had appointed the wife of a member of the local union as guardian and executor, as he was afraid his widow, after drawing the benefits, would leave the country and his children would be thrown upon public charity. After sending the legally drawn documents to the General Office our F. S. received the check, which he handed over to the guardian, complying with all the requirements of the United Brotherhood.

The widow then sued the local union for the amount of the benefit, and, in spite of all our proofs, decision was rendered against us, and now, on appeal, the suit is still pending.

So far the costs amount to about $175.

Experience has taught us that such formulas of testamentary disposition as used by benefit societies have proven valuable in like cases, and we hope to see them adopted in our U. B.

Fraternally,
LOCAL UNION 375,
New York City.

THE CARPENTER.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1900.

American Labor Federation — Its Origin and Progress.

HUGH MCGREGOR IN "AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST."

THE trade union is the natural historic form of free working class organization.

It is essential to retain the word "free" in the foregoing definition because slavery exists during a certain period in the development of each and every country; and whenever that utter negation of liberty and property, known as "slavery" prevails, the organization of the working class, by and for the workers, is an impossibility. There are many who decry the existence of trade union organization; but none can deny the persistence of military and other class organization throughout the ages, or the growing power of the trade union to reorganize society on an industrial basis and in the interest of the working class, which, in reality, constitutes the main body of society.

Just as each individual being, whether in the animal or the vegetable world, evolves separate organs for the performance of certain special functions, so, in human society, each social class, in its rise and progress, evolves a special form of organization, enabling it to maintain internal order and to efficiently perform its proper function. In prehistoric times, the caste system, the most rigid and enduring of any known form of social organization, arose in the valleys of several of the great rivers of the Orient. In Europe the social organism seems to have been more mobile; yet when the history of our race opens, we see the theocratic and military classes, with their distinct forms of organization, already fully established on lines scarcely less rigid than those of caste. At a later period, however, although still in the dim twilight of historic time, we preceive the beginning of the formation of a free industrial class, as, one by one, slaves were emancipated and assumed the responsibility of supporting themselves by their own undirected toil; and in the same period we also perceive the spontaneous gathering of freedmen in craft bodies for mutual assistance and as a precaution against possible relapse into slavery.

The trade union, being the natural organ, whose function is the protection of the free working class, is a general social fact—not one confined to any age or country, but a fact springing into existence whenever and wherever a people has reached a certain stage of civilization; thus, in antiquity, the emancipated slaves formed trade unions which were termed *ξταιρια* in the Greek tongue, and *collegia* in the Latin. In the middle ages the manumitted serfs coalesced in trade unions, which in the Romance languages were known as *confereries*, *communantes*, *universitas*, etc., and as *guilds*, etc., in the Teutonic tongues; while in modern times the workers have designated the units of their class institution as *trade unions*, *syndicats*, *gewerkschaften*, etc., etc. The union, then, is a universal fact, but the name varies with time and locality.

The story of the trade union in North America commences with the decline of involuntary servitude, and naturally divides itself into three successive periods. The first of these periods is characterized by the rise of local unions, and has its origin soon after the disappearance of forced white servitude; the second period is marked by the formation of national unions, and dates from the abolition of negro slavery; while the special feature of the third period is that of union federation, and is synchronical with the immense aggregations of capitals popularly known as "trusts." But as no social condition can be properly understood without some knowledge of the preceding situation, it is necessary to review, however briefly, the labor conditions formerly prevailing on this continent.

In the spring of the year 1607 four small, frail vessels approached the Atlantic shores of North America and cast anchor in the James River. These vessels had been chartered by the London Company of Merchant Adventurers (composed mainly of craft guild members), to plant a colony on the coast of that extensive tract known as Virginia. Of the 105 colonists who were then and there landed, 52 were classed as "gentlemen;" the class styled "tradesmen" consisted of four carpenters, one mason, one blacksmith and one barber, while the remainder were called "laborers." The following year one of the company's ships arriving in Jamestown brought 120 more colonists, of whom 21 were laborers, six were tailors, and others were goldsmiths, apothecaries and perfumers. The bringing of goldsmiths probably resulted from the universal belief in the existence of the precious metal in large quantities in these new-found lands. This expectation, however, soon grew dim, and then the colonists turned to the cultivation of tobacco, a product which, though entailing considerable labor, promised large and increasing financial returns. The cultivation of the numerous plantations which rapidly sprung into existence demanded a constantly increasing number of laborers. And as laborers were unwilling to cross the seas to engage in such labor, other means were devised by the company to supply the demand. Labor of the cheapest kind was considered to be a necessity for the new plantations, and the most unscrupulous means were adopted to obtain it. Thousands of children were kidnapped in the streets of every seaport in Great Britain; and men, regardless of nationality or condition, were seized by press-gangs, hurried on board ship, and carried over to Virginia —in most cases never to return. Immense numbers of prisoners sentenced to death, in an age when nearly every offense was punishable with death, were by collusion between the judges and municipal authorities sold to the captains of ships bound to the colonies, and were by them sold to the planters. The state of servitude to which these poor wretches were doomed differed only in name from absolute slavery. If the legal period of such servitude was originally limited to seven years' duration, that period was generally prolonged almost indefinitely. The ordinary penalty for offenses committed, or alleged to have been committed, by these "servants" was a lengthening of the time of servitude. Insubordination or attempt to escape was punished by the masters themselves with the utmost rigor. The lash was inflicted on both male and female servants without compunction, and when death ensued from excessive punishment, or even from sudden violence, it was practically impossible to obtain a verdict against the master. This iniquitous traffic and labor system was, however, destined to be further supplemented by one still more odious.

Toward the latter end of August, 1615, a Dutch man-of-war, being short of food, entered the James river and succeeded in bartering twenty negroes (whom they had captured from the Spaniards), for the needed supplies. It is related that the colonists were the more inclined to secure these negroes in consequence of a white servant having, a short time previously, forcibly exchanged clothes with his master, sold him into servitude, and with the proceeds succeeded in obtaining passage on board a vessel bound to Europe. Be this as it may, the purchase of these twenty negroes at Jamestown was the commencement of a labor system in the English colonies of North America, which for more than two centuries proved a fertile source of political and social degradation, and effectually retarded for many generations the growth of free working class organization.

Much stress has been laid on the fact that whereas throughout the southern colonies, the cultivated spots in the primeval wilderness were vast tobacco plantations, with lordly manor houses surrounded by hovels, in which dwelt an ignorant and servile class; while in the more northern colonies the cultivated spots were villages, each with a church, town house, school house, inn, blacksmith shop, and general store, surrounded by comparatively comfortable farm houses. But the most cursory investigation of the real facts in the case will show that the condition of the working class, when considered apart from that of the proprietary classes, has never approached anywhere the ideal condition of liberty and equality described by middle-class historians and politicians.

If in the South the increase of negro slavery eventually superseded white servitude, it is questionable whether the emancipation of these poor whites brought with it any marked improvement in their social position. The fact that manual labor was a badge of servitude, was of itself sufficient to prevent them from doing any more work than was barely sufficient to eke out the most miserable existence; and, as manual labor came to be more and more relegated to the negro slaves, the position of the free, poor white man became worse and worse. Despised alike by master and negroes, they remained a distinct class, known as the "white trash."

Nor may we suppose that the social condition of the corresponding class in the more northern colonies differed in any very material degree from that of the South. The term "servant" was applied to all bound to any kind of service, whether mechanical, agricultural or domestic. The Rhode Island court record shows that one Maxwell, in York, was condemned, in 1651, for "exorbitant and abusive carriage toward his master and mistress." The court charges amounted to £7, 10s., and include his board during imprisonment, paid by his master. And it is further recorded: "If he can not pay this sum to his master, then he may be sold by his master to Virginia, the Barbadoes, or any English plantation." The advertisements in the *Boston News Letter* show that the sale of servants for a term of years, and valuations of unexpired serving-time in the inventories of property, were common in the first quarter of the eighteenth century. In advertisements offering rewards for the capture of runaway servants, appearing in the *Boston Evening Post* during the second quarter of the eighteenth century, we see artisans, such as house carpenters, tailors and weavers specially mentioned. In 1750 a number of Irish servants are advertised in the last-named journal to be sold; the men are described as mechanics, the women fit for either town or country; and in 1774, a runaway servant, a weaver, is described as wearing a jacket and coat of serge, breeches of purple serge, a linen shirt, white worsted stockings, and a beaver hat.

The last quarter of the eighteenth century was a period little favorable to the voluntary organization of labor. A seven years' war for political independence had consumed products of labor equivalent to the sum of $300,000,000, leaving only an irredeemable and worthless paper currency in its stead. Commerce was crippled; the opportunities to labor were reduced to a minimum, and the barest necessities of life were only obtainable with the greatest difficulty by the free white laborers. Another, and an almost insuperable obstacle to the organization of the free workers was the excessive length of the customary working day, which left them scarcely any opportunity to cultivate and develop that intelligence upon which successful organization inevitably depends. The hours of labor were from sunrise to sunset. The first rays of the morning sun gilding the housetops found the free laborers at work, even in the longest days of summer; and the ring of the hammer continued with but few and short intermissions until the evening gloaming. Nor was the work, thus excessively prolonged, performed in any prefunctory manner. "Hurry! Hurry up!" was the cry that never ceased from morn 'til night; a cry which never failed to bring forth a sweaty response, whether work was slack or plentiful. The fear of discharge and possible hunger was to the free white laborer an incentive far more powerful than the crack of the rawhide whip of the overseer was to the negro slave.

It can not be a matter of surprise that under such onerous conditions the first germs of the voluntary organization of labor are not visible earlier than the opening of the present century, and that it acquired no great extension until another quarter century had elapsed. The earliest known trade union composed of journeymen was the New York Society of Journeymen Shipwrights, legally incorporated April 30, 1803. Unions of tailors and carpenters were also organized in the same city in 1806. A union of hatters was formed in 1819, and other unions gradually sprung into existence, until at length organized labor gained sufficient strength to make an agitation for a ten-hour workday. As the result of that agitation the President of the United States (Martin Van Buren) issued a proclamation April 10, 1840, establishing the ten-hour workday on all Government works. The shorter workday, however, still remained to be won in all private establishments. In New York the shipwrights periodically went on strike for that purpose, and eventually the desired boon was generally granted. To commemorate the decisive victory thus won, the shipwrights, in 1844, erected a bell tower near the river side at Fourth street, New York, in which a bell specially cast for that purpose, and called the "Mechanics' Bell," rang out the hours of beginning and quitting work. From that time the observance of the ten-hour workday spread slowly but surely through the land.

The interval between this primal victory of the trade unions in limiting the length of the workday and the breaking out of the war which resulted in the abolition of slavery was marked by the spontaneous formation of unions in nearly every large manufacturing centre. But, with the exception of the printers and the iron moulders' unions (the former of which had united as early as 1851), all unions were as yet isolated from each other, or, at the most, only very few of them cooperated to the extent of occasionally holding delegate meetings to discuss certain questions of general interest.

The abolition of slavery, however, by

the proclamation of President Lincoln, January 1, 1863, distinctly marks the commencement of the second period of trade union organization. Five months thereafter we see the initial meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in Detroit. In the beginning of the year following, January 24, 1864, the National Cigar Makers' Union was organized, with headquarters in New York. The Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union was founded in the year next succeeding, and during the seven years ending 1872, several other national unions arose.

In the next year, 1873, a great commercial panic swept over the country, and prostrated or severely crippled every manufacturing industry. The very general suspension of work soon resulted in a general inability to pay union dues, and the majority of unions having no adequate reserve funds, were compelled to disband. During the long years of business depression that followed the panic, various secret societies arose, but these societies in abandoning the line of historic evolution fell into serious error, and soon ceased to exert any appreciable influence on working class thought and action.

[*To be continued.*]

A Panacea.

The politician, ever bland,
Ere long will take you by the hand
And seek to give a true reply
To all your questions as they fly.
When explanations you demand
Of how to regulate the land
To make it bloom from sea to sea,
This is his answer :--"Vote for me."

If you would know a way to stop
All kinds of damage to a crop ;
If some protection you desire
Against tornadoes, floods and fire ;
If you, in short, would banish all
The ills man met at Adam's fall,
And live in sweet, unchanging glee,
This is the answer :--"Vote for me."

—*Washington Star.*

The Only Way.

I've allers done quite fairly at 'most all I've undertook,
An' I lay it to a motter that I never have forsook.
I'll put it to you in a Whitcomb Riley sort of rhyme--
"Never quit, but keep a-peggin' at it.
All
The
Time.'

I've got an old bay mare to home ; she's blind an' kind of lame.
She can't strike no two-forty gait, but gits there just the same.
The best can't beat her record fer a week, I'll bet a dime.
She hits the pike an' keeps a-goin'
All
The
Time.

I courted Ann Elizy, now some twenty year ago.
I popped. She sorter snickered, 'n' then plump out answered "No,"
But finally relented, an' they rung the weddin' chime,
Fer I kep' right on an' pestered at her
All
The
Time

I've often seen some feller that they counted mighty slick
Go a-sailin' like a rocket, an' come down just like the stick.
I've finerly concluded, if you ever want to climb,
You've got to jest keep peggin' at it
All
The
Time.

—*Chicago Record.*

BETWEEN forty and fifty linemen brought to Buffalo, N. Y., from points in Ohio Middleport, N. Y., to take the places of the striking linemen of the Bell Telephone Company, declined to go to work when informed of the situation, and returned home, escorted to their train by a delegation of strikers.

Eight Hours.

"It is a flippant libel upon the laboring class which for more than half a century has been constantly repeated but never sustained, viz.: That the reduction of the hours of labor tend to lower wages, raise prices, increases idleness, dissipation and drunkenness.

"The elimination of poverty, ignorance, pauperism, intemperance, crime, and their accompanying evils, are more parallel with and proportionate to the increase of the social opportunities of the laboring class.

"Employers of labor in the United States or of any other country, who have tried the eight-hour system of labor, all bear testimony to the general good resulting from the change. If the results were different, if business did not easily and readily adjust itself to the change of an eight-hour workday, is not strange that there is no body of employers (and the writer does not know of a single case) which has ever given the system a fair trial, say of one year, which would ever return to the old regime of a nine-hour or longer workday.

Those who have carefully observed the changes which have come to the workingman from a reduction in the daily working hours have marked most gratifyingly the fact that they have become most temperate in the liquor as well as in other habits.

"Who can look on the vast army of unemployed, workless workers, without feeling and recognizing that a great wrong is being perpetrated upon them. Certainly, there may be some now who would not work were it offered them, but observers will note that these are rare exceptions, and even they have become careless or reckless by easy stages on the downward grade. Demoralization caused by periodical and then enforced idleness by reason of inability to secure employment.

Beyond doubt, the saddest sight is to see a man, with wife and children looking to him as the bread winner, without food, without hope. That unemployed men are soon learned by those who frequently have an opportunity to come in contact with them ; that their courage soon gives way to dispair, losing self-respect, early forfeiting the respect of others—go down and further down until society, in its might has its hand raised against them. Society regards them as its enemy ; the feeling becomes mutual.

"The demand for a reduction of the hours of labor is not an abnormal dream of a few fanatics, but it is one of the natural and inevitable tendencies of a progressive civilization. Although there is no international organization, there is a manifest international movement in his direction.

"Even in Germany the demand for eight hours has been voiced by a strike of nearly one hundred thousand laborers, which showed such clearness of purpose and directness of action, that the Emperor, leading capitalists and statesmen have formally recognized it as a legitimate question demanding immediate consideration.

"In England they have already reached nine hours, and are now asking for the next step toward eight. The same movement is taking form in France and Belgium.

"Therefore, not to take up the question in this country is to fail to keep pace with the countries of the Old World in matters of industrial reform. There is no fact in society more certain than the country whose laborers are compelled to work the greatest numbers of hours to earn a liv ng, and hence have the least time for social, moral, intellectual and political development, cannot permanently keep at the head of civilization."—*Prof. Gunton*

Uniform Labor Laws Recommended.

The Industrial Commission in its report to Congress on labor legislation recommends improved legislation to the State Legislatures rather than to Congress directly.

"The subject of greatest public interest to-day," says the report, "is perhaps that of the regulation of the hours of labor permitted in industrial occupations, and especially in factories." As Congress has no power to legislate directly in this matter, the Commission recommends that a simple statute be enacted by all the States regulating the length of the working day for all persons between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one years who work in factories.

The report, in brief, says: The employment of children below the age of fourteen should be prohibited in factories. The length of the working day in all public employment should be fixed at eight hours. The same time should be fixed for workmen in underground mines, except in cases of emergency. Employment in mines of children less than fourteen years of age and all women and girls should be forbidden. Congress might well enact that no person under eighteen should be employed as a telegraph operator upon railroads, and that all engineers and switchmen should submit to an examination for color-blindness: also that it be made a misdemeanor for an engineer or switchman to be intoxicated while on duty.

"A simple and liberal law regulating the payment of labor should be adopted by all the States, providing that all laborers shall be paid in cash orders without discounts, not in goods or due-bills, and that no compulsion, direct or indirect, should be used to make them purchase goods at any particular store. Provisions for the fair weighing of coal at mines before passing over a screen should be adopted, and the miners should have the privilege of employing a check weighman at their own expense.

"The question of the enforcement of the labor contract by injunction or contempt in equity process is a very difficult one, mainly made so by the abuses which have arisen from injunctions carelessly issued. It is suggested that it might be well to limit punishment for contempt to imprisonment for a brief period, but equity Courts must not be deprived of the power to protect themselves and to make their decrees respected. The practice of awarding blanket injunctions against all the world, or against unnamed defendants, as well as the practice of indirectly enforcing the contract for personal service by enjoining employes from quitting work, should be discouraged not only by popular sentiment, but by intelligent judicial opinion."

On the subject of railway labor, the Commission is of opinion that Congress should adopt a consistent code of laws regulating all matters concerning employment, such as hours of labor, limitation of continuous runs by engineers or continuous service by telegraph operators or switchmen ; the enactment of a consistent employers' liability code ; the liability of the employer or corporation for defective appliances.

That statutes already adopted in the several States, discriminating as between union and non-union labor by making it a penal offence for an employer to exclude union labor only, seem to the Commission to be unconstitutional, being class legislation. The statute should apply to non-union as well as union labor alike, if it is to be enacted at all. The right to be employed and protected without belonging to a union should be preserved ; but every facility should be given labor to organize if it desires, and the last vestige of the notion that trade unions are a criminal conspiracy should be swept away. The use of private police, detectives or other hired bodies of men, to be used in connection with labor troubles, has arroused considerable attention, and Congress probably has the power to enact reasonable legislation to prevent abuses in this direction.

In a general way the Commission reports that conciliation laws have been found effective, but that strict arbritation machinery rarely works well. It is recommended that labor bureaus or commissions be established in all the States.

Wood Working in the Philippines.

A correspondent of one of the Boston papers, writing in relation to wood working operations in the Philippine Islands, says :

These islands are thickly grown with some of the finest and best hard woods in the market. Mahogany grows in very many places, and is so common and so cheap that the native carpenters use it in great logs for foundation work in the erection of heavy buildings, The flooring of all native houses is made from woods which, if in America, would be exceedingly valuable. So much of this hard wood is used in the erection of the better classes of native store and house structures that the buildings are of slow burning construction. That is, the overturning of a lamp or a moderately light fire will burn itself out before it will ignite the hard, iron like wood fiber. Black walnut is grown in large quantities all over the country, and is so plentiful and cheap that thousands of chests are made from it and shipped to other countries. These chests are of the ant-proof design, and the local carpenter trade has built up quite a name for the making and finishing of these strong little chests. Nearly every soldier buys one as soon as he arrives to seal up his woolen goods in a moth and ant-proof box. Ebony grows here, too, but there is no pine.

With all this quanity of valuable hard wood to handle, the processes of sawing the timber and puttiug it into shape for market are of the oldest and crudest sort. All logs are split by hand sawing, and two natives push the saw for a long time before they cut off a single board. Their saws are all old, and probably made 100 years ago. But the cheapness of labor for carpenters makes it possible to work the timber into buildings at a low cost. Carpenters' wages are about 25 cents per day in American Money. There are no machines for planing the boards, so that as soon as a board is sawed from a log another set of native workmen go at it with planes, with which they manage to scrape a fairly smooth surface on the board after a quarter of a day's hard labor.

All woods for boxes, coffins, wheel tires, wagons, etc., must be cut out by hand, and every tool used bears the marks of great age. A chisel, a hammer, a saw or whatever the tool may be, invariably shows indications of about 100 years' service. Yet with these ancient tools the workmen manage to carve out wagon tires, ladders, steps, handles for brooms, turnings for house building work, etc. The turning tools they use are even more than 100 years old. There are from two to four shops in the average town, and in each of these the only turning device will consist of a hand wheel turned by a boy for driving the article to be turned out by means of a band running from a groove in the driving wheel to a little grooved wheel on the spindle of the article being turned.

Lessons in Practical Carpentry.

BY FRED T. HODGSON.

IN a previous paper, many examples of splicing timbers by various methods were shown, and it is intended at this point to exhibit a few more examples in order to equip the workman with an abundance of methods so that he may be able to cope with any of the schemes when confronted by them.

Fig. 1 exhibits a rather curious, but at the same time a very effective joint and one that will serve its purpose admirably.

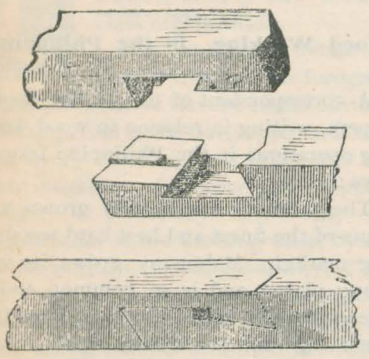
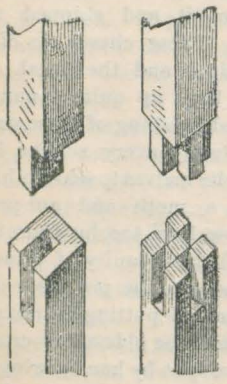


FIG. 1.

The two upper pieces show the timbers in a disjointed state, while the lower illustration shows the timbers put in place, keyed up and finished off.

Another example of splicing timbers is shown at Fig 2, which is sometimes employed on timbers that are intended to resist end pressure only. Fig. 3 shows another example intended also to resist



FIGS. 2 AND 3.

end pressure only. In the latter example the end of each piece is divided into nine squares, five of these being cut away in one piece, and the four alternate squares in the other, the two ends fit into one another, and if the butts have been

FIG. 4.

accurately made, the bearing will be equal at every point of the joint, and the timber will, therefore, be as strong as though all in one piece for the purpose of resisting end pressure. Another method of joining timbers on end is shown at Fig. 4. This is simply a dovetail end, and is a method of splicing little used and not to be recommended. Fig. 5 exhibits two methods of end to end splicing, both of which may be employed on special occasions, though it would be well to avoid the combination dovetail when possible, as it is costly and does not possess any advantages over a plain lap joint that is well spiked or bolted.

A good example of corner joint where it is intended to resist a drawing stress is shown at Fig. 6, which exhibits a dovetail joint that will resist to a considerable extent a pulling strain. By way of comparison, an ordinary tapped joint is shown

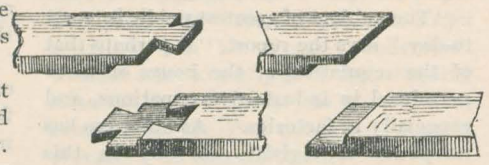


FIG. 5.

on the right, which, if not spiked or bolted, would offer little resistance to inward pressure in either direction.

Fig, 7 shows another application of the dovetail joint which will require special handling, as it will be noticed the swell of the dovetail is on the outer end of the tenon, which would prevent the entering of the tenon at the neck of the mortise if some special provision was not made for it. There are several ways by which the work may be accomplished, and which are too well known to need explanation here.

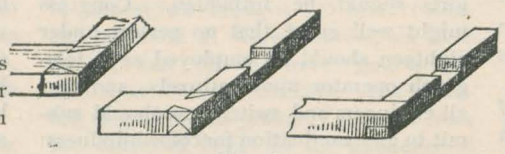


FIG. 6.

I show some curious joints at Figs. 8 and 9, and which have been recommended for heavy frame work by such high authorities as Treadgold, Robinson and others, but which have been severely condemned by other authorities, and justly so, I think, for the character of this sort of joint renders it liable to be easily thrown out of square, and it has

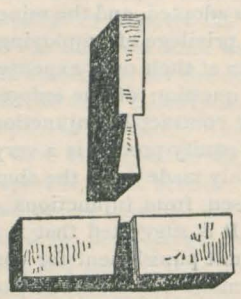


FIG. 7.

but little bearing capacity when employed as beams or similar timbers, and the cost of making it is a very serious objection to its use, even if it was more efficient. Fig. 9 is what is termed a "bridle joint" and is a sort of converse

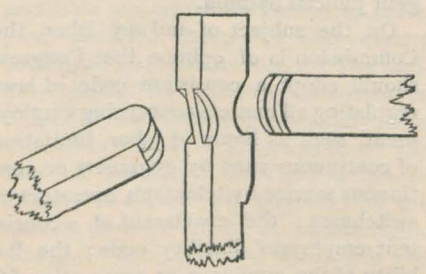


FIG. 8.

of the mortise and tenon. The simplest form being that for a post resting on a sill, as shown in the figure. It will be seen that a kind of a mortise is cut in the post to fit the "bridle" or projection *b b*, left upon the beam, joints of the kind shown in these two last examples are seldom used, but it is just as well that they be known to the workman so as to form a portion of his knowledge and stock in trade. In laying out a "bridle joint," the width of the "bridle" should not, if possible, exceed 1-5 of that of the timber, otherwise the checks or pieces which fit on each side of it will be weak

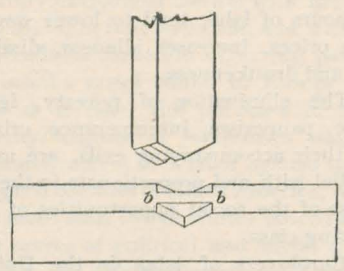


FIG. 9.

and liable to be wrenched off by a slight lateral pressure. Another application of the "bridle joint" is exhibited at Fig. 10, where it is employed on the foot of a principal rafter which sits on a straining beam or chord timber. The pieces are shown detached in order to make clear the method of construction, which in this example is very effective.

Sometimes it is necessary to tie timbers together without having recourse to the mortise and tenon, and this is generally done by dovetailing in the manner shown

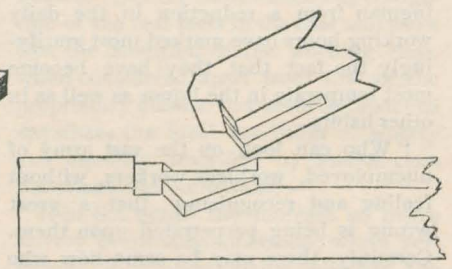


FIG. 10.

at Fig. 11, where two examples are exhibited. The one shows a dovetail with a shoulder let into the post, while the other has the dovetailed portion pass clean across the post, and has a wedge *a* driven firmly between the shoulder of the post and the under edge of the beam.

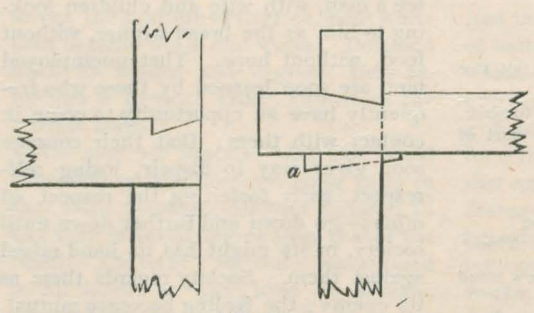


FIG. 11.

This wedge is of hard wood, and is intended to take up from time to time any shrinkage which may take place in the beam, also to draw the post snug to the shoulder joint of the dovetail. A good method of tieing collar beams is shown at Fig. 12, where a dovetail is run through, or rather scarfed in across the rafter, with a shoulder being cut in the upper edge of the collar beam on the angle of the pitch of the roof, as shown at *a*. The dovetail is driven tightly into the recess made in the rafter and is then well spiked in place. If the stuff in the collar beam is not well seasoned it will be much better to cut a wedgeway in the rafter under the collar beam and insert a wedge to take up the shrinkage after the fashion shown in Fig. 11.

In my opinion, dovetail joints of all kinds should, where possible, be avoided in heavy timber work that is liable to be subjected to heavy labor. Timber in nearly all cases will shrink more or less and the slightest shrinkage edgewise in a dovetail destroys its usefulness, as the grip it holds on the timber when fitting close is loosened the moment the shrinkage takes place. Of course there are occasions where a dovetail joint may be of use and where it does lasting service, but the occasions are very few.

In framing trimmers to receive the ends of joists, many devices are employed to obtain the best results, the tusk tenon being about the best form, two examples of which one shows at Fig, 13. This method of tenuring is intended to give the joint as strong a bearing as possible at the root without greatly increasing the size of the mortise, and thus weak-

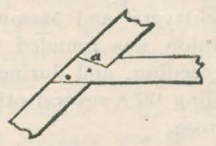


FIG. 12.

ening the trimmer or other timber into which the joists or other beams are framed. This object is effected by adding below the tenon T the *tusk t*, a shoulder *s*, which is let into the trimmer to a depth equal to about 1-6th the depth

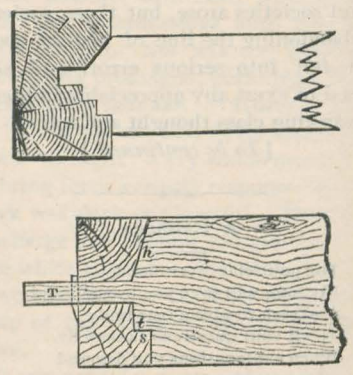


FIG. 13.

of the joist or other timber; above the tenon is formed the *horn h*, the lower end of which projects to the same extent as the tusk. It will be seen by this method the strength of the tenon between *h*, and *t*, is immensely increased as compared with the common form, while the mortise is not made much larger. The tenon may pass through the trimmer, as

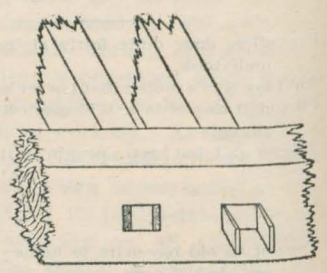


FIG. 14.

shown at T, or it may enter only part way, as shown in the upper figure, when it may be pinned from the top or otherwise fastened in place. It will be noticed that in the upper figure there are two *tusks*, each having a separate bearing.

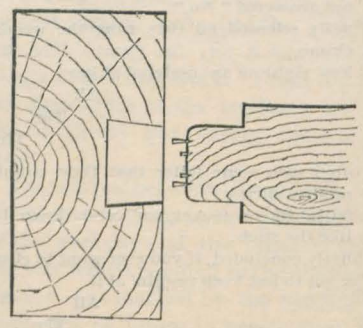


FIG. 15.

Some workmen prefer this style of tusking, as they consider it stronger than the single tusk; for my own part, I think the single tusk is ample for all purposes, as it is sufficiently strong enough to carry all the joist will bear.

In many cases the trimmer is simply mortised through, and a square tenon is passed into the mortise, as shown at Fig. 14, after which the whole is wedged solid. In such cases the mortice should be

slightly dovetailed in place, being wider on the side from which the wedges are inserted, in order to allow room for them to be driven in alongside the tenon. The wedges are of use in strengthening as well as tightening the joint, for they compress the fibres of the part cut through and prevent them from yielding.

While on the subject of wedging, it may not be amiss to describe some of the methods employed to hold joints in place by aid of wedges. A method of holding a scarfed dovetailed collar beam to its work is illustrated at Fig. 11. A good

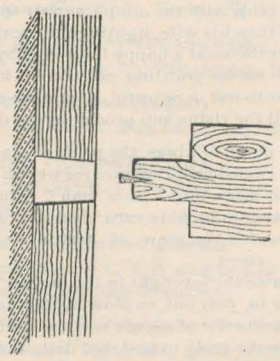


FIG. 16.

method very often employed both in carpentry and joinery is known as Fox-wedging. This method is generally adopted in what is known as "blind-tenoning;" that is, in work where the mortise does not pass through the part mortised and where the end of the tenon "bottoms" the mortise or passes into the mortise until the end slightly rests on the bottom. When this is the case, saw-keeps are made in the end of the tenon, as shown at Fig. 15, into which wedges are inserted, as shown, then the work is driven home, and when the butt ends of the wedges strike the bottom of the mortise they are forced into the tenon and, of course, expand it, making it almost impossible to withdraw the tenon. The sides of the mortise are beveled out somewhat, making the mortise wider at the bottom than at the entrance. This is done in order to allow the tenon to expand when the wedges are forced into it. Fig. 16 shows a tenon with only one wedge in it. This is not a good method, as the tenon is apt to split causing the timber to crack beyond the shoulder. There should never be less than two wedges employed in this k' d of work, and they should be placed ne the edges of the tenons. Indeed, it is always better to use three or four wedges, particularly if the work is of importance.

In joiner's work these Fox-wedges should always be dipped in hot glue before being inserted in the tenon and the work should be driven together as rapidly as possible. In heavy timber work the wedges may be smeared over with white or red lead paint and linseed oil. This precaution will prevent the wedges from working out if any shrinking takes place.

A Traitor.

A scab is to his trade what a traitor is to his country, and though both may be useful in troublesome times, they are detested by all when peace returns; so when help is needed a scab is the last to contribute assistance and the first to grasp a benefit which he has never labored to procure. He cares only for himself; he sees not beyond the extent of a day, and for a monetary consideration he would betray his friends, family and country; in short, he is a traitor on a small scale, who first sells the journeyman, and is himself afterward sold in his turn by his employer, until at last he is despised by both and deserted by all. He is an enemy to himself, to this age and to posterity.—*Southern Workman.*

New Wood for Railroad Ties.

A new and thoroughly suitable wood for railroad ties has been found in the forests in the northern part of the Argentine Republic. It is the red cuebracho. It is an exceedingly hard wood and in its interior, not alone in the bark, is 15 to 20 per cent. of tannin, which keeps the wood from rotting, no matter in what substance it is buried,

The wood has been used in Europe for tanning, but outside of the Argentine Republic its utility to railroads, it seems, is yet to be discovered and appreciated. Posts made of this wood which have been buried fifty years in land furrowed and gullied by the torrential rains of summer have been found to be in as good condition as if they had been felled recently. In the Argentine Republic ballasts for railroad beds is unknown, and the ties are laid in the ground, which frequently is sandy and exposed to heavy rains and dried by intense heat. So iron cross-ties were used until it was found that the red cuebracho was undeniably the best wood that could be used for the purpose. It not only is so hard a wood that it has to be bored before spikes and bolts can be driven into it, but it is unusually heavy. It does not split or become compressed with blows.

The Wardner Crime.

In a lecture delivered in Handel Hall, Chicago recently, Mr. Willis J. Abbot, who personally visited and investigated that terrible Idaho affair, said:

"In summing up the brief and inadequate story of military despotism in the Coeur d' Alenes, I may reiterate the statement with which I began—that, utterly indefensible and wholly criminal as was the action of the miners who blew up the Bunker Hill concentrator, the crime of the State, backed by the federal administration, is graver by far, more menacing, more execrable. A crime against property can be repaired. It sets no precedent that shall arise in later days to curse an ensuing generation, but every step taken—and there have been many in the last six years—in lessening the force and efficiency of our constitutional guaranties is a step which at some later date will afford the excuse for giant strides farther along the same paths. President Cleveland's employment of federal troops at the time of the American Railway Union strike undoubtedly afforded courage to those capitalists who demanded and those officials who used United States soldiers in the Coeur d' Alenes to accomplish the will of a single monopolistic corporation and to break the power of organized labor.

"Unless there shall be some vigorous and memorable rebuke administered to those guilty of participation in this act of despotism, we shall have a precedent set that men may be arrested and confined for indefinite periods without due process of law; that the irresponsible will of one man selected by the Governor of a State may take precedence of every principle enunciated in the bill of rights, the constitution or the statutes of that State; that the writ of habeas corpus and other writs of the courts may be ignored by officers of the United States army at the mere behest of a local official; that on the plea of military necessity a State officer may in time of peace suppress newspapers, destroy property and establish offensive and onerous conditions upon which alone men may be permitted to seek for work in a certain territory; that in order to save the property of a corporation, officers of the United States army are justified in compelling free men, against whom no charge is pending, to work as slaves against their will.

"These are the doctrines which the actions of the State and the Federal authorities in the Coeur d' Alene have taught, and, as I have before said, the men most responsible for the establishment of this revolutionary, anarchistic and un-American code announce that it must remain in effect for years to come if the mines of that district are to be operated and law and order be maintained. I say it were better by far that every mine should go to ruin; that its shafts and galleries should crumble and be filled with stagnant waters; that its owners should be ruined, and their workmen scattered over the face of the earth seeking other employment, and that the district of the Coeur d' Alene should relapse into its primeval condition of solitude, broken only by the cries of beasts and the birds of the forests."

Ingratitude.

It may seem a startling accusation, but nevertheless true, to say ingratitude is one of the prevailing sins among members of trade unions. Those who are and have been most active and zealous for the union's welfare are too often denied the encouragement and recognition their efforts deserve, and, failing of that which every human heart craves—a just recognition of kindly motives and earnest efforts—become discouraged, and, with depressed feelings of neglect wherein the power of evil finds its most favorable conditions, develop an indifference to humanity or a hostility which is fatal to the interests of all. The habit of harsh judgment is ungracious but altogether oo common among us. If a worker gives largely of his time, our first impulse is to declare that there is a purpose in it which is not quite as excellent as appearances would indicate. It is not saying too much that we rather relish a rumor which tells against a brother and find morbid comfort in the thought that Mr. So-and-So is not so good as he pretends to be or seems.

The greater part of the actual work of an organization generally falls upon the presiding officer and secretary, and often after serving for years in the responsible positions to which their fellow-craftsmen have elected them grow weary with the strife of tongues, littleness of deceit and selfishhess of men, drop from view, and our regrets over the loss of a noble leader and faithful worker comes too late. Upon the heads of unions depends largely the enterprise of the organizations, and to them in particular should be shown approbation, consideration and enthusiasm, which are proof of sincerity, in the task which they are leaders and we, the members, the followers. Some unions have adopted the practice of attaching a small salary to these officers, but it is fallacy to think the wage you pay a faithful officer is a sufficient return for his devotion to our interests and the struggle to help humanity. Another debt is due him, that which no money in this world can cancel—the debt of gratitude.

As a more convenient time is a mere figment of the imagination, let us make the most of the present time and properly prepare for the future. Let not the officers or willing workers grow lukewarm or lapse into a state of unwilliness and consider the work alloted them irksome because of the unappreciation they receive, or become discouraged by snarling, snapping and backbiting ingrates. Encourage them by attending meetings, for nothing so disheartens the officers as a large assortment of empty seats. Many unions have gone to pieces for no other reason than having too many members who were framing excuses for non-attendance while the seeds of decay were doing their deadly work.

A social gathering now and then, with a presentation of a testimonial to some officer or member who has deserved recognition, or a formal vote of thanks at the end of a term will react to the advantage of all concerned, but this is not enough. Give encouragement at all times when affairs seem most tangled, for human nature is not desperately bad and all will yet come right.

We are apt to judge ourselves leniently, our brothers with severity. Reverse this and we will have better unions and a much improved condition all around.—*International Bookbinder.*

Success In Defeat.

In our human struggles, personal, political and social, not every victory is a success; nor is every defeat a failure. There are inglorious and disastrous victories, as there are beneficial and promising defeats. The registered results of the moment tell us little; they are often deceptive. The great question is, how have the results been obtained, how earned, and with what after-effects on conqueror and conquered? What is the test of the result? When is the result, be it victory or defeat, fortunate; when unfortunate? Let us say, with Robert Browning, who had the keenest eye for the paradoxes of the subject, that the victory which slackens and enervates, which unknits the sinews of the will and quenches the thirst of aspiratiou, is in truth a deplorable defeat; and that the defeat that braces the energies and quickens new powers of thought, resolve and effort is a virtual victory. The easy conquest of this man, whom fortune has favored, is the means of his undoing; the unaccepted defeats of this other, who by indomitable prowess has advanced "inch by painful inch," have been turned to triumphs. The temporary result is less important than later consequences. What growth has been gained through the effort? That alone is of real moment. What is carried forward in the form of new strength, of liberated, reinforced power, and enlarged purpose—that is the vital point. Is the victory an outcome and a condition of growth, valued not for the prize but for the opportunity? Then all is well. Does it bring content, arrested effort, sloth, in its train? Then all is ill. The true victory is but an episode in a greatly-planned, life-long campaign against the obstacles that hinder man's true development; it is a means to remoter ends as well as an end for the time being.

This is as true in the sphere of the social, as it is in the sphere of the personal life. In great popular struggles, the most precious element is the education, the growth, won through the struggle. The results are valuable in proportion to the greatness and heroism of the effort, and the power developed to utilize the victory, when gained. The victory may be turned to defeat unless it provokes to renewed effort. How futile are the reforms that are snatched while men sleep. The true price in struggle and endeavor has not been paid for them; and they become the mere formalities and futilities of the statute book. So, too, with the measures that are obtained by party jugglery, by mere machinery, and the chicanery of the caucus. They are deceptive effects, with no adequate causes behind them.—*Ethical Record.*

THE Chinese have not yet learned to appreciate a well-finished tool of any kind. The only tools that they require seem to be those that they cannot actually do without—such as razors, cheap knives, scissors, needles, saws, chisels, etc.

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PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1900.

A Thought-Breeding Melange.

BY SAM L. LEFFINGWELL.

MANY men who loudly profess unionism are full of suggestive reforms, but they do not act. They generally do the suggesting and the urging, but wait always for some one else to pitch in and carry out the work. When you think you have a good thing in the way of an idea for improvement, jump in yourself and test it to conclusion. Some one may call you a "Crank." Don't let that pester you. There never was a man yet with a new idea that wasn't thought to be a "little off." Galileo, Columbus, Newton and other great men of new ideas, were all thought to be crazy, or, as we now term them, "Cranks." Don't scout an idea, because some one else suggested it. We may not all be Galileos nor Newtons, but the only test of a suggested theory is to give it practical trial. Even if we fail, we sometimes develop thought in a direction that may bring beneficial results from unlooked-for sources. Don't only think and suggest, but act.

One of the strange anomilies of the present age is found in the fact that the newspapers which display the most opposition and enmity to organized labor, and are ever ready and willing to misrepresent its motives and purposes, could not exist without the support of workingmen, while a paper printed wholly and solely in the interest of labor—of them and for them—has constantly to struggle, like one in the throes of consumption, for a mere existence. There is something more than natural in this, if philosophy could find it out. It is probably more attributable to individual selfishness than to any other single cause. Most men, even among the organized forces, care little or nothing for the welfare of the general mass of those who labor. They seem to think that the organization to which they are attached is the only one in which they should feel interested, because they feel the immediate benefits of their connection with it. They never reflect that by helping others, even with a pittance, they are adding to their own store of support and are securing better safety for their own welfare. Every local labor paper should receive the support of the entire mass of labor in its own especial locality.

There is one other thing that organized labor should not overlook, and that is the material encouragement of merchants, grocerymen and others who advertise in labor papers. It has now come that, in almost every town of any size where labor is organized, a newspaper is printed in the interest of labor. It is not only the duty of organized labor to support their own local newspaper, but to patronize those who otherwise patronize it by advertising in its columns. Let them know that you fully appreciate their assistance. In doing this you will not only be helping them, helping your struggling publishers, but helping yourselves.

One of the pet phrases used by the monopoly press is "the despotism of the trades-union." How would it do to say something about the "despotism" of the man who defends himself against highway robbery, housebreaking, or any other playful methods of taking away one's property? To systematically deprive a man of the larger portion of what he himself earns by the act of production is only a species of genteel robbery. In many cases, the larger the amount stolen, the more respectable the robber. The man who produces the finished article from the raw material has as much right to say how much of material interest he has in its production as the man who owns the article his labor has produced. His labor is part of the cost, and because he desires to fix a price upon what he has contributed toward fixing any price whatever on the finished production, he is termed a "despot." It would be a difficult matter to rate the despotism of a monopolistic editor. This is the fellow who refers so flippantly and frequently to the communism of labor; but he never says much about the communism of capital, although the latter, established and strengthened by corrupt legislation, has for its despotic purpose the despoilment of labor.

The referendum is coming into favor the more seriously it is considered. The referendum would put an end at once and forever to the spoils system in politics. What we want to do is to stop delegating power to make laws, and make the laws ourselves. Send servants, if you will, to frame bills and put them into statutory shape and legality, but let them, in every case, be referred back to a vote of the people for approval or rejection. The people can be trusted to define what they want; delegated nobodies rarely ever.

The hall of a trades-union organization is no place for religious discussion or political or sectarian differences. Trades-unionism is a religion enough in itself. It knows no creed or dogma, no race or sex, no color or nationality—nothing but pure and simple trades-unionism, which, in its ultimate strength, reaches the betterment of conditions, the fellowship of mankind, the brotherhood of humanity.

Working, begging or stealing are the ways that people generally accumulate money. If you know of anyone in possession of a million or several millions of dollars, you needn't suffer any loss of sleep trying to define how they came into such possession.

There is a growing sentiment in labor circles to enforce, as a qualification to representation in labor bodies, that the delegates to central or federated bodies shall be such as are bona fide working men—men who are actually and positively employed at work in the trades they represent. The absence of this qualification has been the means of disrupting and otherwise destroying the effectiveness of local central bodies at many points.

There is just as wide a difference between patriotism and demagogism in the trades-union as there is in politics, or any other pursuit of purpose. The patriot in either class needs no bolstering or applauding to hold him in line; but the demagogue with all the puffing and blowing at his command, reaches his finality in the condition of a burnt stick after an exploded rocket.

Don't carry a chip on your shoulder and don't be too eager to discover some loophole, whereby strained relations may be brought about. Employers are just as apt to err in judgment as employes, and sometimes possibly, with just as much innocence of intent. Resent oppression always, but, don't go into all the highways and byways to seek it out. Assert your rights not in a blatant, demagogical way, but with firmness and dignity. sounding well the foundation of your grievance and wrong before bringing it into public notice. Remember that employers have rights as well as employes, and insist just as much upon your fellow-workman rendering unto Cæsar that which is Cæsar's as you would upon righting a grievous wrong done your companion;

Some men hold back from joining a trade-union upon the claim of independence, while others will not join from fear of their employers. The first of this class are mere blusterers, while the latter are cowards, while both classes are dependent upon those already organized for even the pittance they are willing to accept. When either of these classes meet with threatened disaster, the very first break they make is to organized labor for protection.

The selfishly-inclined employer is opposed to a union of his employes, because there is enlightenment in organization, fellowship and fraternity. He desires that they shall remain ignorant and uneducated, that he may better force them in to subserviency to his selfish and greedy exactions. The benefit of education and enlightenment should be extended into every dark corner of the laboring world.

When pseudo leaders in trades-unionism make an effort to split the route on dual tracks, they should be relegated to the rear, and the old wheel-horses should be given a chance to hold the machine in line without the danger of upsetting and spilling all the good intentions.

The present age might appropriately be called the lying age. The Ministry will not tolerate a Minister who dares speak the truth; the monopolistic press will not tolerate an editor who dares write the truth; the millionaire-endowed colleges will not tolerate a professor who dares teach the truth.

If it were not for the trades-unions all big capitalistic firms could dictate a pittance to its employes. If you who read this are not a member of a union, become one as soon as possible, and if there is none to which you can belong, speak a good word for those which are already in existence, and you will be doing a kindness to the masses.

Are you doing any thing toward the abolishment of the sale of prison-made goods? Remember that if there is no demands for the goods, their sale will stop, and their manufacture must cease.

Now is a good time to go gunning for candidates for congress. If one hundred congressional districts were to elect members friendly to the interests of labor, things would brighten up in the eastern horizon.

The number of children in factories and workshops is diminishing gradually. Every trade-unionist should arouse to renewed vigor in the abolishment of this curse on civilization.

Municipal ownership of light and water plants is extending all over the country. The people are receiving the benefits and corporation monopoly is getting a black eye.

The health of a trade-union depends not merely upon the creed which it professes, nor on the wisdom of a few of its most prominent leaders, but on the faith and virtue of its individual members.

Trades-unionism stands guard faithfully between all kinds of social extremes.

Two hundred freight handlers for the Pere Marquette Railroad, at Ludington, Mich., have struck for 30 cents an hour.

The Dignity of Labor.

The sun is setting and the toiler halts.
Across the furrows, shadowed by the rays
That fleck the field in lines of burnished gold,
The smoke from out his cottage chimney curls
In lazy clouds and fades away in air.
His hand drops from the plow; he waits a while
And lets the cool breath of the twilight blow
Across his face a moment, as he stands
Foot deep in stubble, but that moment turned;
Then, starting off his horses to their hay,
Smiles and moves on to meet his welcome home.

And what a wealth of welcome! From the door
Two little ones, blue eyed and flaxen haired,
Leap out toward him, shouting all the while;
Within, the boarded kitchen walls throw back
A kindly glow, and, in the gleam, he sees
The table with the simple supper spread,
And then his wife, lighting the evening lamp.
After the meal a happy hour goes by,
With babies prattling gaily on his knees;
Later to rest, a peaceful, dreamless sleep,
Until the rising sun proclaims the day.

The pomp of kings, the pride of place, and all
The cursed madding race for wealth and power—
What mean they to this man? Himself a king,
Content to humbly earn his daily bread,
To watch the glow of health on childhood's cheek,
To note the lovelight in the mother's eye,
Year in, year out, to plow his plot of earth.
No centuries of silence need he wait
To make reply to God, but daily thanks
His Maker for his manhood and his bread;
His place in life's grim struggle fixed and sure.

—*Chicago Times-Herald.*

The Wage Slave.

The negro's free, but in his place
The wage slave bows his haggard face,
The power of gold holds full control;
It "owns" its victim's life and soul;
It owns the mother, woe-worn wild,
Who cannot feed her starving child.
It owns the women, gaunt and thin,
By want dragged down to ways and sin.
It owns the mass of toiling men;
It fills each lowest vilest den
Where vice and crime, where sin and shame
Are stamped on souls with brands of flame.

It gives the few the power to rule
The toiling millions, but their tool—
The helpless tool of cunning knaves
Who make free men their cringing slaves—
The sons of toil who should be free,
Yet bend to gold their servile knee,
And cast their eyes in silence down
Before a master's haughty frown.

O, men of toil on sea and land,
Who feel the tyrant's iron hand,
No longer yield your manhood up
And groaning drink the bitter cup,
While your taskmasters wring from you
The just reward to labor due.
Ye are not babes, but men full grown—
Arise and take what is your own.
The negro's free on southern plains;
Let white wage slaves now break their chains.

—*Stanley Fitzpatrick.*

"In Union is Strength."

"Union is strength," said the sires of the nation,
And firmly they stood through the perilous night,
When freedom for man in his lowliest station
They fearlessly claimed as his God-given right.
"Union is strength," said our true-hearted mothers,
And sweet was the echo to husband and son
Who bravely rushed on to the aid of their brothers.
And fought on the fields where our freedom was won.

Not once did they pause from the struggle, or falter;
No danger could daunt them, no perils appall,
For this was the motto inscribed on their altar—
"United we stand, but divided we fall."
And now, in the hour of our trial and danger,
How bright seems the pathway our forefathers trod;
Though red with the blood of the friend and the stranger,
They triumphed at last for they trusted in God.

Like them let us struggle and toil to dissever
The chains that still fetter humanity's form;
Let us labor in love, as they labored together,
With truth for our watchword in sunshine or storm,
Let us pause not to rest from the conflict, nor falter;
No danger shall daunt us, no perils appall,
If this be the motto inscribed on each altar—
"United we stand, but divided we fall."

—*Belle Bush.*

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Anti-Trust Bill Passes the House.

With only one vote in opposition the House of Representatives passed the Littlefield Anti-Trust bill last week.

The final vote came after the Democrats, under the lead of Mr. Terry, of Arkansas, had made a hard fight to amend the measure to conform to the views of the minority of the Judiciary Committee.

Every amendment offered from the Democratic side was voted down until the end of the bill was reached, when Mr. Terry offered an additional section providing that "nothing in this act shall be so construed as to apply to trade unions or labor organizations for the purpose of regulating wages, hours of labor, or other conditions under which labor is to be performed." This was adopted by a vote of 206 to 8, those voting against it being Messrs. Aldrich, Alabama; Allen, of Maine; Bailey, Calderhead and Long, of Kansas; Cannon and Hitt, of Illinois, and Littlefield, of Maine. As each prominent Republican voted for the amendment he was applauded by the Democrats.

The single vote against the passage of the bill was cast by Mr. Mann, of Illinois, who has opposed any consideration of trust legislation at this time and voted against the special order under which the proposed constitutional amendment and the Littlefield bill were considered.

When the Anti-Trust bill was taken up thirty minutes on a side were allowed for general debate. Mr. Overstreet, of Indiana, who drew the report on the bill, occupied the time on the Republican side with an explanation of the measure.

Mr. Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts, ridiculed the idea that the Republican party had done anything to curb the trusts. Only yesterday, he said, the leader of the Republican party—the Chairman of its National Committee—defended in the Senate one of the greatest of the trusts, the Armor Plate Trust, counseling the Government to comply with its extortionate demands.

Mr. Terry, of Arkansas, denied that the pending measure exhausted the constitutional power of Congress, pointing to the minority amendments pending, which he said would effectually crush trusts and monopolies.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Swanson, of Virginia; Driggs, of New York, and Bellamy, of North Carolina, and the bill was then read under the five minute rule, and finally passed by a vote of 273 to 1.

The bill amends the Sherman anti-trust law so as to declare every contract or combination in the form of trust or conspiracy in restraint of commerce among the States or with foreign nations illegal, and every party to such contract or combination guilty of a crime punishable by a fine of not less than $500 or more than $5,000, and by imprisonment for not less than six months or more than two years. It provides that any person injured by a violation of the provisions of the law may recover threefold damages.

The definition of "person" and "persons" in the present law is enlarged so as to include the agents, officers or attorneys or corporations.

For purposes of commerce it declares illegal all corporations or associations formed for carrying on business for purposes declared illegal by the common law; provides that they may be perpetually enjoined from carrying on interstate commerce, and forbids them the use of the United States mails. It provides for the production of persons and papers; confers jurisdiction upon United States Circuit and District courts for the trial of causes under it, and authorizes any person, firm, corporation or association to begin and prosecute proceedings under it.

An Admiration.

Does his best from day to day;
That's 'bout all that you kin say.
Wasn't built fur gettin' rich,
Never bought no bonds an' sich,
Never made no speeches fine,
Never quite could git in line.
In life's hurly-burly quest
Goes ahead an' does his best.

Does his best. In hours of pain
Bends his head an' won't complain.
And afar from envy's sneer
Men and children hold him dear;
Safe from praises misapplied
An' the mockery of pride,
He seems noble as the rest;
Goes ahead an' does his best.

—*Washington Star.*

Places where Work is Dull.

Owing to local trade movements, suspension of building operations and other causes. carpenters and joiners are requested to stay away from the following places:

Birmingham, Ala.; Colorado Springs, Col.; Cripple Creek, Col.; Denver, Col.; Victor, Col.; Bloomington, Ill., Canton, Ill.; Lincoln, Ill.; Alpena. Mich,; Minneapolis, Minn.; Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; Butte, Mont.; Helena, Mont.; Omaha, Neb.; New Orange, N. J.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Oklahoma City, O. T.; Scranton, Pa.; Taylor, Pa.; Seattle, Wash.; Cleburn, Tex.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Asheville, N. C.; Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Charleston, S. C.; Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Savanah, Ga.; Corsicana, Tex.; Pueblo, Col.; Iola, Kan.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; Mobile, Ala.; Salt Lake City, Utah.; Lima, O.; Austin, Tex.; the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.; Binghampton, N.Y.; Newton, Mass.; Lawrence, Mass.; Joplin, Mo.; Columbus, Ga.; Quincy, Ill.; Kenosha, Wis.; Southern California.; Trenton, N. J.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Long Branch, N. J.; Cleveland, O.; Dallas, Texas.; Easton; Pa.; Macon, Ga.; Marion, Ind.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Atlantic City, N. J.; Rat Portage, Ont.; Florence, Colo.; Hartford City, Ind.; Springfield, Mass.; Missoula, Mont.; Lincoln, Neb.; San Jose, Cal.; Jamestown, N. Y.; Joliet, Ill.; Duluth, Minn,; Rocky Ford, Col.; Saginaw, Mich.; St. Louis, Mo.; Streator, Ill.

London Letter.

BY THOMAS REECE.

FOLLOWING closely upon the heels of the Amalgamated Locals of Carpenters and Joiners, the General Unions and the Scottish Associated Locals have issued their reports and both show excellent increases in membership, and in improvements in cash balances. It has become rather a superfluous thing, by this time to refer to the general prosperity of trade and industries last year, but the important thing to remember in connection with this state of things, is that labor-union membership etc., has improved in an exactly analagous proportion to the betterment of trade conditions. The prophets who did not know used to tell us that trade-unionism like all other institutions for the betterment of the man who works for his living only attracted people in times of adversity. In prosperous periods they said the voice of the organizer is like one crying in the wilderness, people are too busy making money to take any heed of it. The prophets have well proved ridiculously wrong, and trade-unionism has gone ahead with leaps and bounds where trade has boomed.

William Natkin, the indefatigable General Secretary of the General Union, says that during 1899 the membership of his society increased from 6,684 to 7,462—with only one organizer in the field. It will be remembered that the organization question is rather an acute one in this ancient society. The net income was $52,410 an increase of $5,655 over the 1898 figures, and the expenditures reached over $41,290. The difference added to the cash balance in hand at the beginning of the year raised it to a total sum of $49,770.

Particulars of the various benefit payments which make up the major portion of the General Union's expenditures show that sickness was the leading claim during 1899, taking a total amount of $7,575. The other claims follow in order of size: $4,260 for superannuation; $4,190 for out-of-work benefits; $3,795 for strikes and other disputes; 2,405 for funerals; $1,415 for tools burnt, lost or stolen; and $375 for a couple of accident claims. The cost of strikes and unemployment is the highest since 1896, that of funerals the highest since 1880 and that of sickness and superannuation and tools the highest since 1879. The accident benefit is one of the lowest annual amounts ever paid by the union.

William McIntyre is another painstaking secretary with a good record of his union, the Associated, for 1899. The membership increased from 9,331 to 9,787, five new local branches being opened. The income was $91,765 against an expenditure of $84,960. It shows, he notes in passing, that in order to conform with the requirements of the trade-union Acts of 1871 and 1876, this society for the first time makes its year end with December instead of with October as hitherto. Thus the account covers fourteen months. The total value of funds and effects in hand at the end of last year was $85,620.

The various benefits paid during the period covered by the reports were as follows: Sickness, $24,815; strikes and lockouts, $15,335; superannuation, $7,325; unemployment, $6,980; funerals, $4,050; tools, $2,485, and accidents, $2,000. In the case of each society superannuation is going ahead in almost a disastrous way, and will soon, if it is not now, be a question which will take a lot of coping with. McIntyre appends to his report a very interesting comparison between the wages of specified Scottish towns in 1863 and now, thirty-seven years after. For instance, the wages of a carpenter and joiner in Aberdeen in 1863 were 8 cents per hour, and the authorized week was fifty-seven hours long. Now it is a fifty-one hours' week at 17 cents per hour. Glasgow in the old days worked at 10 cents per hour for a fifty-seven hours' week. Now, the wages are 20 cents per hour for a fifty-one hours' week. Sixty hours was the usual length of the week in those times against a usual 51 now. The immense benefit of the change requires no enlarging upon.

Turning to the current news of the trade in the United Kingdom we have had thirteen recent strikes, of which ten have been settled while three are still outstanding. Altogether nearly three thousand carpenters and joiners have been concerned, and in the general run of cases the men won. The disputes concerning most men have been in Scotland and have mainly resulted in victories for diplomacy on the trade unions side. The Edinburgh employers proposed to alter the date for the expiration of the present code of working rules. After a two-days' strike they took it all back. Glasgow builders wanted to bring the wages down from 20 to 18 cents per hour, but a two days' cessation of work sobered them also. Aberdeen employers who desired a reduction from 17 to 16 cents per hour secured the men's consent to arbitration and then secured an arbitrator's award in their (the employers') favor.

Without any strike at all wages have been advanced in over a dozen cases. First and foremost comes the London district, where the rates have been advanced to 21 cents per hour for both ship and house carpenters and joiners. This is now the highest rate in the country, and twenty thousand men benefited by the increase. Other increases in different parts of the country benefit nearly six thousand mechanics,—Cardiff, Bradford, Bolton and Blackpool being the most prominent districts.

Freedman's Atrocious Injunction Set Aside.

Justice Freedman's injunction has been set aside by Justice Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court of New York. It will be remembered that the injunction issued on April 26, prohibited the striking New York cigarmakers from inducing others to join their ranks. It also forbade sympathizers from aiding the strikers, either financially or otherwise. Justice Fitzgerald has now reaffirmed the right of men and women to strike, to form combinations, and to "picket" provided threats or intimidation are not used against those who wish to work.

Recently a committee of the Social Reform Club, of New York city, recommended that National and State Legislatures should be urged to pass acts providing:

That injunctions shall not be issued against any but parties to the action, their agents, servants and attorneys.

That when an injunction, however valid in part, prohibits the lawful use of the highway, or right of free speech, or lawful combination to advance joint interests, it shall be void, in toto.

That all persons who are charged with disobedience of an injunction in respect of a matter which might be the subject of indictment, shall have the right to demand a trial by jury upon issues of fact to be properly framed.

That whenever the question whether an injunction pending an action should be granted in a labor dispute, depends upon the determination of questions of fact arising on conflicting affidavits, either side shall have the right to demand that a jury be forthwith empanelled to try the same.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft Organization.

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.

Plan of a Tool Chest.

From Wm. Mc. D., Newark, N. J.

I send you a sketch of a tool chest which I think will suit J. D. S. and which in my opinion is much more complete than the one submitted by Bro. Stoddard in last month's issue. In the end section, the part marked A, is the saw box, the lid of which is hinged to open inward, as shown by the dotted line, the front

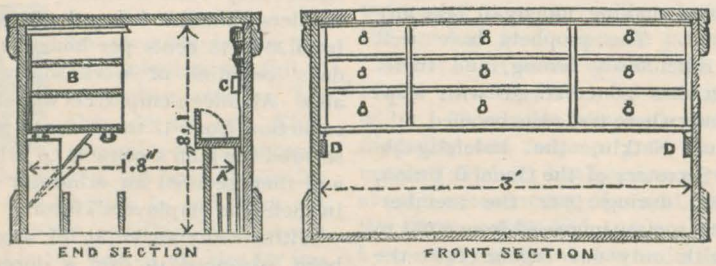

FIG. 1.

board being kept ⅛ inch clear of the front of the chest to allow for long chisels, etc.; passing down between C is a slip for holding the chisels in position. B is end section of nest of drawers. D, D in front section show the rails on which the drawers run. The drawers run on wheels made of very hard wood, and the slides or rails are of hard wood and made smooth so that there is very little friction. The sketch is made to a scale of one inch to the foot.

That Dovetail Puzzle.

From Wm. Mc. D., Newark, N. J.

The answer sent to Willie B. by Bro. Flynn only shows one way of making the "Puzzle Dovetail." There happens to be several ways of doing this trick, one of which I send herewith, which is very different from that shown by Bro. Flynn. I may send you another method at a later

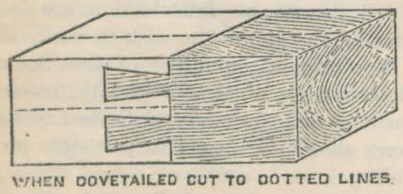

FIG. 2.

date. The method shown in the sketch is much easier than the former example, as the dovetails are made on the square, as will be seen. It takes a little more stuff, but when cut down as shown in Fig. 1, at the dotted lines, the result is the same as seen at Fig. 2.

Collar Beams.

From Geo. K. Green, Bay, Wis.

Where should a collar beam be fastened to a rafter to obtain the most strength? I am informed that it should be half way up the rafter. Is this correct?

Laying Out a Circular Louvre.

From Tom B., Toronto, Ont.

I have a circular louvre to build, and am very much puzzled as to how I can lay it out for the slats, and how to cut and bevel the slats, and I will feel obliged if some fellow reader will help me out by showing how the work is done by diagrams and explanation in this paper. I am sure many other readers as well as myself will be thankful for the information.

That Tracing Machine.

From Woodruff, New Haven, Conn.

The machine or instrument inquired about by John W. K. Winond, Wis., is a patented affair, but being somewhat complicated and costly, it never came into general use. I send for publication an illustration of the machine as patented by S. Burnett of Washington. (Fig. 3). The plank is set up to the pitch of the stair,

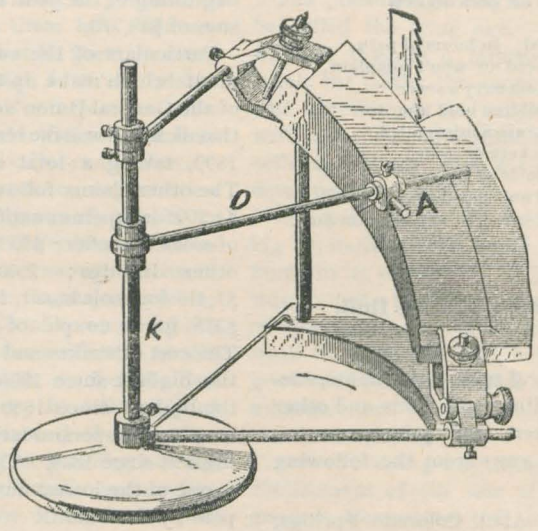

FIG. 3.

and the marker O, which slides up and down the standard K, makes the lines where the plank is to be cut for the rail. The pencil or scribe is fastened in a socket at A, the socket being moveable on the arm, so as to be available at any point within the limit of the arm. Since this device was patented there have been many machines made to answer the purpose. The principle of the idea is as old as the works of Langley, Paine or Moxon.

Some Remarks.

By F. T. Hodson.

Replying to Wm. T., Thomasville, Ga., there are other squares in the market just as good and just as useful as the No. 100, and ought to be found in every first class hardware store in the country. The same firm that makes the No. 100 square also makes the No. 1000, which it is claimed is superior in many ways to the No. 100. These squares may be obtained nickel-plated, which renders them rustless, or they may be had in polished steel. While a nickel-plated square is a very handsome tool, and well adopted for inside work, its tendency to get hot under the sun's rays is often objectionable. Of course a polished steel square is almost as liable to get warm, yet it does not do it so rapidly or get so hot.

A study of the tool-chest submitted by Mr. Stoddard forces me to think that the day of ponderous tool-chests has gone forever. In these days when wood working factories are to be found in every village from Maine to Alaska, that contains 500 or more inhabitants there is no need for the mechanic to load himself down with sets of beads, rounds and hollows, moulding planes, sets of rabete planes, fiblisters, snipe-bits, dadoes and centre-heads, a fact which does away with the necessity of a big barn-like tool chest. A few tools well chosen, should be all that a general mechanic should lug about with him in these days. I should like to see a good and appropriate list of tools, that modern practice requires a good workman to possess, and make bold to ask some of our advanced workmen to publish a list of such tools in these columns. It would stand as a guide for some of the younger workmen, and be a preventative to their purchasing a lot of tools that will be of little or no use to them for all time to come.

I do not agree with M. E. H., in his opinions regarding diagonal sheathing. Horizontal sheathing well nailed promises all the qualities of strength that the former does, and several advantages the diagonal methods do not. The lines of nailing are diagonal always, in horizontal sheathing, and it is these lines that act as braces, and, if in considering sheathing the lines of nailing are considered instead of the lines of joints in boarding, it will be seen at once that the horizontal method is the better; for after all it is the nails that hold the sheathing in place, and that resist the various strains and stresses that the walls are subject to. Sheathing nailed on horizontally with the joints well broken, and all well nailed, makes a sure preventative against sagging or dropping of the walls, as it acts as horizontal beams running the whole length of the wall. Diagonal sheathing does not do this, and there is always a tendency in the wall to drop in the line of the butt joints. This is a fact based on both experience and theory.

Stairbuilding.

From Wilkes' Bros., St. Louis.

As no one has replied to Norman D. S., in March number, we beg to submit the following diagrams, which we think will help him out of his difficulties. The part plan and section is drawn to half-inch scale, so that Norman should have no difficulty in working the scheme out.

Unionism.

This is the age of organization; the grander and mightier the organization the stronger each integral part of that organization becomes. Unionism is the safest, the *only* protection for a poor man. To it he owes all the advancement he now

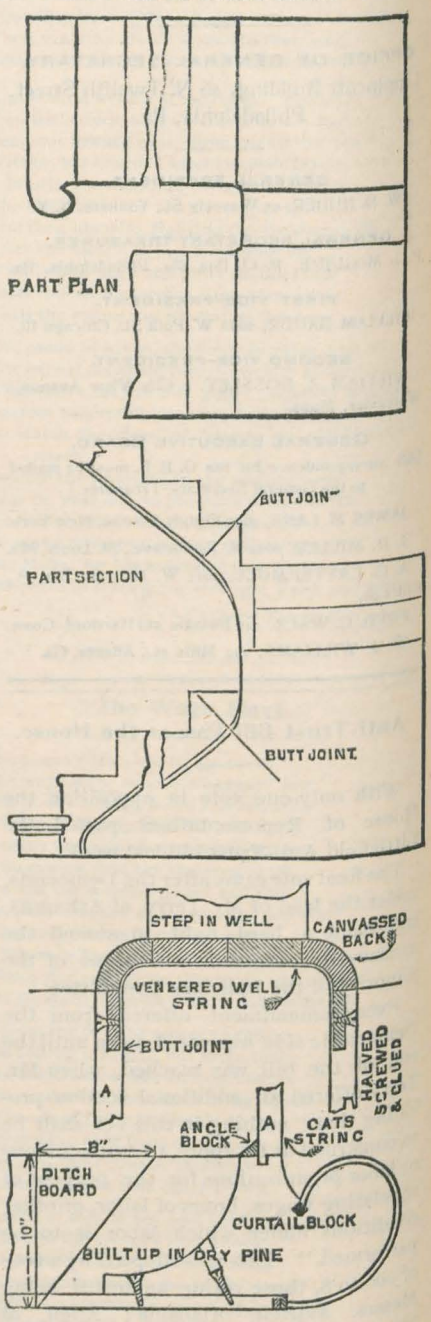

FIG. 4.

enjoys, whether he belongs to a Union or not, for unionism regulates wages and hours of both Unionist and non-unionist; to it must he look, not alone for the righting of wrongs political and governmental, but for protection and aid, the maintainance of living wages and other than servile conditions.

Unionism is a condition precedent to the successful wielding of any remedy we may invoke. All else may prove a delusion and a snare. Unionism will not and cannot. As certain as night follows the day, if labor were properly organized, the "dignity of labor," the "protection of labor," anent which the dulcet voice of ye silvered-tongued political orator warbles so sweetly—about election time—would prove something far more tangible than an iridescent dream.

To this proposition we believe but few will dissent—none among those enrolled under the banner of Unionism. To us, it appears undeniable. To those who would deny it, and are still without the fold, we would say, in all kindness, they are hugging a delusion manifestly untrue and untenable. We beseech you, discard the fallacious idea, which can only result in injury to yourself and your fellow workers, and join the grand procession of nineteenth century wage workers, marching proudly under the banner of Unionism, struggling and giving manly battle for something higher than a mere groveling existence.—*So. Economist and Trade Unionist.*

The Problem of Labor.

"Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide
In the strife 'twixt truth or falsehood for the good or evil side."

There be times in the lives of nations when the services of the bravest and best—both intellectually and physically—are required for its preservation. This applies to all organizations, of whatever kind. That time seems to have arrived as regards the present and future welfare of the laboring classes of this country. It appears that a crisis is approaching, and that labor will have to call upon its bravest and best to contend for its right to exist as a free and integral part of society. It does not require supernal faculties to be able to discern whither we are drifting. With capital strongly and firmly entrenched in the halls of legislation, with the institutions of learning bent to the will of the plutocrats, with church, school and judgment-hall under their absolute dominion, and the press shackled with a golden chain, there is no doubt of the intentions of the capitalists nor of the fate of labor unless the latter is aroused to a recognition of its perils. The difficulty is not in misunderstanding what capital wants but in a clear comprehension of what labor proposes to do. There are multitudes of organizations, all pretending to work for the elevation of the laboring people, some in the political field, others in the industrial field, all claiming that they are doing everything possible under present conditions of society. There is, however, an apparent lack of cohesion and co-operation between the different organized bodies of labor; the cause therefor being hard to understand. If they are all animated with the common purpose of honesty, trying to work for the elevation of the toilers, it ought certainly not to be so very difficult to agree upon a plan whereby this could be carried into effect. Capital agrees upon all points, and experiences no difficulty in combining when confronted with the demands of labor and the labor question. Why should it not be as easy for the toilers to agree, knowing as they do that their very existence depends upon their own powers of combination? Is it possible that the pretences of labor are false, and that the cry for liberty is but a hypocritical vaporing? The powers and energies of the labor movement must be directed toward the unification and solidification of the organized workers. We are not pessimists, but we believe in looking at conditions as they present themselves, and that evil conditions exist none will have the hardihood to deny. The remedy may be difficult of application, but it must be applied, as it is imperative; sacrifices must be made and old and cherished policies may have to be abandoned for the sake of the cause for which labor contends. It should not be more difficult to agree with a friend than to be compelled to accept the degrading conditions of an enemy. The hopes for future improvement in the conditions of labor rest largely upon the intelligence and loyalty of the whole labor movement rather than upon the intellectual superiority of a few. Leaders are necessary in all movements. What the labor movement needs are more leaders of broad and comprehensive views and power to grasp and cope with present conditions, men of sterling qualities and tolerant in their ideas, who are able and willing to adapt themselves to ever-changing conditions. Labor's success rests upon its ability to agree and rally round one common standard and to wield its combined strength as a single and powerful whole.—*Seamen's Journal.*

Minority Members Score Malodorous Martinet Merriam.

The minority report on the Coeur d'Alene investigation was given out several days ago by representatives Lentz, of Ohio, and Hay, of Virginia, who drafted it. In the report they say:

"The minority point out that the evidence taken during the investigation shows that there was absolutely no rioting in Shoshone county, Idaho, after April 29, 1899; that when the United States troops arrived upon the scene quiet had been restored, and no resistance was being made to the State authorities, who were arresting as rapidly as possible those who were suspected of being implicated in the crime of April 29, 1899."

The minority point out what they call five flagrant instances of abuse of power and violation of law by General Merriam, the commander of the troops.

The instances cited are the arrest by troops of the population of the town of Burke; the sending of troops into Wyoming to arrest fugitives from Idaho; the action of Lieutenant Lyon in forcing the citizens to work in the Tiger-Poorman mine; the suppression of the *Mullan Mirror*, a newspaper, and the inauguration and enforcement of the permit system. All of these acts are cited as violations of the law.

In summing up, the minority say they "are satisfied from the evidence adduced before the committee that General Merriam was wholly mistaken as to his powers and duties; that his conduct has resulted in the gravest injuries to the liberty of the citizens and the rights of individuals. Innocent men have been kept in prison for months without trial, and have been finally discharged without any charges being preferred against them.

"At one time or another there were over 1,100 men in the prison at Wardner, known as the 'bull pen.' They were kept there many months. They were not tried; they were not charged with any crime; they were held and guarded by United States troops. It was the duty of General Merriam and of the President of the United States to inquire into the cases and reasons for the detention of so many American citizens. No such inquiry was ever made. Such indifference is hard to understand and harder to excuse.

"The plea that General Merriam was acting at the request of the Governor of Idaho and his State representative, Bartlett Sinclair, is not good. Neither the Governor nor Sinclair had the right to violate the law. And General Merriam knew it, or should have known it.

"Although the Governor of Idaho has for a year and more been governing Shoshone county by marshal law, he has never called the Legislature together. The laws of Idaho provide that a session of the Legislation can be called on twenty days' notice. The minority hold that the President is not justified in keeping United States soldiers indefinitely in Shoshone county, at the mere will of one man, when the Legislature, representative of the people, could have been and ought to be convened and their wishes ascertained."

The majority report was also completed and submitted to the minority members, but it will not be made public until approved by the House Military Committee, which conducted the investigation.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 2, Philadelphia, Pa., celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the organization on 2d inst. with a reception, banquet and dance in Odd Fellows' Temple. There was a large crowd in attendance, nearly 400, and among these were a few of the original members.

Low Wages in Japan.

Mechanics are paid less than 25 cents a day; carpenters and plasterers receive 21 cents and bricklayers 24 cents a day. Shoemakers are paid 17 cents, paperhangers 21 cents, jewelers 22 cents and saddlers and harnessmakers 20 cents. Those who make tobacco and cigars get 17 cents, compositors and printers 17 cents and blacksmiths 20 cents; tailors who can make European clothes 26 cents and common workmen, who do the hardest of manual labor, are paid 21 cents a day.

On the farms men are paid 13 cents and the women 8 cents a day; and in other manufacturing industries about the same, the wages ranging from 10 to 25 cents, with less wages for women and children, the latter often receiving not more than 5 or 6 cents a day.

These wages, it must be remembered, are the average wages over the empire. In some of the cities they are higher and in others lower.

Now on the Fair List.

YOUNG & GERARD'S Shop and Mill, New York, for over 20 years non-union or scab, was unionized on the 14th inst. Reduction in hours from 57½ to 49 hours per week, with pay increased from $13.50 to $15 per week, to 35 cents per hour, or $17.15 per week. A general advance averaging 25 per cent. This required two months of manouvering by the New York Business Agents, and a strike of two weeks duration. The mill is running with 125 employes, but is capable of placing a force of 300. They are now on the fair list.

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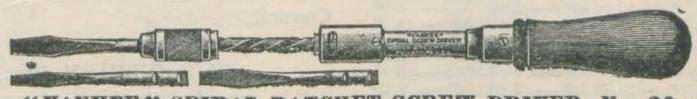
Other Tools are very good Tools, but—

"YANKEE" TOOLS are better.

"YANKEE" RATCHET SCREW DRIVER, No. 10.
Sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 inches.

"YANKEE" RATCHET SCREW DRIVER, No. 15.
Slim blade, with finger turn, for light work. Sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5 inches.



"YANKEE" SPIRAL-RATCHET SCREW DRIVER, No. 20.
Drives screws in by pushing handle, or by ratchet movement. Made in three sizes.

"YANKEE" SPIRAL-RATCHET SCREW DRIVER No. 30.
Drives or takes out screws by pushing on handle, or by ratchet movement. Can be used as rigid screw driver at any part of its length.

"YANKEE" RECIPROCATING DRILL, No. 50.
For drilling metals and all kinds of woods. Chuck will hold drills 3-16 inch diameter or less.

"YANKEE" AUTOMATIC DRILL, No. 40.
For boring wood for setting screws, brads, nails, etc., can be used in hard or soft wood without splitting. Pushing on handle revolves drill. Each drill has 8 drill points in magazine inside handle as shown in cut below.

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FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending May 31, 1900. Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
2	$63 80	147	$31 80	284	$19 10	431	$10 70
3	13 60	148	22 00	286	26 00	432	88 00
4	114 60	149	4 00	287	3 00	433	18 40
5	47 60	150	9 40	288	21 70	434	5 00
6	15 20	151	23 40	289	20 75	435	2 20
7	183 80	152	7 80	290	6 80	436	9 00
8	126 00	153	10 40	291	29 30	437	25 30
9	30 60	154	14 25	293	7 30	438	23 30
10	164 00	155	18 80	294	3 40	439	50
11	66 20	156	4 80	295	9 55	440	28 50
12	125 80	158	16 25	296	47 00	441	21 70
13	39 40	159	27 85	297	7 00	442	8 00
14	8 20	160	3 20	298	7 20	443	7 20
15	15 80	161	14 40	299	23 20	444	26 30
16	42 40	162	8 60	300	13 40	447	27 60
17	6 40	163	9 55	301	10 40	448	8 80
18	11 75	164	10 60	302	23 80	450	6 65
19	77 40	165	72 70	303	9 40	451	20 60
20	7 40	166	14 60	304	21 60	452	5 50
21	23 00	167	50 30	306	85 30	453	43 55
22	147 00	168	19 80	307	6 40	454	18 20
24	24 50	169	26 40	308	23 80	455	5 40
25	52 00	170	4 20	309	207 00	456	10 80
26	31 80	171	11 80	310	8 00	458	8 80
27	20 90	172	1 00	311	47 60	459	15 40
28	12 80	173	2 00	312	19 00	460	6 80
29	107 00	174	27 40	313	20 20	461	9 50
30	13 80	175	18 10	314	8 35	463	9 05
31	40 45	176	37 20	315	8 40	464	39 95
32	48 50	177	31 80	316	12 60	465	35 20
33	85 40	178	6 35	318	20 00	466	7 40
34	36 80	179	21 20	319	10 00	467	11 20
35	7 40	180	14 10	320	5 60	468	23 40
36	59 10	181	93 40	321	10 20	469	11 80
37	3 40	182	3 80	322	33 40	470	36 40
38	6 60	183	51 40	323	2 80	471	42 00
39	12 80	184	13 40	324	10 10	472	4 50
40	6 10	185	9 20	325	10 20	473	42 20
41	11 20	186	18 85	326	5 20	474	4 00
42	22 60	187	8 20	327	3 00	475	10 80
43	114 60	188	8 80	328	18 60	477	10 90
44	12 05	189	25 80	329	71 25	478	47 40
46	12 00	190	17 60	330	3 20	479	6 60
47	17 60	191	11 80	331	55 00	481	18 20
48	5 60	192	3 80	332	8 00	482	21 40
49	14 10	193	15 80	333	11 40	483	80 00
50	9 80	194	8 00	334	6 20	484	5 80
51	54 95	195	6 80	336	15 35	485	4 25
52	60 50	196	28 65	337	4 20	486	27 40
53	11 00	197	14 00	338	1 50	487	8 20
54	39 40	198	36 60	339	40 00	489	5 35
55	96 20	199	69 90	340	73 00	490	38 65
57	4 20	200	57 60	341	9 75	491	16 80
58	100 00	201	3 50	342	5 40	492	92 70
60	11 40	202	32 80	343	8 40	493	31 60
61	16 80	203	16 30	344	2 60	494	21 40
62	86 00	204	2 80	345	8 15	495	18 50
63	17 70	205	5 60	346	7 60	496	7 60
64	82 60	207	18 00	347	2 80	498	4 00
65	23 60	208	4 80	348	11 20	499	5 20
66	11 30	209	28 15	349	19 55	501	2 80
68	1 40	210	9 20	350	5 80	502	10 16
69	26 40	211	74 60	351	14 00	503	15 80
70	9 80	212	14 60	352	14 00	504	9 20
72	39 60	213	7 60	353	7 40	505	8 20
73	128 00	214	25 70	354	6 00	506	2 50
74	20 40	215	6 80	355	27 90	507	8 80
75	18 50	216	5 60	356	4 60	508	19 40
76	8 00	217	24 40	357	13 20	509	47 00
77	38 10	218	19 00	358	4 20	510	12 80
78	35 00	219	17 40	359	92 10	511	9 20
79	5 40	220	6 00	360	9 00	513	36 00
80	24 00	221	4 20	361	42 60	514	3 60
81	7 00	222	8 80	363	7 80	515	54 35
82	11 25	223	24 10	364	13 60	516	5 00
83	11 20	224	41 85	365	17 40	517	9 20
84	13 80	225	43 35	366	7 20	518	11 05
85	20 50	226	14 20	367	9 60	519	4 95
86	7 90	227	26 00	368	9 60	521	24 80
87	100 40	228	14 20	369	19 00	522	15 80
88	5 80	229	4 60	370	7 10	523	2 80
89	18 80	230	11 60	371	2 00	524	21 25
90	35 70	231	12 40	372	4 40	526	37 00
91	22 00	232	10 00	374	15 60	527	6 00
92	20 80	233	41 80	375	298 40	528	13 80
93	35 40	235	3 80	376	4 40	529	12 20
94	5 80	236	6 60	377	14 50	530	5 60
96	47 60	237	9 80	378	7 80	532	16 15
97	9 20	238	28 70	380	2 60	533	2 25
98	42 60	239	26 80	381	21 80	534	24 05
99	4 40	240	21 90	382	46 00	536	5 60
100	14 80	241	2 00	383	6 20	537	4 25
102	14 80	242	18 20	384	25 80	538	2 50
103	13 45	243	2 80	385	6 85	539	4 75
104	43 20	244	88	387	7 40	541	11 00
105	12 80	245	10 50	388	12 00	542	5 80
106	45 70	246	19 00	389	34 00	544	3 40
107	17 60	247	22 60	390	30 05	547	31 80
109	59 40	248	11 00	391	19 20	548	6 30
110	56 80	249	14 00	392	10 85	549	7 30
111	29 40	250	7 20	393	14 20	550	10 50
112	67 20	251	30 20	394	16 00	551	1 75
113	6 45	252	7 60	395	23 40	554	24
114	38 60	253	7 80	396	84 00	555	2 50
115	52 40	254	2 00	397	8 88	558	1 75
117	10 00	255	6 40	398	15	559	6 00
118	29 70	257	84 95	400	3 80	560	1 00
119	41 00	258	22 70	401	26 80	561	15 00
120	5 54	259	5 80	402	20 80	562	3 25
121	12 30	260	21 20	403	8 80	563	26 00
122	43 40	261	7 00	404	9 80	564	20 00
123	21 40	262	2 40	405	1 25	566	2 00
124	18 15	263	9 80	406	12 00	569	10 00
125	3 00	264	24 00	407	6 80	570	1 75
126	16 00	265	11 20	408	16 15	574	4 50
127	13 60	266	2 40	409	29 20	575	3 50
129	13 00	267	8 90	410	7 20	577	1 25
130	19 40	268	25 90	412	6 80	578	6 10
131	123 40	269	8 00	414	31 80	579	50
132	127 00	270	16 30	415	3 20	580	10 00
133	22 20	271	20 00	416	40 40	581	9 50
134	18 90	272	4 60	417	4 80	582	10 00
135	21 20	273	21 60	418	2 00	583	10 00
136	18 30	274	43 00	419	42 80	585	10 00
137	6 80	275	7 90	421	6 20	586	10 75
138	50	276	16 60	422	4 20	587	11 75
139	26 60	277	274 90	423	58 80	588	27 10
140	19 80	278	22 00	424	1 45	589	14 25
142	48 82	279	39 00	426	23 50	590	10 00
143	2 20	280	3 40	427	66 80	591	8 60
144	32 30	281	57 60	428	15 15	592	25 40
145	7 25	282	16 65	429	44 30	593	11 60
146	47 60	283	50	430	21 70	594	10 00

Moneys Received.

(CONTINUED).

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
595	14 00	611	9 00	659	22 50	716	21 60
596	10 00	612	7 60	661	12 20	717	33 80
597	10 00	613	10 00	667	21 85	723	15 20
598	10 00	616	8 00	676	8 60	726	19 80
599	9 60	617	5 00	678	8 60	731	18 80
600	10 00	622	27 30	687	9 02	739	8 00
601	10 00	628	10 30	692	6 00	746	9 48
602	11 65	637	14 30	696	16 20	750	31 20
604	10 00	638	6 40	698	8 35	757	2 60
605	4 25	639	24 60	703	7 20	767	13 50
607	10 00	650	7 20	704	28 00	785	2 80
608	10 00	652	16 00	707	11 80		
609	10 00	657	12 40	714	10 50		
610	10 00	658	6 40	715	42 60		

Total Amount Received $13,254 17

The Strike Situation in Chicago.

Arrangements are being completed for a joint conference between a committee from the Building Contractors' Council and representatives of every building trades union in Chicago now on strike. If the proposition from the contractors for a meeting with the representatives of organized labor has been made in good faith, the pending disputes may be speedily adjusted, but if, on the other hand, it is merely another attempt on their part to cloud the minds of union men to the real issues involved, the offer to confer will meet with no serious consideration by the unions affiliated with the Building Trades' Council.

The communication from the contractors is as follows:

"To the Chicago Building Trades' Council—Gentlemen: Your communication of June 2nd was duly received. In answer we would state that the several organizations of employers are, and always have been, ready to meet committees of representative workingmen of their respective unions, for the purpose of drawing up working agreements, which, among other rules shall embody the principles laid down in our document dated April 30, 1900.

"In view of the possibility that the full purport of this last mentioned document may not have been clearly comprehended by the unions, we have this day notified them that we have appointed a committee, which at a date to be agreed on hereafter, stands ready to meet two representatives from each union for the purpose of clearly interpreting the full meaning of the above mentioned document. It being understood that these representatives elected by their respective unions, shall not, at the present time, represent their respective union in the Building Trades' Council.

Respectfully yours,

"W. D. O'BRIEN, President."

"In accord with the latter part of this reply, we have appointed a committee from our body, to meet with a committee of two to be elected from your union, who do not now represent you as business agents or delegates to the Building Trades' Council, and we request you to carefully consider the men you send, that they may be men in whom the union has confidence, and who will be able to present the matter fully to your body, after a careful consideration with our committee of the principles which we have laid down. A copy of this letter has been sent to the various unions. Respectfully submitted.

"BUILDING CONTRACTORS COUNCIL."

"W. F. BEHEL, Chairman Executive Committee."

At first it was thought the contractors had made a most important concession in agreeing to meet any representatives of the unions at all. Later it became the opinion of union labor leaders that the contractors had advanced a one-sided proposition, in stating that they will meet the unions, but declining to meet the union men who have been familiar with the building trades controversy from its inception.

"The contractors in sending the answer," said O. E, Woodbury, president of the Carpenters District Council, "have imposed as a condition that our committee which is to meet their committee shall not be composed of the men who have been familiar with this matter from the time it was commenced, On the contrary, they expect to meet a committee from the unions with men from the contractors' side who have handled the matter ever since the trouble was inaugurated. The contractors have answered a communication sent to them from the Building Trades' council by ignoring that body and sending a letter to the several unions which make up the central organization.

John A. Long, president of the board of business agents of the Building Trades' Council, said: "The answer of the contractors makes no difference in the merits of the controversy. We have always been ready to meet with them, but they have never heretofore recognized us. The answer is designed to break up the Building Trades' Council and to create a division in our ranks in order to bring about a settlement. The answer will be taken up at the meeting of the board of business agents this week. but I do not believe it will meet with serious consideration."

Upon the authority of a prominent material man it was stated that more work will be let within the next two weeks than has been let during the entire three months of the labor war. It was said that architects and owners have been getting tired of the stagnation in the building industry and have commenced to get work done on their account without consulting the general contractors. What work is being done in the city is by contractors in the several building lines instead of by the general contractors, and it is predicted that work will be on the increase from now on.

The Bohemian.

Here's to the sound and the wound of the wind
And the wound and the sound of the sea.
With the ocean before and the city behind,
And the soul of a man that is free!
When the Spring, that we sing, with a sweep of its wing.
Bears down on the town in the May,
It is time for all vagabonds over the world
To pack up the kit and away.
For the rays of the sun ere the Winter is done,
Have riddled us through with unrest;
'Ere the Springtime has ceased to the vaguee purple East.
We must make, for the bounteous West.
To the North to the South, with a song in the mouth,
And a wallet that never will thrive,
We must go without care for all else wheresoe'r
The mendicant spirit shall drive,
Who are of us? The men who have wrought with the pen
Whatever the land of their birth;
We have shipped with them, sunk with them sung with them, drunk with them,
Far in the ends of the earth.
Then here's to the sound and the wound of the wind,
And the wound and the sound of the sea;
With the ocean before, and the city behind,
And the soul of a man that is free!

—*Anon.*

A TRADE unionist who may in any way, directly or indirectly, cause the public to think ill of organized labor, not only injures himself in the estimation of his brother members, but causes infinite harm to thousands of innocent workingmen who are endeavoring to better their condition through the medium of trade unions.—*Exchange.*

Labor's Enemies.

Who are the greatest enemies of organized labor? The first impulse would be to answer, "the corporations," "the trusts," or the employing classes generally! But is this so? Is it not rather the non-union workmen? Who is it defeats every movement of organized workmen to better conditions? It is not the employer that the union need fear when entering into a conflict, but those who are of the same condition of life, and who would be equally benefited by the success of the union as the members thereof.

Of the millions of workmen in the land, how small a proportion of them are in the ranks of organized labor? Yet every improvement in present over past conditions of labor are due to the efforts and sacrifices of the brave men and women that compose the trade unions of the land and who are still struggling to further improve the lot of the worker, and are daily making progress to a higher and better life for the toiling masses of the earth.

Every advance made and every advantage gained, through the efforts of organized labor, is shared by the unorganized, who have been the greatest obstacles in the progress of the movement.

Every improvement in the general conditions of labor to-day, over that of past years, can be directly attributed to the organization of labor. Behind every legislative enactment in the interest of labor will be found the influence of the "trade union." In every State legislature, in every Congress and lawmaking body of the world. measures are being proposed to ameliorate the conditions of the toiler—to lighten the burdens of labor—and behind them all will be found the "trade union," and the non-unionists share the benefits of those whom he has ever antagonized.

What a mighty power for good would organized labor be, could all workmen be brought to realize it, and to join hands in a common cause. There is nothing that could not be attained by united effort. Legislatures would then bow in submission to that mighty force, and instead of being the willing servants of corporate wealth they would be the servants of the people. The power of the people that made them would be the power that could unmake.

How can men, with the least spark of manly self-respect, bear to watch the struggles of their union fellow-workmen and accept the results and benefits accruing from such struggles without lending a helping hand? Every workingman owes it to his self-respect; he owes it to his fellow-workmen; to everything he holds near and dear, to join hands with the union of his craft and do his share in the movement that means so much to all who toil. With that manly pride the trade unionist meets his fellow-workmen, conscious of duty done; of having done his part, and of still doing it; he looks everyone straight in the eye, knowing that he is not enjoying benefits that some other gained for him; with his union card in his pocket—his certificate of honor—he knows he will meet with true and loyal friends wherever he may go. Should he be in search of employment he finds on every hand those eager to assist him, and should injustice be done him, just as eager to defend.

Come what will, or what may, it is much better to feel that one is doing his part along with his fellow-workmen to make the world better, than to craven-like, accept the benefits of others' efforts without doing anything to aid.—*Exchange.*

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OBITUARY

(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

LOCAL UNION No. 257, St. Louis, Mo.

WHEREAS, We fully recognize the inadequacy of the human mind to fathom the wisdom of Divine Providence, and

WHEREAS, God, in His wisdom, has taken from Brother Kewley a loving wife, and from his children an affectionate mother; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, tender to Brother Kewley and his children our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of affliction, to the end that they may be enabled to accept and bear with resignation the Divine will of God. Be it further

Resolved, That we tender a copy of these resolutions to Brother Kewley, and also a copy be placed on our records, and a copy printed in our official journal, THE CARPENTER.

J. E. SPANGLER,
S. G. FERGUSON,
J. R. MILLER. } *Committee.*

LOCAL UNION 125, Utica, N. Y.

WHEREAS, The Supreme Ruler of the universe has, in His Divine Providence, removed from our midst a faithful and conscientious brother and co-worker; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of JAMES LARKIN Union 125 has sustained the loss of a worthy and earnest member, of one who was quiet and unassuming, respected and respectful, a character which every member should emulate.

Resolved, That Union 125 hereby expresses deep sorrow over the death of our esteemed brother and extend to each member of the bereaved family the heartfelt sympathy of our members.

Resolved, That as a mark of our respect for the late brother our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, that they be spread upon the records of the Union and that they be published in the daily papers of our city and in the official organ of our Brotherhood.

JOHN WILLIAMSON,
GABRIEL O. LLOYD,
WILLIAM E. COLE. } *Committee.*

LOCAL UNION 176, Newport R. I.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed and beloved Brother THOMAS CASSIDY, and

WHEREAS, The members of Local Union 176 feel and mourn the loss of a faithful member; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days, that we express our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family, and that it be further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the Union, that a copy be sent to the bereaved widow and a copy to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOHN J. GALLAGHER,
A. DUFFANY,
JAMES A. LEDDY. } *Committee.*

Is This a Prophesy?

"I know what I have been saying is not likely to please somebody at first. But I know, too, that while we each go our halting and feeble ways of reform, the bulk of the people of Christendom is being reduced to helpless economical serfdom. While we stand bewildered and disputing, fetters of steel are being forged for every citizen of this nation—fetters that if not broken soon will bind our children's children, to be broken at last by the moral agony, the bleeding and dying of children.

"While we agree about what is to be done, there is no question as to what is being done by those who are quickly enslaving the nation; who are gathering the whole as a grist for the monopolist's mill. While we reformers want to convince each other, and the people wait as sheep for the politicians to be lead to economic slaughter, the legislative, executive and judicial functions of both national and state governments are being used to destroy what political economic independence remains, so that our power to even revolt will soon be gone with our liberties."—*Prof. Herron.*

Millionaires in the Senate.

There are only eleven men in the "Millionaires' Club," says the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

There are many rich men in the Senate, however, with fortunes ranging from $100,000 to $900,000.

"What would you call a rich man?" said Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, when he was asked concerning the wealthy men of the Senate. "Do you mean a rich man in New York or a rich man in West Virginia? A million dollars in some localities is considered a vast sum, but in New York—never."

And so it is.

There are not more than three men in the Senate—McMillan, of Michigan; Elkins, of West Virginia; and Kean, of New Jersey—who would be classed as millionaires in New York. The eleven men of the Senate, known as men of millions, are Wetmore, Rhode Island; McMillan, Michigan; Kean, New Jersey; Hanna, Ohio; Hale, Maine; Fairbanks, Indiana; Aldrich, Rhode Island; Depew, New York, Elkins, West Virginia, and Scott, West Virginia.

Ex-Senator Clark, of Montana, was far and away the richest man in the Senate. According to a careful estimate, his income is $36,000 per day.

Next to Clark, Mr. Kean, of New Jersey, is perhaps the richest man in the Senate. His fortune is estimated at $10,000,000. His income is $4,000 daily.

Next comes McMillan, of Michigan, with a fortune of $5,000,000. Safely and profitably invested, it nets him about $2,000 per day.

Elkins, of West Virginia, whose fortune is $5,000,000 and is growing, has an income of perhaps $1,000 daily.

Hanna, of Ohio, with $3,000,000, gets out of it an income of probably $1,000 per day. Depew, of New York, fortune more than $1,000,000, income probably $700 per day. Aldrich, Rhode Island, fortune approximately, $1,000,000, income likely $500 per day. Wetmore, Rhode Island, fortune $2,000,000, income $1,000 daily; Fairbanks, Indiana, fortune more than $1,000,000, daily income perhaps $500; Scott, West Virginia, fortune over $1,000,000, income estimated at $700 daily. Hale, Maine, fortune estimated at $2,000,000, income $1,000.

Of course it is not possible to say with exactness just what the actual income of these millionaires may be. The foregoing, however, is compiled from careful estimates of each Senator's wealth and his investments. It is the most nearly complete and undoubtedly the most accurate estimate of the wealth and income of the Senators ever presented to the public.

In addition to this list there are twelve others whom common report credit with having fortunes varying from $100,000 to nearly $1,000,000. This list contains the following names: Jones, Nevada; Wolcott, Colorado; Sewell, New Jersey; Lodge, Massachusetts; Foraker, Ohio; Foster, Washington; Perkins, California; Platt, New York; Proctor, Vermont; Stewart, Nevada; Teller, Colorado; Turner, Washington.

Then there is another class whose fortunes are not so large. This list includes: Allison, Iowa; Bacon, Georgia; Clark, Wyoming; Warren, Wyoming; Davis, Minnesota; Frye, Maine; McEnery, Louisiana; Platt, Connecticut; Simon, Oregon; Spooner, Wisconsin; Sullivan, Mississippi; Taliaferro, Florida.

The truly poor men of the Senate—that is, the men who have scarcely anything over and above their salary of $5,000 -are generally known as follows: Allen, Nebraska; Bate, Tennessee; Berry, Arkansas; Beveridge, Indiana; Burrows, Michigan; Butler, North Carolina; Chilton, Texas; Clay, Georgia; Cockrell, Missouri; Cullom, Illinois; Deboe, Kentucky; Heitfield, Idaho; Jones, Arkansas; Kenney, Delaware; Kyle, South Dakota; Lindsay, Kentucky; Vest, Missouri; Tillman, South Carolina; Mason, Illinois; Morgan, Alabama; Mallery, Florida; McCumber, North Dakota; McBride, Oregon.

Which Class Are You In?

The union is a good thing? Why? "Oh, it gets me better wages and a higher standard among my fellows." What do you do for the union in return? "Oh, pay my dues." Isn't it disheartening at times to meet with union workmen who will answer as above? A union man who has the principle at heart will strive to show his employer that a union man is the best workman, prompt to begin work as well as prompt to quit, giving his best service in return for his wages. The union man should be the workman par excellence. When he falls below this standard he becomes a hurt to the cause. To which class do you belong?—*Citizen and Country.*

Eight-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.	Long Island City, N. Y.
Albany, N. Y.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Alta Loma, Tex.	Lynn, Mass.
Ardmore, Pa.	Maywood, Ill.
Ashland, Wis.	Memphis, Tenn.
Austin, Ill.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Bakersfields, Cal.	Mooreland, Ill.
Bay City, Mich.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Bedford Park, N. Y.	Mt. Vernon, Ind.
Belleville, Ill.	Murphysboro, Ill.
Berkeley, Cal.	Newark, N. J.
Bessemer, Col.	New Brighton, N. Y.
Boston, Mass.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Boulder, Colo.	Newtown, N. Y.
Bridgeport, Conn.	New York, N. Y.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Oakland, Cal.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Oak Park, Ill.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Omaha, Neb.
Carondelet, Mo.	Orange, N. J.
Chicago, Ill.	Ouray, Col.
Chicago Heights, Ill.	Pasadena, Cal.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Peoria, Ill.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Plainfield, N. J.
Coffeen, Ill.	Port Richmond, N. Y.
Columbus, Ohio.	Pueblo, Col.
Covington, Ky.	Randsburg, Cal.
Corona, N. Y.	Rochester, N. Y.
Cripple Creek, Col.	Rogers Park, Ill.
Dallas, Tex.	Sacramento, Cal.
Denver, Col.	Salt Lake, Utah.
Detroit, Mich.	San Antonio, Tex.
East Boston, Mass.	San Francisco, Cal.
East St. Louis, Ill.	San Luis Obispo, Cal.
El Dora, Col.	San Jose, Cal.
Elizabeth, N. J.	San Rafael, Cal.
Elmhurst, Ill.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Englewood, Ill.	Seattle, Wash.
Eureka, Cal.	Sheboygan, Wis.
Evanston, Ill.	Shreveport, La.
Flushing, N. Y.	South Chicago, Ill.
Fort Worth, Tex.	South Denver, Col.
Fremont, Col.	South Evanston, Ill.
Fresno, Cal.	South Englewood, Ill.
Galveston, Tex.	South Omaha, Neb.
Gillette, Col.	Spokane, Wash.
Grand Crossing, Ill.	Springfield, Ill.
Grand Junction, Ill.	Springfield, Mass.
Greenwich, Conn.	Staunton, Ill.
Hartford, Conn.	St. Louis, Mo.
Haughville, Ind.	Stapleton, N. Y.
Hauford, Cal.	Stockton, Cal.
Highland Park, Ill.	Swampscott, Mass.
Hitchcock, Tex.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Hoboken, N. J.	Tacoma, Wash.
Hyde Park, Ill.	Texas City, Tex
Independence, Col.	Town of Lake, Ill.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Tremont, N. Y
Irvington, N. J.	Unionport, N. Y.
Jersey City, N. J.	Vancouver, B. C.
Kansas City, Mo.	Van Nest, N. Y.
Kansas City, Kan.	Venice, Ill.
Kensington, Ill.	Victor, Col.
Kingston, N. Y.	Waco, Tex.
Kingsbridge, N. Y.	Washington, D. C.
La Junta, Col.	Westchester, N. Y.
Lake Forest, Ill.	Whatcom, Wash.
Leadville, Col.	Williamsbridge, N. Y.
Leavenworth, Kan.	Woodlawn, N. Y.
Lenox, Mass.	Yonkers, N. Y.

Total 138 cities.

EXPULSIONS

LOCAL UNION 73, St. Louis, Mo., has expelled Richard Ferguson for violation of trade rules and for gaining admission to membership through false and misleading statements.

H. J. OWENS has been expelled from Local Union 119, Newark, N. J., for misappropriating funds of the Union. He failed to pay sick benefits entrusted to him for two of the brothers who were ill.

LOCAL UNION 526, Galveston, Texas, has expelled J. B. Phillips for violating section 122 of the general constitution.

D. J. KENNEDY has been expelled from the ranks of Local Union 166, Rock Island, Ill., for violating section 122 of the constitution.

EDWARD A. RUSSELL has been expelled from Local Union 146, Schenectady, N. Y., for defrauding his employes of their wages. He left for parts unknown, but may turn up in the vicinity of Buffalo, where he formerly belonged. Look out for him.

Rules Regarding Apprentices.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held August 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall, on no pretense whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership, apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship they may become acquainted with the workings of the Union, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

Labor News of the World.

THERE were 711 strikes in Great Britain in the year 1899.

AN eight-hour system has been inaugurated in the police department of Memphis, Tenn.

THE air is so clear in Zululand that objects seven miles away can be distinctly seen by starlight.

BY order of the supervisors, all official printing for Santa Clara County, Cal., must bear the union label.

BECAUSE of a demand for a 10 per cent. advance in wages, 20,000 potters in England have been locked out.

TWENTY thousand workmen in the building trades were locked out last month by the master builders of Stockholm.

IT is said there are 12,000 barmaids in London who work from 7 A. M. to midnight at an average wage of $2.50 a week.

THE employes of the Leipsic electric street car companies went on strike last week for higher wages and shorter hours.

UNION granite cutters in Cleveland, Ohio, were granted their demand for an eight-hour day and 20 per cent. increase in pay.

TRACKMEN and section men on the Central New England Railroad in Connecticut and New York struck for $1.50 a day.

ONE judge alone in New York City had 400 cases on May Day in which landlords desired to have their moneyless tenants ejected.

THREE hundred men went on strike at the Jenks Shipbuilding Company's shops at Port Huron, Mich., for 15 cents per hour.

"FOR the recognition of the union and the nine-hour workday," is the cause of the recent strike of 230 brass workers in Chicago.

IT IS said that 144,026 children, under fourteen years of age, work from seventy-two to seventy-eight hours a week in England.

THE World's Labor Congress will hold its sessions in Paris from September 23d to 28th. Delegates from every country will be present.

BOILERMAKERS at Pueblo, Col., are on strike. They have telegraphed national headquarters to keep outsiders away for fear of trouble.

ONE hundred and twenty-five boiler men in the Standard Oil Company's Works, Bayonne, N. J., struck for an increase of wages.

JAPANESE are said to be taking the places of white men in the mines around Nevada City. They get $1 a day and board themselves.

GRAND Chief Engineer P. M. ARTHUR, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was re-elected at Milwaukee last month by a four-fifths vote.

AT New Brunswick, N. J., the masons and bricklayers struck for 40 cents an hour and an eight-hour day. They have been getting $3 for a nine-hour day.

THE Ninth Annual Convention of the International Longshoremen's Association will be held in Duluth, Minn., beginning Tuesday morning, July 10th.

AT a recent session of the Commissioners of Lucas County, Ohio, held in Toledo, it was resolved that "none but union labor is to be employed on public works."

THE timber supply of Georgia has been estimated by lumbermen of that State as sufficient to last only nine years at the present rate of sawing, 2,600,000 feet daily.

AS A result of a recent vote, the headquarters of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America have been changed from Baltimore, Md., to Syracuse, N. Y.

ARDNAMURCHAN, on the west coast of Scotland, is a great place for longevity. Within thirty years many of the inhabitants have been cut off at ripe ages, varying between 100 and 112.

THE Berlin tramway strike seems to have been the signal for similar movements elsewhere abroad, as tramway strikes are reported from Hanover, Stettin, Halle and Cassell.

THE Switchmen's Union of North America has selected Milwaukee as the place for holding the next convention. It was decided also to hereafter hold conventions annually instead of biennially.

ALL the union masons on Staten Island, who went out on a strike last week are again back to work, the bosses having acceded to their demands, which were for 50 cents an hour, instead of 45 cents.

ABOUT 5,000 street car employes at Berlin are on strike for a reduction in hours and an increase in wages. All traffic is stopped. The authorities have forbidden the companies to employ green drivers.

THE granite strike began at Westerly, R. I., March 1st, for an eight hour day at $3.00, has been settled and the plants have reopened. Eight hours is to constitute a day's work, with 35 cents per hour minimum wage.

THE commercial classes of Great Britain are filled with apprehension least the railway workers of that country take it into their heads to demand an eight-hour workday, and strike, if necessary, to enforce their demand.

THE lamplighters, trackwalkers and repairmen employed on the Lehigh Valley Railroad from Falling Springs to Mahoning, Pa., struck last week for an advance of wages from $1.10 a day to $1.50 a day. About 350 men are out.

HEREAFTER locomotive firemen, when promoted to the position of engineer, must drop their membership in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, if they want to become members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

ORGANIZED labor in New York City is agitating for greater restriction upon foreign immigration. It is probable that Congress will be petitioned to extend the Chinese exclusion act so as to cover the Japanese also by its provisions.

TRAINS are being delayed on the Southern Railway owing to the strike of the telegraphers. The initials of the company, "S. R," are being placarded throughout the labor word with the phrase "Scab Route" printed across them.

SOME of the wooden churches of Norway are fully 700 years old, and are still in an excellent state of preservation. Their timbers have successfully resisted the frosty and almost Arctic winters because they have been repeatedly coated with tar.

THE strike of the union plumbers, which has been in progress in Cleveland for several weeks past, has been settled. The men asked for $3.50 for eight hours' work. A compromise was reached whereby they return to work at $3.25 for eight hours' work.

AN agreement has been reached between the National Bricklayers' Alliance and the Illinois Brick Company. The terms provided that union labor shall be exclusively used in the brick company's yards, and that the market shall be open to all buyers.

Two hundred employes of the United Electric Light & Power Company of Baltimore, Md., have gone on strike for higher wages. They include the linemen, trimmers, dynamo tenders and helpers. They ask an advance of about 25 cents a day in wages.

THE Western Federation of Miners' Convention at Denver recommended that all local affiliated unions make it compulsory on their members to exercise the elective franchise. Bounties of $50 a month were voted to the families of striking miners who have been sent to the penitentiary.

THE English trades' unions propose to celebrate Washington's Birthday in 1901 by holding a popular convention at which they expect to raise $20,000 for the purpose of establishing a workingmen's college in the United States, in return for the gift of Ruskin Hall, the workingmen's college, founded at Oxford, by Americans.

AT a meeting of the street committee of City Councils, Lancaster, Pa., last week, it was decided to recommend to Councils that all repairmen employed on the city streets be granted an increase in wages. They are now getting $1.25 a day, and the recommendation calls for an increase of 15 cents for a ten-hour day. It is understood Councils will act favorably on the matter at their next meeting.

SPECIAL efforts are being made by the philanthropic organizations of London to care for the hundreds of unprotected girls and women who reach this port from foreign lands every week. This excellent work is being done chiefly by women, among whom are Lady Rothschild, Lady Battersea and other prominent members of the nobility. Since the report was spread on the continent that England is in need of domestic servants, there has been a steady influx of young women of all nationalities. The Salvation Army forces have also enlisted in the protective work. General Booth's soldiers meet every incoming train and steamer for the purpose of helping strangers to obtain homes and employment.

LEHIGH Valley railroad officials have several labor questions to face, and serious trouble may result. Fifteen hundred section men and gravel train employes laid down their tools last week, and all labor in these departments between Mauch Chunk, Pa., and Buffalo, N. Y., is at a standstill. The men quit without any demonstration, to await the result of a conference between their committee and General Superintendent Wilbur, they having struck for an increase in wages of three cents an hour. They have been getting $1.20 for a ten-hour day. If the Valley section men are successful in securing the desired raise, it is hinted that the Central Railroad section men will make similar demands.

Victor Hugo's Letter to the Poor.

Shall I now speak to the poor, after in vain having implored the rich? Yes, it is fitting. This then, have I to say to the disinherited: Keep a watch on your formidable jaw. There is one rule for the rich—to do nothing; and one for the poor—to say nothing. The poor have but one friend—silence. They should have but one monosyllable. Yes. To confess and to concede—that is all the "rights" they have, "Yes" to the judge; "Yes" to the King. The great, if it so please hem, give us blows with a stick. It have had them. It is their prerogative, and they lose nothing of their greatness in cracking our bones. Let us worship the scepter, which is the first among sticks.

If a poor man is happy he is the pick-pocket of happiness. Only the rich and noble are happy by right. The rich man is he who, being young, has the rights of old age; being old, the lucky chances of youth; vicious, the respect of good people; a coward, the command of the stout-hearted; doing nothing, the fruits of labor.

The people fight. Whose is the glory? The King's. They pay. Whose the magnificence? The King's. And the people like to be rich in this fashion. Our ruler, King or Croesus, receives from the poor a crown, a piece, and renders back to the poor a farthing. How generous he is! The colossal pedestal looks up to the pigmy superstructure. How tall the mannikin is! He is upon my back. A dwarf has an excellent method of being higher than a giant; it is to perch himself on the other's shoulders. But that the giant should let him do it, there's the odd part of it; and that he should honor the baseness of the drawf, theres the stupidity. Human ingeniousness.

The equestrian salute, reserved for kings alone, is an excellent type of royalty. Let us be frank with words. The capitalist who steals the reward of labor is a king as well as a man of blood. The king mounts himself on the horse. The horse is the people. Sometimes this horse transforms himself by degrees. At the beginning he is an ass; at the end he is a lion. Then he throws his rider to the ground, and we have 1643 in England and 1789 in France, and sometimes he devours him, in which case we have in England 1649 and in France 1793.

That the lion can again become a jackass, this is surprising but a fact.

What happiness to be again ridden and beaten and starved! What happiness to work even for bread and water. What happiness to be free from the delusions that cake is good and life other than misery. Was there anything more crazy than these ideas? Where should we be if every vagabond had his rights? Imagine everybody governing! Can you fancy a city directed by the men who built it? They are the team, not the coachman. What a godsend is a rich man who takes charge of everything! Surely he is generous to take this trouble for us. And then he was brought up to it; he knew what it is; it is his business. A guide is necessary for us. Being poor, we are ignorant; being ignorant, we are blind; we need a guide. But why are we ignorant? Because it must be so. Ignorance is the guardian of virtue! He who is ignorant is innocent! It is not our duty to think, complain or reason.

Be reasonable, poor man. You were made to be a slave.

Not to be a slave is to dare and do.

New Self Feed Rip Saw.

We illustrate a new machine just introduced and placed on the market by The Egan Co., of No. 406 to No. 426 W. Front St., Cincinnati, Ohio. It is their new No. 5 Self Feed Ripping Saw,

An Examination of the many excellent points embodied in this machine, for rapidly and accurately accomplishing its work, entitles it to a high place in the estimation of those desiring up-to-date wood-working machinery.

Amongst the more noticeable of its mechanical advantages are:

1st.—The rapid and accurate adjustment of the guide index, so placed as to be always in sight and never obscured by saw-dust, and which can readily be swung out of the way. It is locked by the weight of the handle, and unlocked when the handle is raised.

2nd.—The feed, consisting of powerfully driven feeding-in and feeding-out rolls, and so arranged that the ripping saw obliterates the marks of the feeding saw.

3rd—By means of the long lever, which automatically locks or unlocks upon being grasped or released, and is convenient to his right hand, the operator can instantly raise or lower the feed rolls to suit thickness of the material, or can raise them out of the way; converting it from self-feed into a hand feed.

4th—Several saws may be used at the same time on the mandrel if desired for ripping laths, blind slats, trunk strips, etc., etc.

These few points will tend to show the value of this new machine, and the manufacturers will be pleased to furnish any of our readers who may be interested and will write them prices and full particulars.

Fraternal Delegates Coming.

ON June 24th there will arrive in America, for a three weeks' lecture tour, Mr. C. W. Bowerman, of the London Society of Compositors, and Mr. James Sexton of the National Union of Dock Laborers of Great Britain and Ireland.

These gentlemen, who represent the "Ruskin Hall Movement"—in which are united for educational purposes, the trade union and co-operative movements of Great Britain—are desirous of an opportunity of addressing the trade unionists in American industrial centres, in relation to the international convention which is to be held next year under the auspices of Ruskin Hall.

They especially desire to meet delegate bodies of trade unionists.

THE Conference Committee of the National Metal Trades' Association and the International Association of Machinists have signed an agreement regulating the hours of work, and providing that there should be no strike or lockout without first submitting the dispute to arbitration.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES

Agents for THE CARPENTER.

ALABAMA.

454. BESSEMER—G. M. Clotfelter, Brighton.
75. BIRMINGHAM—E. E. Friselle, 1501 4th ave.
271. GADSDEN—T. F. Marlow.
296. ENSLEY—W. B. Smith.
312. MONTGOMERY—J. O. Maxwell, 58 Simpson ave.
353. " —(Col.) E. M. Lewis, 810 Jefferson.
89. MOBILE—W. Walker, 150 Chatham st.
92. " —(Col.) W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st.
422. NORTH BIRMINGHAM—W. S. Cooper.
508. PHENIX—Z. T. Gradly, 1211 18th st.
615. PRATT CITY—N. W. Wakefield.
410. SELMA—(Col.) C. D. Haygood, 525 Lawrence.
472. " Geo. W. Walker, 1152 Division st.

ARKANSAS.

86. FORT SMITH—T. C. Gardner.
319. HUNTINGTON—Jno. Boch.
539. LITTLE ROCK—E. T. Etzbach, 1120 Commerce st.
366. MENA—O. D. Henley.
576. PINE BLUFF—D. C. Shumpert.

CALIFORNIA.

194. ALAMEDA—C. H. Thrane, 2975 Johnson ave.
332. LOS ANGELES—F. C. Wheeler, Box 283.
426. " —Geo. E. Brewer, 807 E. 21st.
36. OAKLAND—Charles I. Jacobs, 1767 Grove st.
550. " —(Mill) H. Armstrong, 928 55th st.
235. RIVERSIDE—Charles Hamilton, 519 9th st.
586. SACRAMENTO—Edw. Rolff, 35th and J st.
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary Dist. Council, Henry Meyer, 122 Gates.
22. " N. L. Wandell, 1133½ Mission st, Sta. B.
95. " (Latin) L. Masarie, 44½ Erie st.
304. " (Ger.) Chas. Goldbeck, 335 12th st.
423. " (Mill) J. G. Fallon, 331 Duncan st.
483. " Guy Lathrop, 915½ Market st.
616. " (Stair) J. P. Harkins, 72½ Natomia st.
316. SAN JOSE—W. Reinhold, 8th and Empire st.
162. SAN MATEO—W. Hewyke.
35. SAN RAFAEL—L. Johansen, Box 194.
180. VALLEJO—I. Christianson, 573 Kentucky st.

CANADA.

498. BRANTFORD, ONT.—J. H. Ness, 180 Park av.
514. FERNIE, B. C.—Thos. B. McIlmoyle.
529. GREENWOOD, B. C.—A. W. McLeod.
83. HALIFAX, N. S.—Geo. Browne, 12 Willow
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
249. KINGSTON, ONT.—L. C. Robinson, 375 Bagot.
134. MONTREAL—(Fr.) E. Frechette, 1736 St. Catherine.
524. NELSON, B. C.—Jas. Collins.
618. PHEONIX, B. C.—E. McCraig.
255. RAT PORTAGE, ONT.—F. Mercier.
38. ST. CATHERINES—Jas. Hindson, Henry st.
560. STRATFORD, ONT.—J. McClarty.
220. ST. THOMAS, ONT.—P. A. Campbell, Box 761.
27. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—H. S. Falconer, Box 231.
553. WATERLOO—Jacob Fenner, Berlin.
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—J. J. Moore, 636 McDermott ave.

COLORADO.

264. BOULDER—J. C. Jetmore, 1939 Water st.
489. CANON CITY—G. C. Hawkey, 111 S. 10th st.
417. COLORADO CITY—F. E. Seward, Box 35.
515. COLORADO SPRINGS—D. R. Blood, 17 W. Fountain st.
CRIPPLE CREEK—Sec. of Dist. Council, T. W. Reid, Box 5, Independence, Col.
547. CRIPPLE CREEK—W. W. Lovett, Box 364.
55. DENVER—D. M. Woods, 1451 Curtis st.
475. FLORENCE—R. E. Higgins.
244. GRAND JUNCTION—F. M. Diehl.
178. INDEPENDENCE—T. W. Reid, P. O. Box 5.
496. LEADVILLE—D. Nunn, 213 W. 4th st.
234. OURAY—P. H. Shue, Box 549.
362. PUEBLO—M. L. Todd, 2720 Fifth ave.
597. ROCKY FORD—S. E. Winterburn.
267. TELLURIDE—O. F. Carpenter.
584. VICTOR—C. E. Palmer, Box 384.

CONNECTICUT.

115. BRIDGEPORT—Martin L. Kane, 500 Park av.
127. DERBY—John A. Thomas, Shelton, Conn.
196. GREENWICH—F. W. Herbert.
43. HARTFORD—Alex. McKay, 33 Julius st.
97. NEW BRITAIN—John Nelson, 53 Beaver st.
79. NEW HAVEN—Wm. Wilson, 508 Chaple st.
133. NEW LONDON—A. G. Keeney, Maple av.
137. NORWICH—F. S. Edmonds, 293 Central ave.
746. NORWALK—William A. Kellogg, Box 391.
210. STAMFORD—O. W. Olsen, Greenwich ave.
216. TORRINGTON—U. C. Ramsey, 405 Prospect st
260. WATERBURY—Jos. E. Sandiford, 27 N. Vine.
583. Winsted—H. Gagne.

DELAWARE.

579. WILMINGTON—Wm. Straughn, 1111 Lancaster ave.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

190. WASHINGTON—J. T. Kenyon, 1115 Rhode Island ave., N. W.

FLORIDA.

379. BAGDAD—R. S. Robertson, Milton, Fla.
224. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) S. T. Minus, 609 W. Union st.
605. " —A. C. MacNeil, 815 E. Church st.
74. PENSACOLA—J. A. Lyle, 316½ W. Zawagossa.
107. " —(Col.) W. A. Woods, 16 W. Wright st.
531. ST. PETERSBURG—P. E. Woodward.
696. TAMPA—C. B. Hester, 2407 Tampa st.

GEORGIA.

552. AMERICUS—(Col.) J. W. Redding, 519 Win st.
551. ATHENS—Eugene Borry.
ATLANTA—Secretary Dist. Council, Thos. J. Black, 71 McDaniel st.
317. " —(Cars) C. M. Hudsou, 46 Eads st.
329. " —Thos. J. Black, 71 McDaniel st.
439. " —J. W. Cross, 6 Lloyd st.
520. " —(Col.) G. W. Smith, 53 Anges av.
136. AUGUSTA—(Col T. P. Lewis, 1309 Philip st.
240. " —W. M. Hare, 1927 Watkins st.
283. " —J. A. Hires.
527. BRUNSWICK—(Col.) J. Barron, 216 Stonewall st.
68. COLUMBUS—(Col.) P. C. Tinsley, 412 8th st.
313. " —M. C. Gorham.
501. DARIEN—Benj. S. Brown.
144. MACON—G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.
326. " —(Col.) A. D. Jackson, Genl Del.
411. ROME—J. H. Densen.
596. " —Samuel H. Lockett.
256. SAVANNAH—J. N. Wilbon, 515 Duffy, West.
318. " —(Col.) Thos. J. Carter, 308 Drayton
261. VALDOSTA—J. M. Youngblood.
512. " —(Col.) G. B. Saunders.

IDAHO.

398. LEWISTON—Frank Murray.

ILLINOIS.

377. ALTON—Thomas Oddy, 950 Union st.
433. BELLEVILLE—Henry Steiner, 605 S. Illinois.
63. BLOOMINGTON—S. G. Cunningham, 601 E. Mill st.
70. BRIGHTON PARK—O. Gratton, 3809 S. Albany ave.
293. CANTON—J. W. Poper, 431 N. ave. B.
367. CENTRALIA—William Good.
41. CHAMPAIGN—O. F. Miller, 407 W. Thomas.
518. CHARLESTON—V. S. Brown.
549. CHESTER—D. Ahrens.
CHICAGO—Secretary of Dis. Council, Thos. Neale, 187 E. Wash. st., Room 7.
1. " —W. G. Schardt, 189 E. Wash. st., Rm. 2.
10. " —J. H. Stevens, 6029 Peoria st.
13. " —T. J. Lelivelt, 1710 Fillmore st.
21. " —(French) P. Hudon, 207 S. Center av.
54. " —(Bo.) John Dlouhy, 1360 S. Homan av.
58. " —William W. Bennette, 1902 N. Pauline st.
181. " —K. G. Torkelson, 1614 N. Central Park ave.
242. " —(Ger.) Herman Voell, 5114 Paulina st.
416. " —James Bell, 1310 W. 18th Pl.
419. " —(Ger.) Emil Demme, 2614 Drake ave., Station G.
504. " —(Jewish) Isaac Birkhan, 102 Bunker.
521. " —(Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 732 N. Rockwell st.
272. CHICAGO HEIGHTS—Ernest Green.
204. COFFEEN—W. W. Whitlock.
295. COLLINSVILLE—John M. Sauer.
269. DANVILLE—E. A. Rogers, 9 Columbus st.
510. DUQUOIN—W. J. Wallace.
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—E. Wendling, 512 Ill. ave.
378. EDWARDSVILLE—J. M. Wilkins, Box 110.
393. ELGIN—W. A. Underhill, 358 Bent st.
62. ENGLEWOOD—D. D. Sinclair, 7124 Marshfield ave.
480. FREEBURG—H. Geiger, New Athens.
360. GALESBURG—Nels. Johnson, 436 Philip st.
141. GRD. CROSSING—J. Murray, 1299 E. 71st st.
581. HERRIN—Ben. Loomis.
461. HIGHWOOD—R. J. O'Brien, Highland Park.
174. JOLIET—G. D. Kanagy, 214 Willow ave.
434. KENSINGTON—(Fr.) Ed. Lapolice, 214 W. 116th st.
154. KEWANEE—Chas. Winquist, 630 N. Elm st.
250. LAKE FOREST—Willis Russell, Box 47.
333. LA SALLE—James Noonan, 312 Tonte st.
538. LINCOLN—J. E. Walker, 702 Decatur st.
505. LITCHFIELD—George C. Felner.
270. MADISON—J. P. Farley, Box 114.
347. MATTOON—J. E. Goodbrake, 1305 Broadway.
241. MOLINE—Charles Halley.
80. MORELAND—Jas. M. Parnie, 2011 Monroe st., Chicago.
280. MT. OLIVE—John Shreier.
604. MURPHYSBORO—Fred Smallenburg.
582. ODIN—A. A. Norton.
565. OAK PARK—Theo. Brown.
661. OTTAWA—J. D. Geary, 216 Deleen st.
183. PEORIA—J. H. Rice, 402 Behrends ave.
195. PERU—Joseph Scholle, Box 155.
189. QUINCY—F. W. Euscher, 1025 Madison st.
166. ROCK ISLAND—Geo. C. Barnes, 608 8th st.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave., Sta. S., Chicago.
479. SPARTA—H. L. Cooper.
16. SPRINGFIELD—T. M. Blankenship, 413½ E. Jefferson st.
156. STAUNTON—Bernard Ackerman.
495. STREATOR—Edw. Kraske, 1112 S. Bloomington st.
448. WAUKEGAN—J. Demerest, 719 County st.
418. WITT—C. Armentrout.

INDIANA.

477. ALEXANDRIA—C. E. Wharten.
352. ANDERSON—Ross Eshelman, 609 Hendricks.
431. BRAZIL—D. Strong, 316 Vermont st.
488. CLINTON—F. Whithed.
565. ELKHART—W. W. Hahn, 1004 Cemetery st.
652. ELWOOD—W. A. Reynolds, P. O. Box 824.
90. EVANSVILLE—Saml. Stork, 920 East Ill st.
232. FT. WAYNE—F. B. Gallmeier, 136 Francis
160. GAS CITY—J. C. Berther.
599. HAMMOND—Urvin Spafford, 422 Stanton st.
213. HARTFORD CITY—George Sliger.
60. INDIANAPOLIS—(Gr.) John Eisler, 1822 Singleton st.
281. " —J. T. Goode, 308 W. Maryland st.
533. JEFFERSONVILLE—W. Glaser, 632 E. Court ave.
215. LAFAYETTE—H. K. Huffman, 1827 Salem st.
487. LINTON—Jas. P. Parks.
365. MARION—J. M. Simons, 609 E. Sherman st.
380. MOROCCO—J. E. Manley.
592. MUNCIE—D. M. Winters, 535 S. Gaskey st.
436. NEW ALBANY—Geo. W. Lemmons, 203 W. Spring St.
117. NORTH VERNON—Chas. Schwake.
619. PETERSBURG—M. W. Hargrave.
629. SOUTH BEND—Geo. W. Guin, 318 W. Sample.
205. TERRE HAUTE—C. L. Hudson, 1926 N. 10th.
658. VINCENNES—A. C. Pennington, King's H't'l.
598. WABASH—Chas. E. Day, 270 S. Carroll st.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

445. WAGONER—Charles Allen.

IOWA.

315. BOONE—G. L. McElroy.
534. BURLINGTON—John Brener, 1341 Griswold.
308. CEDAR RAPIDS—C. A. Tracy, 615 S. 7th st. E.
364. COUNCIL BLUFFS—L. P. Chambers, 649 Franklin ave.
55. DAVENPORT—H. W. Schweider, 1427 Mitchel.
106. DES MOINES—J. A. McConnell, 1415 Linden
425. " —(Mill) C. Sevenson.
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 290 7th st.
284. FORT DODGE—Wm. Leahy, 716 N. 9th st.
767. OTTUMWA—John W. Morrison, 625 W. 4th.
491. SIOUX CITY—A. B. Davenport.

KANSAS.

253. ARGENTINE—M. Murphy, Box 347.
123. IOLA—C. C. Fronk.
138. KANSAS CITY—Geo. McMullen, 836 Muncie Boulevard.
458. LAWRENCE—W. L. Hastie, 1113 Penn st.
499. LEAVENWORTH—J. Schaufler, Montezuma ave.
561. PITTSBURG—D. J. Walker, 139 E. 15th st.
158. TOPEKA—A. M. H. Claudy, 408 Tyler st.
201. WICHITA—J. L. Taylor, 624 S. Market st.

KENTUCKY.

712. COVINGTON—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh.
785. " —(Ger.) J. W. Mantz, 38 Trevor.
442. HOPKINSVILLE—James Weston.
103. LOUISVILLE—H. S. Hoffman, 1737 Gallagher
214. " —(Gr.) J. Schneider, 1136 E. Jacob av.
698. NEWPORT—W. E. Wing, 622 Central ave.
559. PADUCAH—John J. Arts, 1426 W. Broadway.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council, F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76. " —Aug. Limberg, 714 Foucher st
704. " —F. Duhrkop, 615 Cadiz st
739. " —M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roch
85. SHREVEPORT—C. B. Huff, Box 261.

MAINE.

285. BATH—E. C. Plummer, 97 Drummer st.
459. BAR HARBOR—E. K. Whitaker.
407. LEWISTON—Geo. E. Lombard, 58 Goff st., Auburn.
517. PORTLAND—J. C. Burns, Roberts st.
348. WATERVILLE—S. C. Burrill, 26 Summer st.

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—W. H. Keenan, 728 Asquith st.
44. " —(Ger.) H. B. Schroeder, 2308 Canton ave.

MASSACHUSETTS.

395. ADAMS—Manly Sherman, 34 E. Hoosac st.
BOSTON—Secretary of Dist. Council, H. Fogel, 38 Dickens st., Dor.
33. " —C. J. Gallagher, 158 Howard ave., Roxbury.
438. BROOKLINE—A. C. Wallace, 263 Pond ave.
441. CAMBRIDGE—J. L. McIsack, 78 Washington
443. CHELSEA—P. S. Mulligan, 22 Potban.
386. DORCHESTER—H. F. Campbell, 1048 Dorchester ave., Boston.
218. E. BOSTON—C. M. Dempsey, 272 Meridian st.
223. FALL RIVER—Edw. Gagne, 784 Walnut st.
570. GARDNER—W. C. Loveland.
82. HAVERHILL—George Frost, Box 401.
421. HINGHAM—H. E. Wherity, Box 113.
390. HOLYOKE—J. A. Morin, Box 38, So. End.
400. HUDSON—George E. Bryant, Box 125.
111. LAWRENCE—Wm. C. Gemmel, 25 Crosby st.
370. LENOX—P. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
49. LOWELL—Frank A. Kappler, 1413 Gorham.
221. MARBLEHEAD—R. H. Roach, 24 Village st.
275. NEWTON—C. L. Connors, 10 Rutland st., Watertown, Mass.
193. NORTH ADAMS—J. J. Agan, 243 River st.
351. NORTHAMPTON—L. D. Bemington, 255 Bridge.
444. PITTSFIELD—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
67. ROXBURY—O. L. Marlin, 1 Regent sq.
307. SO. FRAMINGHAM—Hugh Cooney, 55 Hareford st.
96. SPRINGFIELD—(Fr.) P. Provost, Jr., 715 Liberty st.
177. " —P. J. Collins, 1365 State st.
540. WALTHAM—Frank Bube.
222. WESTFIELD—W. J. Parenteau, 87 Orange st.
23. WORCESTER—W. A. Rossley, 5 City View av.
408. " —(Fr.) E. Girard, 2 Bernard Court.

MICHIGAN.

105. ALPENA—B. D. Kelley, 416 Tawas st.
116. BAY CITY—E. G. Gates, 218 N. Birney st.
19. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
303. " —A. Haak, 228 Erskine st.
130. HANCOCK—F. Weern.
297. KALAMAZOO—H. Greendyke, 1003 N. Park.
341. MARINE CITY—W. L. Rivard, Box 379.
173. MUNISING—A. L. Johnson.
100. MUSKEGON—F. M. Starke, 11 Marshall.
585. PORT HURON—W. Crossley, 1114 Church st.
59. SAGINAW—P. Frisch, 623 Atwater st.
334. " —F. C. Trier, 1721 Hancock st.
46. SAULT ST. MARIE—A. Stowell, 227 Magazine st.
226. TRAVERSE CITY—J. J. Tisdale, 217 W. 16th

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—John Knox, Box 283, W. Duluth.
7. MINNEAPOLIS—Lars Stubee, 2601 S. 22nd st.
266. RED LAKE FALLS—N. Holberg.
87. ST. PAUL—Nels Johnson, 707 Martin st.

MISSISSIPPI.

535. MERIDIAN—B. M. Westbrook, 14th ave.

MISSOURI.

607. HANNIBAL—Jos. G. Velie, 1822 Broadway.
311. JOPLIN—Sherman Keen, 117 W. 5th st.
1. KANSAS CITY—J. E. Chaffin, 2600 Park ave.
48. KIRKSVILLE—W. H. Wellbaum.
523. SEDALIA—John L. Cone, 17th and Summit.
110. ST. JOSEPH—W. Zimmerman, 1223 N. 13th.
338. " —(South) George W. Lewis.
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, R. Fuelle, 604 Market st.
5. " (Ger.) Charles Thoms, 2106 Victor st.
45. " (Ger.) W. L. Wamhoff, 2008 N. 14th st.
47. " (Ger.) C. J. Hermann, 2712 Chippewa.
73. " Geo. J. Swank, 4428 Manchester ave.
257. " A. W. Ware, 4413 a Gibson ave.
578. " (Stairs) E. Bruggemann, 2585 Warren.
420. WEBB CITY—W. S. Braustetter.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
345. BILLINGS—John Powers, Box 531.
112. BUTTE CITY—O. B. Church, Box 623.
286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
153. HELENA—S. N. Holenquest, 1009 Bedford st.
28. MISSOULA—C. White.

NEBRASKA.

113. LINCOLN—F. A. Hayes, 445 S. 25th st.
427. OMAHA—M. H. McConnell, 2113 Grant st.
279. S. OMAHA—S. Spence, S. Omaha.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

538. CONCORD—G. E. Whitford, 48 Downing st.

NEW JERSEY.

750. ASBURY PARK—William H. Carr, Box 897.
432. ATLANTIC CITY—D. Z. Weida, 2025 Caspian ave.
383. BAYONNE—Morris Feldman, 484 Ave. C.
486. " —P. A. Miller, 960 Ave. D.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 430 Walnut st.
594. DOVER—J. Kuntz, 228 S. Morris st.
580. DUNDEE.—Jno. Gallga, 60 Fifth st.
519. EAST RUTHERFORD—M. A. Kerbst, Carlstadt.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 240 South st.
687. " —(Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer.
265. HACKENSACK—E. M. Paton, First and James.
391. HOBOKEN—A. Crothers, 131 Jackson st.
467. " —(Ger.) H. Sivers, 400 Monroe st.
HUDSON CO.—Dist. Council, Geo. Barwick, 163 Courtland st., No. Bergen.
57. IRVINGTON—Chas. Van Wert.
139. JERSEY CITY—L. P. Larsen, 27a Jewett ave.
118. " "—(Mill) John Hunt, 551 Grand st.
282. " " —Aug. Zimmerman, 57 Lexington ave.
482. " " —L. F. Ryan, 181 Ninth st.
564. JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS—Robert Hamilton, 202 Webster ave.
157. " (Stairs) G. Feinan, 225 Dodd st., Weehawken.
151. LONG BRANCH—Chas. E. Brown, Box 241, Long Branch City.
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
429. MONTCLAIR—James McLeod, 141 Forest st.
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 163.
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council, J. I. Skinner, 386 Clinton ave.
119. " —H. G. Long, 10 Davis st. Newark.
120. " —(Ger.) H. Keshelriess, 24 Jabez
148. " —Herman Henry, 105 4th ave.
306. " —A. L. Beegle, 122 N. 2d st.
723. " —(Ger.) G. Arendt, 330 S. Tenth st.
330. NEW ORANGE—James Carey.
349. ORANGE—F. Schorn, 22 Chapman st.
325. PATERSON—S. Sixx, 90 Water st.
490. PASSAIC—D. J. Keane, 160 Madison st.
65. PERTH AMBOY—W. H. Bath, 33 Lewis st.
399. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison, 8 Fayette.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lunger, 90 Westervelt ave., N. Plainfield.
537. RAHWAY—G. Helmstadter, 89 Grand st.
358. ROSELLE—Edward P. Mannon.
455. SOMERVILLE—E. Opdyke.
31. TRENTON—A. N. Cornish, 129 Brunswick ave.
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worischek, 721 Adam st., Hoboken.
620. VINELAND—G. Albertson.
320. WESTFIELD—John Goitra.
209. WEST HOBOKEN—C. Burhaus, 518 Gardner st., Union Hill.

NEW MEXICO.

511. ROSWELL—W. G. Bollinger, Box 614.

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659. " —(Ger.) H. Balfoort, 248 Second st.
270. ALEXANDRIA BAY—F. H. Hamilton.
6. AMSTERDAM—W. H. Prell, 40 Greene st.
453. AUBURN—E. B. Koon, 116 Franklin st.
614. BALDWINSVILLE John P. Thomas.
24. BATAVIA—Gebherd Wassink, 19 Sever place.
233. BINGHAMPTON—B. W. Taylor, 13 Exchange.
310. " —(Mill) E. P. Safford, 21 Rutherford st.
BRONX—Secretary of District Council, E. S. Odell, 570 E. 164th st.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, J. MacDonald, 422 4th ave.
12. " —Otto Zeibig, 1452 De Kalb ave.
32. " —(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) A. Gleiforst, 18 Ellery st.
109. " —Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenk ave., Sub. Sta. 43.
126. " —M. J. Casey, 85 Newell st.
147. " —Martin Pearson, 368 Miller ave.
175. " W. F. Bostwick, 333 Roebling st.
247. " —C. D. Monroe, 42 St. Mark ave.
258. " —M. Spence, 342 Madison st.
291. " (Ger.) Rich. Kuhnel, 65 Myrtle ave., Evergreen, L. I.
381. " —S. E. Elliott, 1295 St Mark's ave.
451. " —Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471. " —F. Brandt. 361 5th st.
639. " —H. B. Paterson, 212 53d st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, Miles Little, 17 Poley st.
9. " —W. H. Wreggitt, 81 Edward st.
182. " —(Mill) A. Graupner, 75 Marshall.
355. " —(Ger.) E. Ulrich, 38 Roetzer st.
374. " —E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440. " —J. H. Myers, 83 Landon st.
502. CANANDAIGUA—Frank Perry.
446. CARTHAGE—John Reed.
368. CLAYTON—Charles Pierce.
99. COHOES—A. VanArnam, 22 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT—G. A. Pickel, 5th ave. and 11th st.
503. DEPEW—W. J. Pattendan.
466. DUNKIRK—N. J. Grass, 170 King st.
532. ELMIRA—Elmer Ten Eyck, Duhl, P. O.
81. FAR ROCKAWAY—Fred. Bazin, Cedarhurst.
323 FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—John F. O'Brien.
714. FLUSHING—M. Kennedy, 138 New Locust st.
187. GENEVA—W.W. Dadson, 26 Hollenbeck ave.
229. GLEN FALLS—Chas. Taylor, 8 Charlotte st.
542. HORNELLSVILLE—G. Wright.
149. IRVINGTON—A. H. Smith, Box 187.
357. ISLIP, L. I.—F. E. Woodhull, Bay Shore.
603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 108 Auburn st.
613. JAMAICA—Chas. Gordon.
66. JAMESTOWN—Jno. Hanlon, 20 So. Main st.
40. KINGSBRIDGE—John Forshay, 864 Union ave., New York City.
251. KINGSTON—E. C. Peterson, 15 Sub Station.
516. LINDENHURST—L. I. A. Riehl.
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan, 142 W. Monroe st.
289. LOCKPORT—W. A. Plant, 225 Lincoln ave.
34. LONG ISLAND CITY—J. Kessler, 5 Bee Bee av.
543. MAMARONECK—John C. Bull.
518. MASSENA—Geo. A. Everell, Box 291.
574. MIDDLETOWN—C. H. Pickard.
212. MT. VERNON—A. Hutchinson, 16 South st.
493. " J. Beardsley, 31 So. High.
301. NEWBURG—John Templeton, 159 Renwick.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—J. Thompson, 51 Drake ave., N. First st.
507. NEWTOWN, L.I.—Peter A. Anderson, Box 13, Corona, N. Y.
NEW YORK—Secretary of Executive Council, J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, W. New Brighton, S. F. N. Y.
NEW YORK—Sec. of District Council, D. F. Featherston, Poplar st, Westchester.
51. " J. J. Hewett, 303 E. 122d, care Lawler.
56. " (Fl'r Layers) C. G. Johnson, 327 E. 33d.
64. " T. Coleman, 788 6th ave.
200. " (Jewish) J. Goldfarb, 330 E. 91st st.
309. " (Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) S. Kuehl, 224 1st ave.
340. " D. Vanderbeek, 138 W. 133d st.
375. " (Ger.) R. Mews, 160 Eagle st., E. D.
382. " Thos. Forrestal, 1494 Lexington ave.
387. " T. J. Breslin, 3360 Park ave.
457. " (Scan.) O. Wallin, 24 W. 118th st.
464. " (Ger.) V. Sauter, 677 Courtland ave.
468. " James McGuire, 223 Delancey st.
473. " Wm. Trotter, 358 W. 48th st.
476. " Wm. E. P. Schwartz, 29 Fulton ave, Astoria, L. I.
478. NEW YORK—Christian Winter, 4000 Third ave.
497. " (Ger.) John Huber, 263 E. 10th st.
509. " Emil Bloomquest, 155 E. 96th st.
513. " (Ger.) John H. Borrs, 535 E. 87th st.
575. " (Stair) H. Blot, 631 Eagle av.e, Bronx.
707. " (Fr. Can.) G. Menard, 218 E. 74th st.
715. " Charles Camp, 223 W. 148th st.
786. " (Ger. Millwright and Millers), Henry Maak, 357 Linden st., Brooklyn.
322. NIAGARA FALLS—F. M. Perry, 530 23d st.
369. NORTH TONAWANDA—C. Pohzehl, Box 909.
474. NYACK—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, Walling ave.
546. OLEAN—Burt Mead, Duke Block, Union st.
163. PEEKSKILL—T. J. Gallagher, 25 Williams st.
77. PORTCHESTER—S. Stephanson, Box 150.
606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st., New Brighton.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—F. Quarterman, Box 32.
QUEENS CO.—Sec. of Dist. Council, M. Murphy, Box 236, Far Rockaway.
72. ROCHESTER—H.M. Fletcher, 71 Champlain.
179. " (Ger.) T. Kraft, 20 Joiner st.
231. " J. Buehrle, 30 Buchan Park.
601. ROCKAWAY BEACH—A. P. Snyder, Box 91, Oceanus, N. Y.
573. RYE—Frank Parker, Portchester.
412. SAYVILLE, L. I.—E. Townsend.
146. SCHENECTADY—C. N. Kalafaut, 827 Strong.
STATEN ISLAND—Sec. Dist. Council, J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, W. New Brighton
567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 545.
405. STEINWAY, L. I.—F. B. Merritt.
SYRACUSE—Sec. Dist. Council, Jno. R. Ryan, 209 Van Buren st.
15. " (Ger.) H. Werner, 201 Rowland st.
26. " E. E. Battey, 517 E. Genesee st.
192. " Charles Silvernail, 626 Vine st.
78. TROY—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
389. TUXEDO—T. Hopkinson, Box 22 Suffern, N.Y.
125. UTICA—W. A. Williams, 43 Grove place.
278. WATERTOWN—Robt. Parham, 55 Stone st.
170. WESTCHESTER—F. Vanderpool, Blondell av
337. WHITESBORO—David S. Williams, Jr.
128. WHITESTONE—George Belton, Box 8.
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—A. D. Drake.
324. WOODSIDE, L. I.—Jno. Ferguson, Box 92.
273. YONKERS—E. C. Hulse, 47 Maple st.
726. " F. M. Tallmadge, 216 Elm st.

NORTH CAROLINA.

ASHEVILLE—G. C. Lumley, 51 Blanton st.
384. CHARLOTTE—W. S. Cashion, 219 S. Graham st.
558. HENDERSONVILLE—Jos. McCrory.
530. SALISBURY—W. A. Morris.
595.

OHIO.

84. AKRON—B. F. Ebert, 428 E. Buchtel ave
569. BARBERTON—H. U. Stauffer.
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
170. BRIDGEPORT—B. F. Cunningham.
485. BYESVILLE—O. L. Sayer.
245. CAMBRIDGE—J. N. McCartney, 221 N 3d st.
143. CANTON—C. A. Rimmel, 525 N. McKinley ave.
589. CHILLICOTHE—Jos. R. Knapp, 282 S. Mulberry st.
CINCINNATI—Sec. of Dist. Council, B. Bolmer, 3446 Burnett ave.
2. " J. H. Meyer, 23 Mercer st.
209. " (Ger.) A. Weise, 969 Gest st.
327. " (Mill) H. Brinkworth, 1315 Spring st.
628. " A. Berger, 4229 Fergus st.
667. " D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
676. " J. Lang, Box 301, Carthage.
692. " J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
CLEVELAND—Sec. Dist. Council, J. M. Bowers, 167 Waring st.
11. " H. L. Lepole, 18 Poe ave.
14. " J. H. Koehler, 188 Marcy ave.
39. " (Bohem.) V. Plechaty, 45 Jewett.
393. " (Ger.) T. Weihrich, 16 Parker st.
449. " (Ger.) C. Weltzin, 162 E. View ave.
61. COLUMBUS—A. C. Welch, 1127 Highland st.
494. " H. A. Goddard, 273 N. 17th st.
525. COSHOCTON—D. H. Sullivan, 1250 E. Main st.
104. DAYTON—John Weyrick, 306 Linden st.
346. " (Ger.) J. Wirth, 234 Hawker st.
328. E. LIVERPOOL—A. P. Cope.
557. E. TOLEDO—Henry Comte, 421 Parker st.
244. E. PALESTINE—G. H. Alcorn.
637. HAMILTON—Arthur Sims, 729 Buckeye st.
182. LIMA—D. E. Speer, 114 E. Second st.
703. LOCKLAND—C. E. Hertel.
356. MARIETTA—J. O. Smith, 510 Charles st.
577. NILES—Chas. Humpbrey.
404. PAINSVILLE—J. McConnell, 131 Fober st.
650. POMEROY—E. D. Will.
37. PORTSMOUTH—C. Thoman, 110 Campbell av.
486. STEUBENVILLE—G. E. Simeral, 101 S. 5th.
143. TIFFIN—R. S. Dysinger, Hedges st.
225. TOLEDO—M. Terwilliger, 1323 Waite ave.
168. " (Ger.) W. Morlock, 1203 Page st.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—W. S. Stoyer, 914 Vernon st.
716. ZANESVILLE—F. Kappes, Central ave., 10th Ward.

OKLAHOMA TER.

276. OKLAHOMA—C. E. Ballard, Box 131.
572. STILLWATER—Chas. Estridge.

OREGON.

536. BAKER CITY—W. Bandy.
50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.

PENNSYLVANIA.

465. ARDMORE—S. Waters, Haverford.
211. ALLEGHENY CITY—J.A. Robertson, 91 Boyle.
237. " —(Gr.) A. Weizman, 66 Troy Hill r.
135. ALLENTOWN—N. Dalton, 1019 Chestnut c.
406. BETHLEHEM—I. M. Swinker, 412 Broadway, S. Bethlehem.
124. BRADFORD—W. H. McQuown, 14 Charlotte ave.
500. BUTLER—T. L. Schenck, 409 W. Jefferson st.
571. CARNEGIE—John G. Garbart, Elliot, P. O. Allegheny Co.
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 316 E. Fifth st.
587. COATESVILLE—Jno. Finnigan, 559 Chestnut
213. CONNELLSVILLE—R. L. Hannan, 223 North Pittsburgh st.
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
421. ELWOOD—M. Houk.
409. ERIE—A. C. Henton, 460 E. 17th.
463. FRAKNFORD—Geo. A. Harper, 4350 Paul st.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duval.
462. GREENSBURG—J. H. B. Rowe, 236 Concord.
298. HANOVER—Charles W. Unger.
287. HARRISBURG—W. Bohner, 222 Peffer st.
129. HAZLETON—C. O. Beck, 572 N. Church st.
288. HOMESTEAD—Edwin Rowe, Jr., L. Box 527.
545. KANE—A. B. Chatley.
208. LANCASTER—E. O. Willer. 314 Chester st.
556. MEADVILLE—P. P. Kelling.
414. NANTICOKE—Freeman Thomas.
415. MT. JEWETT—Thomas B. White.
243. NEW BRIGHTON—A. Burry, Box 611.
206. NEW CASTLE—W. E. Kramer, 9 Lee ave.
333. NEW KENSINGTON—J. H. Moser, Box 168, Parnassus.
262. PECKVILLE—John L. Purdy.
PHILADELPHIA—Sec. Dis. Coun.,cil, John Watson, 2618 Jasper st. Sta. K.
8. " —Peter McLaughlin, 2203 Vine st.
227. " —(Kensington) John Watson, 2618 Jasper st., Station K.
238. " —(Ger.) Joseph Oyen, 814 N. Fourth.
277. " —Elmer G. Erwin, 2016 Columbia ave
359. " —(Mill) F. Schroy, 4603 G't'n ave.
PITTSBURG—Sec. of Dis. Council, Alfred Madden, Warren st., E. E.
142. " —H. G. Schomaker, 1302 Sherman ave., Allegheny.
164. " —(Ger.) P. Geck, 9 Lookout Alley.
165. " —(E. E.) H. A. Hoeftman, 6331½ Shakespeare st.
202. " —G. W. McCausland, 6038 Hoeveler st., East End.
230. " —W. J. Richey, 114 S. 17th.
254. " —J. M. Richard, 159 Mayflower st.
385. " —A. Patton, 254 Castor st.
402. " —(Ger.) R. Sinnert, 1311½ 12th st., S.S.
401. PITTSTON—W. F. Watkins, 75 Oak st.
150. PLYMOUTH—Thos. H. Smith, Box 1148.
492. READING—A. Grove, 909 Mulberry st.
145. SAYRE—F. J. Holenback.
563. SCRANTON Geo. Phillips, 820 Cedar ave.
484. S. SCRANTON—(Gr.) E. Schmidt, 620 Birch.
87. SHAMOKIN—Joseph Erdman, 244 S. 7th st.
268. SHARON—S. S. Cairey, 50 Elm st.
757. TAYLOR—Geo. Wicks, Box 45.
335. VANDEGRIFT—J. Guiher.
541. WASHINGTON—J. Y. McClain, Wade ave.
248. WEISSPORT David Snyder.
93. WILKES-BARRE—J. B. Emery, 129 Stanton st.
102. " —A. H. Ayers, 63 Penn st.
430. WILKINSBURG—F. M. Beaty.
191. YORK—I. I. Snydemen, 301 N. West st.

RHODE ISLAND.

176. NEWPORT—J. J. Gallagher, 495 Spring st.
342. PAWTUCKET—J. B. Parquet, Box 183, Valley Falls.
94. PROVIDENCE—Axel M. Russen, 97 Gallup.
217. WESTERLY—F. E. Saunders, 47 Granite st.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

469. AIKEN—L. E. Palmer.
52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) J. Pinckney, 36 H st.
159. " —T. G. Fields, 306 Ashley ave.
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1523 E. Taylor st.
140. " —J. P. Westbury, 1113 Jervey st.
376. GEORGETOWN—R. A. Sands.
372. LANGLEY—S. C. Holman.
452. SUMPTER—J. W. David.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

197. LEAD CITY—W. E. McGimans Box 794.

TENNESSEE.

590. BRISTOL—W. M. Walker.
354. CHATTANOOGA—J. Millsaps, Orange Grove.
259. JACKSON—J. O. K. Williamson, 155 Hatton.
225. KNOXVILLE—E. E. Houghton, 53 E. Brookside st.
MEMPHIS—Dis. Council, O. W. Williams, 102 Dupree st.
152. MEMPHIS—(Col.) R. J. Pope, 340 Dunlap st.
219. " —Chas. Miller, 148 Davis ave.
394. " —J. E. Wright, 82 Manassas st.
350. NASHVILLE—J. W. Bridges, 707 Joseph ave.

TEXAS.

300. AUSTIN—J. A. Cawfield, 95 Waller.
392. BEAUMONT—H. Marble, Box 236.
185. CLEBURNE—J. M. Rogers, 711 W. Wardville
731. CORSICANA—J. N. Thomas, 750 W. 2d ave.
198. DALLAS—William Watkins, Box 299.
371. DENISON—W.W. Neighbour, 1315 W. Gandy.
544. EL PASO—J. T. Wilson, 1108 San Antonio st.
339. FORT WORTH—J. M. Kenderline, Ft. Worth Planing Mill.
506. GAINESVILLE—T. B. Mathews, 408 N. Civant st.
GALVESTON—Sec. of Dis. Council, H. Devlin, Jr., 1001 Broadway.
526. " —J. E. Proctor, 2924 Ave. P½.
611. " —(Gr.) Ferd. Dittmann, 17th st., bet. O and O½ sts.
114. HOUSTON—W. Morris, 2010 Rusk ave.
609. " (Col.) Albert Allen.
610. PORT ARTHUR—P. M. McDonnell.
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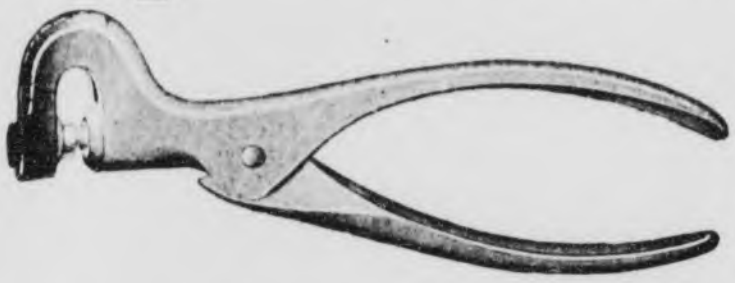

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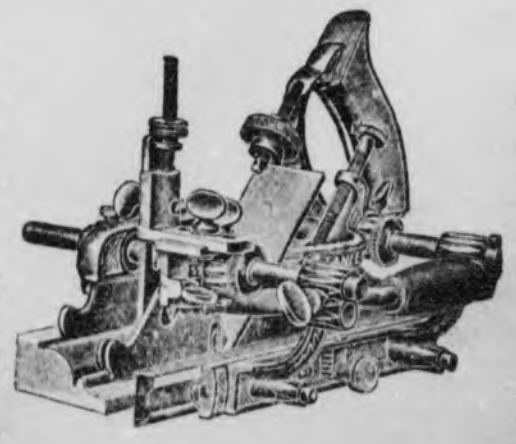

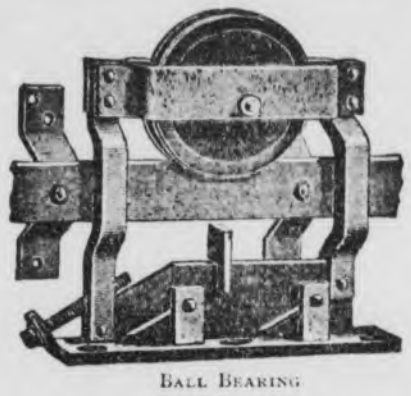

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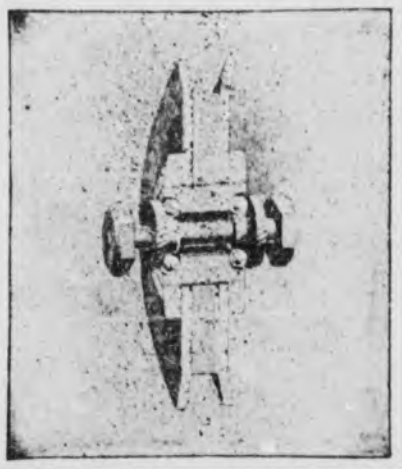

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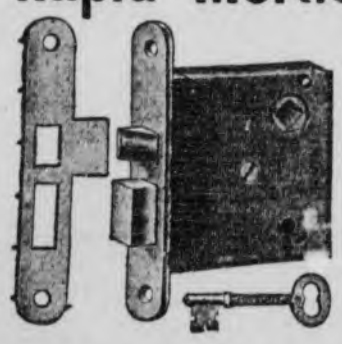

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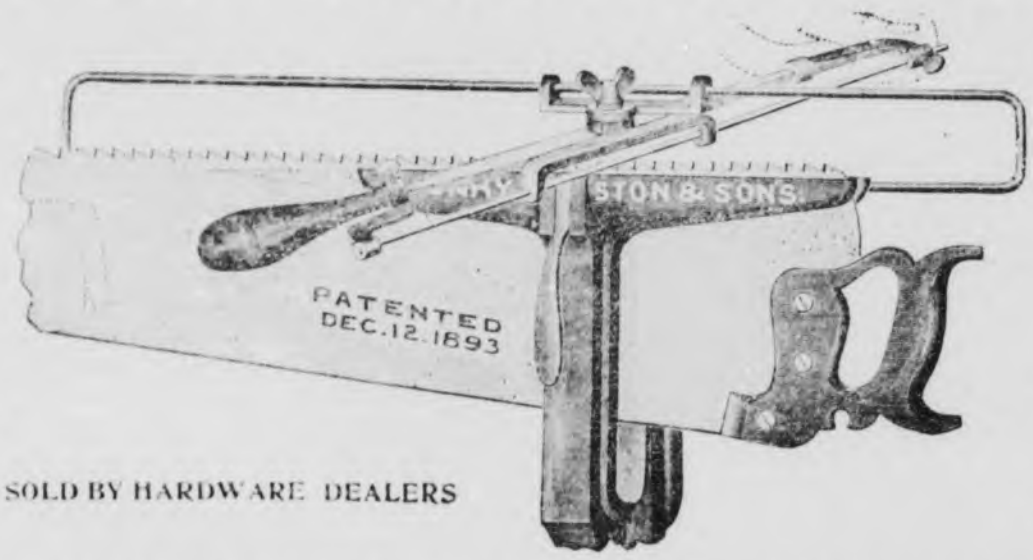

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VOL. XX.—No. 7. Established 1881. | PHILADELPHIA, JULY, 1900. | Fifty Cents Per Year. Single Copies, 5 Cts.

Eleventh General Convention.

The Eleventh General Convention of the U. B., will be held in Scranton, Pa., September 17, 1900. Each Union should elect its quota of delegates and be represented in accordance with the Constitution. See section 8 of same. Send the G. S.-T., for publication in this journal, all suggestions, propositions, amendments and changes of law desired. The forthcoming convention promises to be the largest in the history of the organization.

Five Local Unions in New York City Suspended.

General President W. D. Huber and the General Executive Board have legally suspended Unions 64, 340, 382, 473 and 509, of New York city, for violation of the Constitution and laws of the U. B. Said unions withdrew their delegates in a very unreasonable way from the District Council of New York city, and despite every amicable proposition to have them conform to our rules, they acted in a rebellious and insubordinate manner.

Special Notice.

For several months past General Secretary-Treasurer P. J. McGuire has been ailing from nervous troubles and insomnia, resulting from the constant worriment and strain on him of years and years hard work in the labor movement. The immense tidal wave of growth in the organization this spring, the vast number of trade strikes, lockouts, etc., and the constant calls on him in every way this season, only intensified his ailments until this month he finally succumbed during the hot spell. He is again in working harness and will soon dispose of all claims, correspondence, etc., now in the General Office.

Organization and Labels.

The slogan for 1900 is organization and Union Labels. The field never was so ripe for organization as now, and the need of it never so great. The organized force of this country should be increased a million this year, and it will be if proper effort is made. A special effort is being made to popularize the Label, and it is gaining headway. What is needed is more honest Label education. Union men must be made to know that patronizing Label goods is not a matter of progress and up-building for all Unionism; Label education must be taken out of the narrow sentimental plane and put upon the broad and practical plane. The Label must be regarded as an instrumentality of most wonderful power for the establishment of Unions and the protection of Union men in wages and employment through the exchange of Union made goods. Organize and Labelize must be the campaign work of 1900. Put on the armor, ask for Union goods and ask your neighbor to join the Union.—*Indianapolis Union.*

Our Bag Mail

NIAGARA FALLS,—Local Union 322 has decided to celebrate its first anniversary on 28 inst, We have a membership of over 200, and have over $500 in our Treasury. We have formed a building Trades Council, and this city is now pretty thoroughly organized. The good work will go right on.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—We are still progressing slowly. Carpenters should stay away from this city. Quite a large number of carpenters are coming here from other localities and we have considerable trouble in trying to make them observe our rules and the constitution in reference to clearance cards. We will be swamped shortly, as work is getting very slack again.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y.—We started our union in good shape, and now we have over half the carpenters of the city in our ranks, and a few more to follow. Building is dull here at present as material is very high, being double in price to what it was two years ago. No change in wages or hours yet, but this will come. Local union 542 is here to stay. We hope to make our next report more satisfactory.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—On the 10th of last month Local Union 277 celebrated its first anniversary by giving a smoker at the Girard Avenue Assembly Hall. There was quite a large attendance of members and their friends who enjoyed a very excellent musical programme prepared for the occasion. Refreshments were served and the entertainment lasted until a late hour.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—We are progressing nicely. Initiated 14 at meeting held last week in June, and have 16 applications on the desk, so we will be there all right by August 1st. We have three committees out working for the advancement of Local Union 586. The city has been districted by them, and we are convinced that their efforts will prove of great benefit to our organization.

SHERMAN, Texas.—Local Union 197 is doing exceedingly well. At a recent meeting we took in ten new members and nineteen at the previous meeting. We intend to establish the nine-hour day on August 1st without reduction of pay. The general impression is that we will get it without any tronble, as all the contractors seem to be favorably disposed toward our organization.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y.—We wish to let our brothers everywhere know that the firm of Bartlett & Company has been declared an unfair concern by Local Unions 310 and 233 and by the Building Trades Council of this city. One of the firm intimated to our committee that they had decided to run a non-union shop, work their men ten hours a day and hire whom they pleased. All material coming from them is prepared by non-union workmen.

BATAVIA, N. Y.—Local Union 24 proposes having a union label or seal prepared and used in every union shop in the Brotherhood. It is impossible for the Business Agents in the large cities to detect all the non-union work, but if a label was stamped on all manufactured articles sent out from union concerns the men who put up the work could readily recognize it. We believe this would be of great benefit to us and to our employers.

OKALAHOMA CITY, O. T.—Local Union 276 is growing very rapidly, and the movement is growing. There are plenty of our men at work just now, but we fear many will be idle in the winter. Carpenters should keep away from this section until conditions improve. The lathers have inaugurated the eight-hour day. The bricklayers and plasterers will start the short day movement early in the spring, and the carpenters and painters will, no doubt, follow suit.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—Local Union 163 is working smoothly and is growing steadily. The United States Government has purchased Iona Island, near this place, and large building operations are being planned. The superintendent of the carpenter work says he is to pay $2.65 per day of eight hours. Our members think that the government should pay the standard rate prevalent in this locality, and an effort will be made to secure this concession.

BRADFORD, Pa.—The Tuna Manufacturing Company, of this place, are opposing our nine-hour rule, and they do not obey the State law of an eight-hour day on municipal work, but force their men to work ten hours. Arrangements are being made to file a complaint against this concern with the proper authorities to compel the strict observance of the State eight-hour law. Local Union 124 is going along all right notwithstanding the frantic efforts of the above firm to wipe us off the earth. We are here to stay.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—On the 9th of last month Local Union 79 held an open teeming in Trades Council Hall, where we now meet regularly. About twenty were present from Bridgeport. The speakers of the evening were Hoffman, Booth, Bissonett, of Bridgeport, and Brown, of Hartford. There was a large attendance and the affair was a rousing success. We intend to carry on the good work on these lines, as by public agitation our union can be largely increased in membership and have a wider influence for better trade conditions.

DES MOINES, Ia.—We desire to say to our brothers in the far East that this little prairie town does not propose to take a back seat. Local Union 107 is just bustin' its buttons getting in new members. Eleven applications on June 12th, initiated eleven on 19th and a long list of applications referred to the committee. Des Moines is going to have one of the finest and largest Labor Temples in the country. Do not be surprised if Union 100 sends an invitation to bring the National Convention here in the near future. Watch the columns of THE CARPENTER and keep posted. Our members are hustling.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.—Local Union 478 held quite an interesting ceremony on 3d inst., when the newly-elected officers were publicly installed by General President Huber. A large number of people were present. Only two years ago the roll of this union contained but seventy names, but now its membership is fully 400. This is the result of the zeal and activity of the officers and members. It can boast of having a brass band of twenty pieces owned by the union. After the installation ceremony was concluded, a few remarks were made by several speakers present, refreshments were generously served and all those in attendance had a most enjoyable time.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—After the routine business of one of the regular meetings of Local Union 483 last month was transacted, the rules were suspended and the members and a large party of friends indulged in a smoker and right good time for the balance of the evening. The District Council has decided to give a picnic some time during this month, and a committee consisting of J. P. Horgan, T. L. Otis, F. P. Nichols, W. J. Kidd and W. Spencer, was appointed to make the necessary arrangements. The entire proceeds will go to the Labor Temple Association as a donation from the District Council.

PINE BLUFF, Ark.—A few of us are endeavoring to build up and and perpetuate Local Union 576 in whose territory exists the greatest necessity for organized effort among mechanics. The Western Lumbermens' Association is solidly combined against organized labor and there are many mechanics throughout this piney region who are afraid to indentify themselves with the movement in fear that their puny $1 or $1.50 per day of 12 hours might be cut off. When approached privately they all declare that they are in favo- of organization, but will wait until they see what the "other fellow" does. We desire to call the attention of organized labor everywhere to the grinding and tyrannical policy of this Association, not only in this State, but in Louisiana and Texas. They keep "robber" stores and retain only such employes as they can bulldoze and gull with goods at from 50 to 100 per cent. above the common rates of outside stores.

Something must be done to emancipate these poor degraded slaves. They have no confidence in one another, nor will they have so long as they obey and are loyal to their masters. Local Union 576 is here to stay, and we are preparing for all opposition that may materialize. Watch our next report.

(*Continued on Page 3.*)

Trade Movements for Better Conditions.

ODIN, Ill.—On May 7th Local Union 582 adopted the eight-hour day, and a minimum scale of $2, and on the 8th the demands were in effect.

DU QUOIN, Ill.—We made a demand for the nine hour day recently and it was granted without any trouble. Our members are much encouraged.

NILES, Ohio.—We have made a demand for a nine-hour day without a reduction in wages, and as many of the contractors are favorably disposed, we may be successful. Local Union 577 is progressing satisfactorily.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio.—Our strike has been settled satisfactorily. We were out a little over one week when the Contractors' Association agreed to the scale giving us an increase of 25 cents per day. The movement has been a complete success and now everything is all right with Local Union 716.

PENSACOLA, Fla.—The prospects of winning our demands are encouraging. Trade is in a fairly good condition. The average rate of wages here is $2 per day, and we have asked for an increase of fifty cents per day. Local Unions 74 and 107 are steadily increasing in membership.

ORANGE, N. J.—Our recent strike here was settled most satisfactorily, and resulted in bringing between 70 and 80 new members into Local Union 349. There are initiations every meeting night. Everything is moving along pleasantly and harmoniously.

DETROIT, Mich.—Everything is moving along smoothly here. Wages are higher this year than they have been for ten years past. Union wages are 25 cents an hour. The Unions have put in the pockets of the Carpenters of Detroit fully $20,000 this summer. Local Unions 19 and 303 are in excellent condition.

DENVER, Colo.—All our trouble is over. The strike has been settled. The Master Builders have accepted the compromise. We now work 5½ days per week, and receive 41 cents per hour. Local Union 55 is pushing ahead, and has just forwarded $100 more to help our brothers in Chicago.

RACINE, Wis.—One of the largest contractors in this city has granted all our demands and the men have started to work again. The new schedule includes the eight-hour day and 30 cents per hour on his jobs. The rest of the bosses are still holding out, but they cannot stand the strain much longer. Local Union 91 is prospering.

DAYTON, Ohio.—The organized carpenters of this city have made a demand for a nine-hour day, 10 per cent. advance on present rate of wages and overtime to be paid at rate of time and half. Local Unions 104 and 346 are quite up with the times and have placed an active business agent in the field in the person of Brother John Weyrich.

OSHKOSH, Wis.—About ninety per cent. of our members are now working nine hours per day, at a minimum rate of 22½ cents per hour. The members of Local Union 252 are determined to increase the strength of the organization so that next year we shall be in still better condition to advance the conditions of our members.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—We got the eight-hour day on the first of last month without any trouble, and everything is now moving along smoothly. Our movement has been a complete success Through the efforts of the members of Local Union 155, a painters' union with 165 members has been organized. A plumbers' and a tinners' union have also been formed. They have also secured the eight-hour workday.

PATTERSON, N. J.—The strike is over and conditions are considerably improved. The bosses conceded 30 cents an hour and the Saturday half holiday. Throughout the entire movement the carpenters and members of the allied trades showed themselves to be law-abiding and model citizens. Local Union 325 is determined to carry the good work to a satisfactory ending. We hope to send better news in our next report.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Everything so far has been settled our way. We got all our demands, which included the eight-hour day and a minimum rate of 31¼ cents per hour. About thirty contractors signed the agreemont. This city is overcrowded with carpenters. They are coming ing in large numbers. The prospects are very poor for the fall. Stay away from here until conditions are better than they are at present.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio.—We have at last succeeded in thoroughly organizing the carpenters in this city and establishing a minimum rate of 25 cents per hour. All the contractors signed the scale except four, and we have reason to believe that they will sign before long. The members of Local Union 437 are striving hard to build up a solid union within the next year, when we hope to be in shape to demand the eight-hour day and higher wages.

ATLANTA, Ga.—The movement here will be a success. Nearly 300 of our men are back to work on union jobs, and many going back every day as their employers sign our agreement. Out of 1,600 men who struck only a half dozen were cowardly enough to desert the ranks and now the bosses have no use for them. The conduct of our members has been most exemplary and has received the praise of the press and the public of Atlanta.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The organized carpenters at the National Capitol have made a demand for an advance in wages to $3.20 per day. Since last year we have been enjoying the eight-hour day. So far matters look favorable for us. Some of the bosses have given their consent to the increase and others have signified their willingness to do likewise if a majority of the contractors agree. No trouble is anticipated. Our craft is very well organized here. Local Union No. 190 is gradually adding new names to its list of members.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—The carpenters were instrumental in effecting a settlement between the Painters' Union and the Builders' Exchange. The journeymen painters secured an advance of 25 cents per day and a written agreement that the bosses would give a further advance of 25 cents per day on September 1st. Everything is moving along harmoniously at present, and Local Union 384 is steadily increasing in membership. The good work accomplished by us is a strong evidence of the influence of organized labor and will be an incentive to all non-union men to join our ranks for the betterment of their conditions.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The special committee appointed by Local union 586, has circulated a petition among the contractors asking for the eight-hour day, from August 1st. With one solitary exception all the employers have signed the demand. This firm has not refused to sign but, decided to wait until the mill owners had agreed. We do not propose to go to the latter as they cut no figure with us. We have selected a committee of men outside our union to go to the firm and secure their signature and in the meantime we are bringing their men into the union. The movement will be a complete success.

SELMA, Ala.—The Local Unions here have made a demand for the nine-hour day, and the movement has aroused the bitterest antagonism. The newspapers are commenting on us daily, and several employers have already discharged their hands because they are union men. From all indications it looks as if the citizens are preparing to unite against organized labor. We request all carpenters, bricklayers and common laborers to stay far away from this town. We are determined not to be hindered in our progress in the good work. Local Unions 410 and 472 are taking in new members regularly. Selma has two carpenters' unions, one bricklayers' union and two Federal Labor unions, organized within the past six months.

SCRANTON, Pa.—Trade affairs here at present are more favorable to union conditions. We are holding our own first-rate, and we hope soon to add two more names to our fair contractors' list. Lots of idle scabs going around, and only half a dozen union carpenters on my out-of-work list. Many of our good men are working in other cities away from home, awaiting the starting of the large union jobs which may commence in the fall, when we will compel the Exchange contractors, if their figures are successful, to employ union men. We are right after the promoters of the jobs in such a way that over one million dollars' worth of work on three jobs will be strictly union. There is every indication of a steady increase in our good standing membership from now on.

BETHLEHEM, Pa.—Another contractor has signed our agreement. Organized labor throughout the country could aid us materially by refusing to handle the Bethlehem Steel Company's goods. This firm has persistently interfered in our fight. We had one of the stubborn contractors completely tied up. For a period of three weeks he advertised for ten men, but did not get even one. The steel company then ordered some of our members, who were employed by them, to go to work for this contractor. All refused with one exception, and he has been expelled. Failing in this the company sent four scabs to work on the job. This mischievous interference is wholly unwarranted and merits the condemnation of all wage-workers. Local Union 406 will win its fight if it takes all summer and winter.

KALAMAZOO, Mich.—The carpenters employed at the Michigan asylum for the insane will hereafter work nine hours instead of ten as has been the custom. This question which has been hanging fire for some time was finally decided last month when the trustees of the institution granted the request of Local Union 297.

The question of a nine-hour day had been discussed at the Trades and Labor unions hall for several weeks. After much talk that body decided to make a demand to the trustees for a nine hour day. The committee met the officials and the matter was soon adjusted. The willingness of the asylum board to grant the demands of the men has caused much rejoicing in the headquarters of the union. Local Union 297 is coming steadily to the front rank of local workers. There are several non-union contractors in the city at this time. It is the intention of the different trade unions to get after these firms and if possible to force them into the nine-hour day column.

A Special Appeal.

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.

To All Affiliated Unions.

As you are aware, there is now in progress in St. Louis, Mo., one of the greatest struggles which has ever occurred in the history of organized labor; that is the effort which is being made by the street railway men to secure that consideration, justice and fair treatment to which every honest worker is entitled. This contest began about five weeks ago and as yet victory has neither been won nor defeat encountered. The street railway men are making the most determined and unyielding effort; and, as you also know, in such cases as this the question of finances is one of the gravest importance in the endeavor to maintain the fight until justice and right have been secured.

The request has been made to the American Federation of Labor by the President of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes and indorsed by the Central Trades and Labor Council of St. Louis, that the officers of the American Federation of Labor send out an appeal to all affiliated unions to render whatever financial assistance possible to uphold our fellow-workers and fellow-unionists of St. Louis in this struggle in which they are now engaged. This appeal is now made to you with the urgent request that at the earliest possible moment you will come to the assistance and support of our brothers in St. Louis, and extend to them all the financial aid which is in the power of your organization to render.

All moneys should be transmitted by draft, check, registered letter, express or money order to Mack Missik, Walhalla Hall, St. Louis, Mo., and notify David Kreyling, 1726 North Tenth street, St. Louis, of the same. Fraternally,

SAM'L. GOMPERS,
President A. F. of L.
FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary A. F. of L.

THE movement on behalf of old-age pensions for all citizens in need of them, continues to make steady progress in England. In Leicester, Bristol, Edinburgh and Birmingham, meetings are being held at which this subject is discussed by prominent men interested in the project. Circulars are also being distributed among the wage-earning organizations in the west of England. The national committee of organized labor is publishing in pamphlet form a memorandum which it has presented to Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M. P., and also the speech of the Archbishop of Canterbury on "Old-Age Pensions."

Twenty New Unions Charted During the Past Month.

621. Bangor, Maine.
623. Brewton, Ala.
624. Brockton, Mass.
625. Malden, Mass.
626. Owen Sound, Ont.
627. Jacksonville, Fla.
630. Raleigh, N. C.
631. Spring Valley, Ill.
632. Waynesville, N. C.
634. Brooklyn, N. Y. (Mill.)
635. Liberty, N. Y.
636. Troy, N. Y.
641. Central City, Ky.
642. Buffalo, N. Y. (Mill.)
643. Flint, Mich.
644. Pekin, Ill.
645. Collingwood, Ont.
646. Newark, N. J.
647. Laurium, Mich.
648. Pana, Ill.

Donations from Local Unions to Locked-Out Chicago Carpenters.

CHICAGO, June 15, 1900.

BROTHER MCGUIRE:

The following is an additional list of the donations I have received, in answer to our second appeal, for the support of our locked out men:

Local Union No. 18, Hamilton, Ont		$ 5 00
" " " 269, Danville, Ill		2 50
" " " 297, Kalamazoo, Mich		5 00
" " " 125, Utica, N. Y		15 00
" " " 29, Baltimore, Md		20 00
" " " 252, Oshkosh, Wis		5 00
" " " 316, San Jose, Cal		20 00
" " " 76, New Orleans, La		5 00
" " " 210, Stamford, Conn		10 00
" " " 278, Watertown, N. Y		10 00
" " " 260, Waterbury, Conn		25 00
" " " 196, New Albany, Ind		5 00
" " " 639, Brooklyn, N. Y		25 00
" " " 891, Sioux City, Iowa		10 00
" " " 30, Detroit, Mich		5 00
" " " 589, Hammond, Ind		5 00
" " " 140, Buffalo, N. Y		15 00
" " " 244, Grand Junction, Col		10 00
" " " 470, Tacoma, Wash		10 00
" " " 6, Wheeling, Va		15 00
" " " 32, Brooklyn, N. Y		10 00
" " " 81, Akron, Ohio		5 00
" " " 115, Bridgeport, Conn		10 00
" " " 214, Louisville, Ky		10 00
" " " 291, Brooklyn, N. Y		25 00
" " " 252, Westfield, Mass		5 00
" " " 321, Connellsville, Pa		2 00
" " " 195, Peru, Ill		10 00
" " " 661, Ottawa, Ill		5 00
" " " 211, Alleghany, Pa		25 00
" " " 517, Cripple Creek, Col		25 00
" " " 276, Oklahoma City, Ok		10 00
" " " 785, Covington, Ky		5 00
" " " 231, Rochester, N. Y		5 00
" " " 88, Anaconda, Mont		5 00
" " " 103, Louisville, Ky		25 00
" " " 726, Yonkers, N. Y		15 00
" " " 119, Newark, N. J		10 00
" " " 81, Shreveport, La		10 00
" " " 240, Pittsburg, Pa		10 00
" " " 126, Los Angeles, Cal		10 00
" " " 131, Seattle, Wash		100 00
" " " 676, Cincinnati, Ohio		10 00
" " " 237, Alleghany, Pa		5 00
" " " 365, Marion, Ind		5 00
" " " 293, Canton, Ill		3 10
" " " 50, Portland, Oregon		20 00
" " " 622, Waco, Texas		5 00
" " " 185, Cleburne, Texas		10 00
" " " 51, New York		100 00
" " " 42, New Rochelle, N. Y		10 00
" " " 43, Hartford, Conn		50 00
" " " 280, Mount Olive, Ill		5 00
" " " 309, New York		60 00
" " " 52, Charleston, S. C		10 00
" " " 72, Rochester, N. Y		10 00
Total		$ 802 60
Previously Acknowledged		3,605 21
Grand Total		4,407 81

Fraternally,
THOS. NEALE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

DURING May the general state of employment in the British Islands remained very good in most of the important industries; 180,679 persons are reported as having secured increases of wages, while only 310 workers have suffered decreases. Of thirty-six new and old disputes, affecting 21,722 persons, terminated in May, ten were won, eight were lost and eighteen were compromised.

George Chance Dead.

George Chance one of the oldest and most popular leaders in the labor movement, and a charter member of Typographical Union No. 2, died at his residence, 884 North Twenty-sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa., on Sunday 15 inst., in his fifty seventh year.

For some time past he had not been in good health. Several months ago while residing at Morton, Delaware county, he suffered a severe spell of illness, and had scarcely recovered when he returned to Washington to resume his labors in behalf of the eight hour legislation for Government employes. About four weeks ago he came back from the National Capital in a state of collapse, and his condition steadily grew worse. It is said his ailment was cancer of the stomach.

In the death of George Chance, labor has lost a wise, true and influential friend and advocate. All his life the strong upholder of organized effort for the amelioration of the conditions of the laboring man and woman, he never overlooked the fact that labor and capital were hand-maidens, fellow-workers; not enemies. Accordingly his voice was for peace and arbitration, although when a contest became inevitable there was no more valiant or persistent and aggresssive general.

GEORGE CHANCE.
(By Courtesy of the North American.)

His most conspicuous virtues are to be found in numerous settlements of trade disputes, and in the enactment of wholesome legislation. Many are the statutes on the books of Pennsylvania which owe their existence either to his initiative or support.

Few labor leaders have been more frequently or conspicuously honored. Time and again he was elected to the highest positions in his craft, and in labor organizations. All his official ministrations were characterized by caution, justice and conservatism. Consequently he achieved and held through merit alone a high position in local, state and national labor circles. His efforts for the improvement of the conditions of his fellow citizens were confined to no narrow limits. He worked for improvement not only within the lines of organized labor, but without as well.

For the cause he so dearly loved he sacrificed place and preferment, time and money. Few men have given up more to advance the interests committed to theircare. To him his successive positions were simply opportunities for greater usefulness and more extended endeavor.

Loyal and true as a friend and as a citizen, he was no less loyal and true as a representative of a movement which has too frequently suffered at the hands of its alleged friends. The labor movement has suffered a great loss in Mr. Chance's death, not only because of his industry and activity in its behalf; but because of the wisdom and caution which always characterized them.

No Labor Needed West.

A communication was received at the General Office last week from a committee of the Labor Council and Building Trades of San Francisco, calling attention to a circular issued by a firm of employment agents in that city, stating that labor was badly needed in the West, and urging men to go the Pacific Coast to accept positions for high wages. The Trades Committee, in its letter, claims that these representations are false, and, continuing, says: "Organized labor of California herewith utters a solemn warning against the wiles of these man-catchers. The Northern States have the Canadians crossing the borders at busy seasons, the Eastern the steady influx of European immigrants, the Southern the negroes, and the Western States the Mongolians acting as the weight that presses down wages. So far from lacking help, the employers of California are discharging in ever increasing numbers white men and women and filling their places with Japanese and Chinese. We are opposed to workmen being lured here by 'employment agency' sharks, who, once they get the State overflooded with labor, will reap a rich harvest in buying and selling jobs."

St. Louis Strike is Again in Force.

It was decided last week by the union employes of the St. Louis Transit Company to resume at once their strike and boycott, which was settled recently after being on for nearly two months. The boycott operations against the company have been resumed.

Two thousand five hundred members of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes of America met in the West End Coliseum on the 9th inst., to discuss the subject. Chairman Edwards, of the Grievance Committee, presented a list of specific cases in which the committee alleged the company had violated the agreement of July 2d by employing new men since that time.

Finally, after some time had been spent by the men listening to speeches, a motion was made to declare the strike on again. Before the motion could be put J. P. Wilson informed the meeting that he understood President Whittaker was preparing a communication to the men, and it was decided to take a recess pending the recept of the letter.

President Whittaker's letter was read in the afternoon. It declared that a number of the men had already been reinstated and that others will be as rapidly as possible. The letter denies that the company has broken its agreement with the men or has any intention of doing so, and says that the company proposes to keep absolute faith.

At the conclusion of the reading of Mr. Whittaker's letter Chairman Edwards said it was not satisfactory to him, and he was willing to take a vote on the question of the renewal of the strike at once.

A vote was then taken, and it was unanimously decided to resume the strike and boycott against the St. Louis Transit Company.

SEVENTY-EIGHT fresh trade disputes, affecting 21,271 persons were reported to the French *l'Office du Travaill* in April. The most important of these was a successful six days' strike of 6,000 laundry workers in Paris, to resist a reduction in wages consequent on the enforcement of the new law reducing the hours of labor from twelve to eleven per day. Of fifty-eight new and old disputes, terminated in April, seven were won, seventeen were lost and thirty-four were compromised.

Our Mail Bag.

(*Continued from Page 1.*)

GLEN FALLS, N. Y.—We have now increased our membership over 40, and the prospects are good for a few more. Local Union 229 is alive and active in the cause.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Since June 1st we have taken in between eight and nine hundred new members in the different local unions here, and the outlook is favorable and encouraging.

HUNTINGTON, Ark.—Every meeting night we receive applications for membership and Local Union 319 is increasing in numbers right along. We intend to keep up the good work.

PETERSBURG, Fla.—Our new union is making very substantial progress, and our membership is increasing. You will hear favorable reports from Local Union 531 in the near future.

DU QUOIN, Ill.—Local Union 510 is getting along all right. We have been taking in new members at every meeting. Nearly every carpenter in this town, and several from near-by localities, are in our ranks.

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—There are very few carpenters outside the union in this city, and the membership of both locals is increasing in numbers. Soon we will have every skilled craftsman in the fold. They are coming in gradually.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Local Union 484 is steadily gaining in members. We have the assurance of twelve new members for our next regular meeting. Then we will have in our ranks all the carpenters here who are worthy of consideration.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.—Local Union 97 has made a gain of 56 new members during the past quarter, and there are many more applications to be acted on. Send us more copies of THE CARPENTER, this month, our members watch anxiously for each issue. The outlook here is very encouraging for the movement.

TRENTON, N. J.—Local Union 31 is growing at a healthy pace. At one meeting last month we had seventeen candidates present for initiation, and recorded the largest receipts ever known in the history of our organization. Our members feel much encouraged.

WILKINSBURGH, Pa.—You have not heard from us recently, but Local Union 430 has now a membership of 133, and applications are coming in right along. The members are ardent workers in the cause and are leaving nothing undone to make the organization here a complete success.

SALISBURY, N. C,—We now have 71 members in good standing, and by the time our next meeting is held there will be fully 100 members on the roll of Local Union 595. We regard this as a creditable record for a new union, and our members are much encouraged and elated.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.—Work in the building line is very dull here at present. Fully one-half of the boys are idle. Union 110 is holding its own notwithstanding the depression. We are still gathering in the stray sheep. Carpenters looking for work had better keep clear of St. Joseph at present.

THE CARPENTER.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY, 1900.

American Labor Federation—Its Origin and Progress.

HUGH MCGREGOR, IN "AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST."

(*Continued.*)

The study of the origin and progress of the trade union in North America shows us that the local union consisting of the bread winners of the several families engaged in a certain industry and located in a certain city, was originally the sole form of trade union organization. Considered in the aggregate, these unions included many thousands of workers, but owing to their isolated condition working class association was yet too narrow—too narrow to successfully resist the oppressive power of the employing class, and too narrow to insure adequate mutual insurance against the evil of working class existence. The narrowness of these primitive unions corresponded in a measure to the restricted concentration of capital, which then prevailed. But the continuous decline of slavery and the consequent increase of free immigration, the great improvements in the means of communication and the resultant rapid settlement of vast tracts of fertile land soon opened wider markets, stimulated production on a larger scale, and created the necessity for similar aggregations of capital. This industrial expansion, however, was paralleled by a like expansion of trade union idea, which, as a natural consequence, resulted not only in the formation of unions of the unions that had previously arisen, but also in the systematic organization of new local unions of the several trades in places where none had before existed. The beneffcial effects resulting from the formation of these unions of unions—or national unions, as they are now generally called—soon generated a desire for a more perfect unity, which would enable all workers to concentrate their efforts for certain given purposes. Such advanced unity, however, was not destined to be established until repeated failures had demonstrated the impossibility of effecting any such aggregation on other than trade union lines.

All who have had any considerable experience in trade union matters recognize that the most formidable obstacle in the path of working class unity is the belief—so sedulously instilled into credulous workers by middle-class journalists and politicians—that social questions can be settled by political means. Therefore, it is not surprising that the first attempt at trade union federation, which was made by a delegate body known as the National Labor Union, only resulted in the nomination of a certain candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and the immediate collapse of that body, after a brief existence lasting from 1866 to 1872. It would be useless to attempt to enumerate the many organizations, both secret and open, which during the next few years attempted to "fill the long felt want," that flourished for a time and then passed into oblivion. Of none of these societies can it be truly said that they enlisted any appreciable working class support except in the case of the Knights of Labor, a secret society which had its origin in a Philadelphia local union of clothing cutters toward the close of the year 1869. But from its very inception, this organization placed itself at variance with the autonomist traditions of the open trade unions, and although its membership increased during a few years with phenomenal rapidity, this variance ever grew stronger with time, until, at length under the double pressure exerted by the employers from without, and the encroachment of the knights from within, the trade unions were impelled to take immediate action. The result of the action thus taken was the establishment of the permanent federation which has steadily grown, until it now includes more than two-thirds of the whole of the organized forces of labor.

The first session of the body now known as the American Federation of Labor was called to order in Turner Hall, Pittsburg, Pa., on November 15, 1881. Ninety-six regularly credentialed delegates, representing ninety-five labor organizations with an estimated aggregate membership of 262,000 workers, were present, and John Jarrett, President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, was called to the chair. A declaration of principles was adopted to the effect that "a struggle is going on in the nations of the civilized world between the oppressors and the oppressed of all countries; a struggle between capital and labor which grows in intensity from year to year, and will work disasterous results to the toiling millions if they are not combined for mutual protection and benefit." The objects of the Federation were, therefore, declared to be encouragement and formation of local, city, national and international trade unions, and to secure legislation favorable to the interests of the industrial classes. A number of resolutions favoring reform of industrial conditions were adopted during the session, two of which were shortly afterwards enacted into law; one of these was a law requiring the establishment of a national bureau of labor statistics, and the other was a law forbidding the improtation of contract laborers.

The second session, held in Cleveland, Ohio, was marked by the election of Samuel Gompers, of the Cigarmakers' International Union, as permanent President and the endorsement of a communication from P. J. McGuire, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, which proclaimed the supremacy of industrial over political questions, and more precisely defined the true scope of the political action of the Federation. That document stated, in part, as follows:

"We favor this Federation because it is the most natural assimilative form of bringing the trade and labor unions together. It preserves the industrial autonomy and distinctive character of each trade and labor union, and without doing violence to their faith or traditions, blends them all in one harmonious whole—a' federation of trade and labor unions.' Such a body looks to the organization of the working classes as workers, and not as politicians. It makes the qualities of a man as a worker the only test of fitness, and sets up no political or religious test of membership. It strives for the unification of all labor, not by straining at an enforced union of diverse thought, and widely separate methods; not by prescribing a uniform plan of organization, regardless of their experience or interests; not by antagonizing or destroying existing organizations, but by preserving all that is integral or good in them and by widening their scope so that each, without destroying their individual character, may act together in all that concerns them."

New York city was the seat of the third session, in which was reported the several unsuccessful efforts that had been made by the Federation to establish a *modus vivendi* with the Knights of Labor.

Chicago was the place selected for the fourth session. It was decided to inaugurate a general agitation in favor of an eight-hour work-day, which attempt proved successful in the case of the cigarmakers and the German printers. The cabinet-makers compromised on nine hours and the carpenters succeeded in gaining eight hours in seven cities, and nine hours in eighty-four cities.

The next year the fifth session was held in Washington, D. C., under somewhat depressing auspices, resulting from the continued encroachment of the Knights of Labor upon the trade union system, in pursuance of their policy of organizing rejected, suspended and expelled members and of imitating the trademarks and labels of the legitimate trade unions.

The sixth session was rendered memorable by the coalesence of the national unions of ironmolders, printers, granite cutters, furniture-workers, miners, tailors, bakers, barbers, metalworkers, carpenters and cigarmakers, which with several local and city central unions, brought a force of 316,469 workers into line. It was at this session that the present title of the Federation was adopted, and since that time its career has been one uninterrupted advance toward working class unity, as is shown by the following tabulated statement:

The American Federation of Labor is composed of constituent and representative bodies; in the former category is included federal labor unions, independent local unions, national unions and international unions, while the representative bodies are classified as central labor unions and as State branches.

Federal labor unions are societies consisting of wage earners working at different trades. These unions are only established in localities where there are not enough workers engaged at the several trades to form separate unions of such trades.

Independent local unions are also bodies directly affiliated to the Federation, and are composed of members working at the same trade; but the independence of such unions is only recognized while there are as yet too few unions of a certain trade to permit the formation of a national union of that trade.

National or international unions are composed of a number of local unions, ranging from less than a score to many hundreds of such bodies, whose members all belong to the same trade.

Central labor unions are representative bodies composed of delegates from each local union in a certain city, and are formed to secure combined union action within the limits of that city and its immediate vicinity.

State branches are representative bodies consisting of delegates from the local unions and central labor unions existing in a certain state or province. They meet annually in convention, and aim to form public opinion and to influence legislation favorable to the workers in general and organized labor in particular.

Regarding the relative strength of these categories, it appears that the national unions furnish nearly three-fourths of the whole membership. The independent local unions are limited in number as a consequence of being speedily merged into national unions while the Federal union contribute little more than two and one-half per cent. to the grand total. The list of its affiliated unions as published by the Federation, shows that the number of national unions ranged under its banner now amount to 72; but it may not be as well known that these general unions, having more or less complete jurisdiction over as many different trades and callings, embrace nearly 7,000 subordinate unions, with an aggregate membership exceeding half of a million. The list referred to also enumerates 867 independent local and federal unions, 163 central unions and 12 state branches, which add a force swelling the grand total to nearly 700,000 members.

The supreme power of the Federation is vested in its convention, to the annual sessions of which each national or general union is entitled to send one or more delegates according to its strength, and these delegates have one vote for each hundred members they represent. Independent local unions and federal unions are entitled to one delegate, regardless of the number of their members. City central and State bodies are entitled to one delegate, having but one single vote.

The revenue of the Federation is derived mainly from a tax levied on each union at the rate of one-third of one cent per month from each member in good standing of national unions, of five cents per month from each member of independent local and federal unions, and of a fixed tax of $2.50 per quarter from each city and State body. The executive Council also has power to levy assessments on all affiliated unions, to sustain unions engaged in industrial conflicts; the levies not to exceed one cent per member per week, and for not more than ten weeks in each year.

The officers of the Federation, who also act as the Executive Council, are elected at each session of the convention, and consist of a president, six-vice presidents, a secretary and a treasurer. The president and secretary devote their whole time to the Federation and receive a fixed annual salary of $2,100 and $1,800 respectively; the treasurer also receives a salary of $100 a year for his services, while the vice-presidents are paid $3.50 per day, with traveling and hotel expenses when attending council meetings.

There is probably no one fact more clearly indicating the increasing stability of the trade union movement than the fact that the President, Samuel Gompers, has been successfully elected, with the exception of one term, to the office he now holds, since 1882; while the present First Vice-President, P. J. McGuire, has continued in office, notwithstanding his repeated declination of the honor, since his first election in 1886.

It is not without reason that the members of the vast Federation have been inspired with confidence in the ability and devotion of their officers. All of these latter are working chiefs of the most successful national unions, and as such have proven their capacity before being promoted to their present positions. It should be remembered that it was the Council of the Federation, acting in conjunction with the chiefs of the Railway Brotherhoods, which refused in the face of immense pressure to participate in the great strike on the railroads centering in Chicago, in 1894, and thus averted a bloody and disastrous conflict with the military forces of the United States. It was this same Council that in refusing to affiliate the Central Federation of New York, with its fifty-nine local unions and some 18,000 members, because it included a branch of the Socialist Labor party, struck the keynote of resistance against the dangerous delusion that the emancipation of the working class can be achieved by placing in the hands of shallow politicians the business enterprises now conducted by private persons. And it was the same Council whose policy, after an envenomed conflict of five years'

duration, was vindicated in open convention by a decisive vote of 1,796 against 214, and the programme of the common ownership of all the means of production and distribution was declared alien to the trade union movement.

By the systematic pursuit of a policy as above illustrated, the Federation has demonstrated to the world that the spirit of the trade union is essentially conservative, and that in the measure of its conservation, it has become the most valuable agent of social progress. This is a truth only grasped by the most capable minds, and it is the recognition of this truth, and the practical application in the industrial world, that has enabled the Federation to transform the old-time trade union forces and tactics into a disciplined army, only engaging in industrial war when diplomacy has utterly failed. More conservative than the most conservative, and more radical than the most radical, of all those who speak or act in the name of social reformation, the Federation recognizes that employers and employes, those who conceive and direct, equally with those who execute, are indispensable agents in modern industrial enterprises. But while it asserts that this division of function is inevitable, it also contends that the employer is simply the custodian of a certain portion of the social funds, and, as such, is morally bound to administer the capital in his keeping with all due consideration for the welfare of those workers who co-operate with him in the production and increase of that wealth.

Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators Unite.

After years of internal warfare, during which the organization has been split into two factions, the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America is again united. This has been accomplished by a committee from both factions and a committee of the American Federation of Labor.

The troubles in the painters' organization came to a climax at the Buffalo (N. Y.) Convention, in 1894, when the convention split, and two factions were formed. Both have stuck to the original name, and both have continued doing business as separate labor organizations.

At the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Detroit last December, a committee was selected from each union to meet with a committee of the American Federation of Labor, to try and effect a settlement. These committees met in Washington last month, and after three days of arguments the Brotherhoods have been again united, both sides having made concessions, and a basis having been reached under which all could work together harmoniously.

As a result of the settlement, the membership at large will vote by the referendum system on the place for permanent headquarters, the constitution which shall govern them and also for the officers, a full set of which have been placed in nomination. The voting will close on August 16th, and the committees will meet in Washington to count the votes.

The United Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, as it stands now, embraces about 300 local unions, all over the country, with a total membership of from 40,000 to 50,000.

NO MAN on God Almighty's earth owns a job, but it doesn't require much of a job to own most men, and this is a reason they work like horses and vote like asses. —*Butte Reveille.*

Beware of Misjudging.

Perhaps it were better for most of us to complain less of being misunderstood and to take care that we do not misunderstand other people. It ought to make us pause at times to remember that each one has a stock of cut-and-dry judgments on his neighbors, and that the chances are that most of them are quite erroneous. What our neighbor really is we may never know, but we may be pretty certain that he is not what we have imagined, and that many things we have thought of him are quite beside the mark. What he does we have seen, but we have no idea what may have been his thoughts and intentions. The mere surface of his character may be exposed, but of the complexity within we have not the faintest idea. People crammed with self-consciousness and self-conceit are often praised as humble, while shy and reserved people are judged to be proud. Some whose whole life is one subtle, studied selfishness get the name of self-sacrifice, and other silent, heroic souls are condemned for want of humanity.—*Ian Maclaren.*

We Have These Men With Us.

I have known men who passed all their lives hunting for things which nobody wished to have found, and which only made the finder miserable. There are men who cannot smell a heliotrope held at their lips but have a nose for carrion that would be a fortune to some poor struggling buzzard. They never look for a good point about a man. They find the spots on the sun, and see not one ray of its brightness. A clear, running spring brook gives them the hydrophobia, and a mud puddle is a reviving Turkish bath to their mean little souls. If they could go to heaven they would be of men most miserable, because they could find no mud to throw at the angels.—*Burdette.*

Remember Your Friends.

Organized labor in its battle for justice and recognition must utilize every legitimate weapon to make its influence felt. Organized labor must consistantly strive to uphold its friends and refuse to strengthen its enemies. Whenever a merchant shows by his actions that he is friendly to the cause of labor, he is justly entitled to the patronage of the working class, while the man of business who is known to be unfriendly should just as severely be let alone. Every cent that the wage-earners spend over the counter of an unfair establishment is just so much money gone to the support of an enemy. Remember, whenever you make a purchase that the firm you patronize is composed of friends or enemies. Remember, further, that if you desire to make your influence felt you must act consistent and show by your dealings with business men that you are alive to your own interests. It is a bad policy to spend a cent over a counter whose proprietor is opposed to those principles in which you believe and are determined to maintain. Whenever you are about to make a purchase just pause and consider whether you are patronizing a friend or an enemy of the labor cause. Let labor but once learn this lesson, let it but once unitedly strike at the business counter, and it will carry with it a moral influence that no opposition can withstand. The working class constitute the big majority, and when they decide to trade only with their friends they will begin to understand the power they possess. There is no better time in learning this lesson and beginning to carry it out than during the present time. A word to the wise is sufficient.—*Rochester Labor Journal.*

Our London Letter.

BY THOMAS REECE.

WHAT a world of interest there is in a study of the course of wages in the last couple of hundred years, and of the course of carpenters wages in particular. Old builders' price-books now treasured away in the British Museum library are funds of really important information on this subject of the gradual alteration of wages for the better, as also are the unpublished continuations of Thorold Rogers' "History of Agriculture and Prices in England," quoted by Arthur Bowley in his splendid book on Wages, published this year.

Among the earliest facts which can be accurately gauged is one which tells us that about 1703–12 the daily wages of a carpenter and joiner in Westminster, then a city post outside London and now a part of the very heart of the metropolis, was two shillings and sixpence—equal to sixty cents. A plumber of the time got three shillings a day and a bricklayer's money commenced in 1703 at four shillings and worked down gradually to the same as a carpenter's in 1711. According to the Greenwich records (Greenwich now being a suburb of the metropolis), the weekly wages of carpenters and all other artisans in the locality were a little under four dollars (15s. 6d. to 16s.) from 1710 to 1780.

In 1778, a London carpenter's wages had increased to 72 cents per day or 8 cents per hour—3s. and 4d., respectively in British currency. The same wages were paid to plasterers, slaters and paviors, while bricklayers got in summer sixpence (or twelve cents) a day more. Then a curious thing seems to have happened, for which I am not at present able to give any definite explanation. According to preserved copies of a famous old builders' price-book, London carpenters' daily wages were between 1786 and 1806 as high as six shillings and ninepence, or $1.60. The chances are that the day's work was extremely long, as the hourly rate was ten cents. This daily rate is far and away beyond that of all other mechanics of the time, the next best (the bricklayers summer wages) only being a very little over a dollar a day.

In 1809 the London hourly rate for carpenters was twelve cents and the number of hours per day apparently eleven. Two years later the hourly rate had risen to 15 cents, only to fall back in 1817 to 14 cents. Bricklayers wages were equal to these and followed similar fluctuations. The 14 cents per hour rate for carpenters seem to have persisted at least until 1854, according to Crosby's price-book. But from other sources we get information set out differently. From a report on artisans and machinery, published in 1824, we learn that in 1810 the weekly wages of a London carpenter were close upon seven dollars. A strike then raised them to $7.50, but in 1816 wages had fallen back to the 1810 level. Gradually rates rose so that in 1824 the earnings of a carpenter were again $7.50 per week.

Apparently there was then a further relapse, as according to the "British Almanac and Companion," published in 1860, the following list for London carpenters is given; 1839, $7.25; 1849 $7.25; and 1859, $8. To explain some apparent divergences it shows some of the builders' price-book figures seem to refer to wages charged to customers for carpenters' services by the employer of the carpenter. A dispute is mentioned in 1810 where the carpenters were paid $1.25 per day for their services while the masters charged their customers twenty-five cents a day more.

There took place in 1859 a great building trades strike to secure the Saturday half holiday without any reduction of wages —the result being that the system of payment by the hour became the established custom of the trade. The rate was made 14 cents per hour, and two hours were taken off Saturday—56½ hours being made the London week. In 1865 wages went up one cent per hour. Then came the great building trades strike and lock-out of 1872. Its result was that wages were raised for London to 18 cents per hour when the hours were reduced to 52½ in summer and 48 in winter.

The rest is comparatively modern history and need not be entered into here just now.

Employment in the building trade continues to improve, and while the number of carpenters unemployed is greater than at the corresponding period of last year it is considerable less than the number in the earlier months of the present year.

Amongst strikes the only one of any size is at Belfast where 600 carpenters and joiners have struck work against the employment of laborers on carpenters work, and for an advance in wages from 16 to 18 cents per hour with a reduction of the hours from 54 to 52½ per week, and other alterations. Not a bad bid this. No settlement has as yet been reported.

I am pleased to be able to announce that the dangerous tendency to cut down wages, which made itself manifest at the beginning of the year has been nipped in the bud and everywhere there are lists of advance, accompanied in four important instances by reduction in hours. The trade was perhaps hardly ever in a more flourishing condition.

Congress Has Adjourned.

Congress adjourned amidst scenes of enthusiasm and the singing of patriotic songs, and its members are now returning to their respective localities to report to their constituents the various acts and measures passed by them in behalf of the American workingman. Numerous bills of interest to labor were introduced, but all failed to be enacted into law. Amongst the bills of special interest to labor were the eight-hour and prison labor bills. Organized labor from all parts of the country did everything possible to have these measures enacted into law. They received the support of the House of Representatives, but failed to pass the House of Lords. It was, perhaps, too much to expect to have any legislation favorable to labor passed by this last Congress, considering that the House was more nearly controlled by our benevolent manipulators of stocks and bonds than almost at any previous time in the history of our National Legislature. The working class cannot expect to receive consideration at the hands of our lawmakers as long as they represent interests diametrically opposed to theirs. What is really surprising is that labor receive any beneficient legislation at any time, or, we may add, at all. The Cœur d'Alene investigation resulted exactly as we expected it would, with a majority report of laudation of General Merriam and Governor Steunenberg. The workers of the country certainly don't owe this last Congress any debt of gratitude for any legislation enacted in their behalf, and this ought to be remembered.—*Exchange.*

ALL the track hands along the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, from East St. Louis to Carbondale, Ill, are out on a strike for fifteen cents an hour.

Lessons in Practical Carpentry.

BY FRED T. HODGSON.

THERE have been many examples of good carpentry exhibited in these pages, and fully explained by Messrs. Owen B. McGinnis, A. W. Wood, Mr. Stoddard and others, but no systematic instruction covering the field of carpentry as a science was attempted, as the explanations given were more particularly intended for the special cases under discussion. While these papers, PRACTICAL CARPENTRY, are not intended to cover the whole field of carpentry, it is hoped they will at least be of such a character that a thorough understanding of them will enable the workman to perform such heavy timber work as may confront him in his ordinary occupation with satisfactory results.

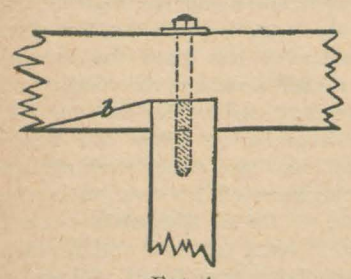

FIG. 1.

It sometimes happens where cross-beams are required to be fitted in between girders in position, as in renewing a defective one, and when this has to be done, and a mortise and tenon joint is used, a chase has to be cut leading into the mortise as shown in the horizontal section Fig. 1. By inserting the tenon at the other end of the beams into a mortise cut so as to allow of fitting it in at an angle, the tenon can be slid along the chase *b* into its proper position. It is better in this case to dispense with the long tenon, and, if necessary, to substitute a bolt, as shown in the sketch. A mortise of this kind is called a *chase mortise*, but an iron shoe made fast to the girder forms a better means of carrying the end of a cross-beam. The beams can be secured to the shoe with bolts or other fastenings.

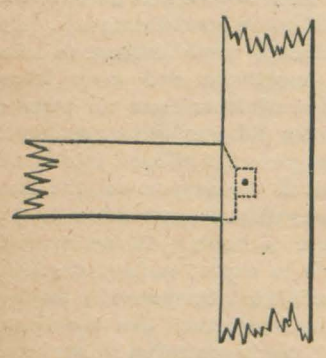

FIG. 2.

To support the end of a horizontal beam or girt on the side of a post, the joint shown in Fig. 2 may be used where the mortise for the long tenon is placed, to weaken the post as little as possible, and the tenon made about one-third the thickness of the beam on which it is cut. The amount of bearing the beam has on the post must greatly depend on the work it has to do. A hardwood pin can be passed through the cheeks of the mortise and the tenon as shown to keep the latter in position, the holes being *draw-bored* in order to bring the shoulders of the tenon tight home against the post, but care must be taken not to overdo the draw-boring or the wood at the end of the tenon will be forced out by the pin. The usual rule for *draw-boring* is to allow a quarter of an inch *draw* in soft woods and one-eighth of an inch for hard woods. These allowances may seem rather large, but it must be remembered that both holes in tenon and mortise will give a little, so also will the draw pin itself unless it is of iron, an uncommon circumstance.

Instead of a mortise and tenon, an iron strap or a screw bolt or nut may be used, similar to that shown in Fig. 3.

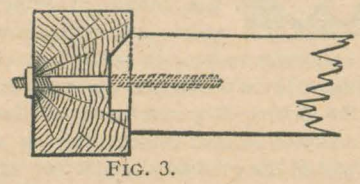

FIG. 3.

The end of the beam may also be supported on a block which should be of hard wood spiked or bolted on to the side of the post, as at A and B, Fig. 4. The end of the beam may either be tenoned into the post as shown or it may have a shoulder, with the end of the beam beveled, as shown at A.

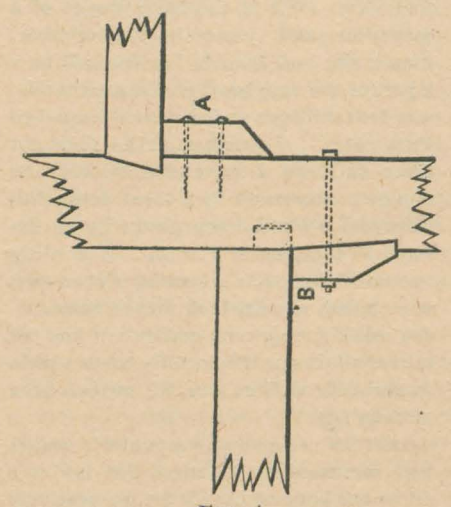

FIG. 4.

Heavy roof timbers are rapidly giving place to steel, but there yet remains many cases where timbers will remain employed and the old method of framing continued.

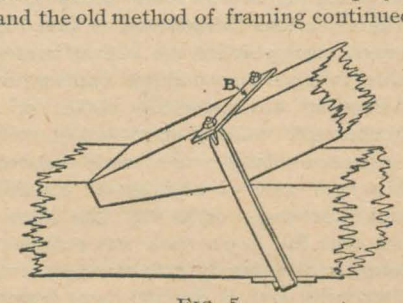

FIG. 5.

The use of iron straps and bolts in fastening timbers together or for trussing purposes will never perhaps become obsolete, therefore a knowledge of the proper use of these will always remain valuable.

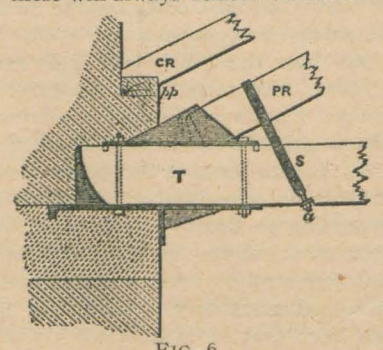

FIG. 6.

Heel-straps are used to secure the joints between inclined struts and horizontal beams, such as the joints between rafters and beams. They may be placed either so as merely to hold the beams close together at the joints, as in Fig. 5, or so as to directly resist the thrust of the inclined strut and prevent it from shearing off the portion of the horizontal beam against which it presses. Straps of the former kind are sometimes called *kicking straps*. The example shown at Fig. 5 is a good form of strap for holding a principle rafter down at the foot to the tie-beam. The screws and nuts are prevented from sinking into the wood by the bearing plate B, which acts as a washer on which the nuts ride when the tightening is done. A check plate is also provided underneath to prevent the strap cutting into the tie-beam.

When there is no ceiling, and the strap is therefore visible, the ends of the bearing plate are often rounded instead of

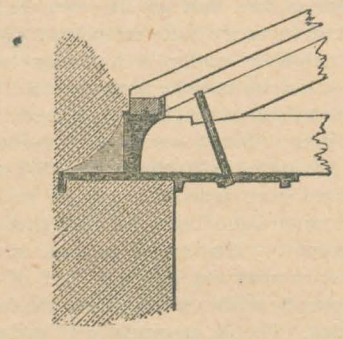

FIG. 7.

being left square, as shown in the figure. The bearing plate is sometimes placed below the tie-beam, as shown in Fig. 6.

A somewhat similar form of strap is shown in Fig. 7. A bearing plate or bar is passed through the holes in the strap across the back of the rafter, and the strap is fastened by wedges driven into the holes. The strap shown at Fig. 8, is

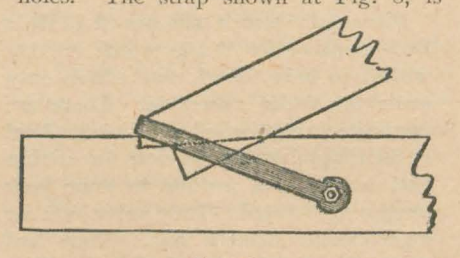

FIG. 8.

placed so as to take the thrust of the rafter, but is not capable of being tightened up. A bearing plate with screws and nuts may, however, be used with this form of strap if desired.

At Fig. 6, T, represents the tie-beam, which runs on to the wall and rests in an iron shoe which is bonded into the top bearing course of brick or stone. The

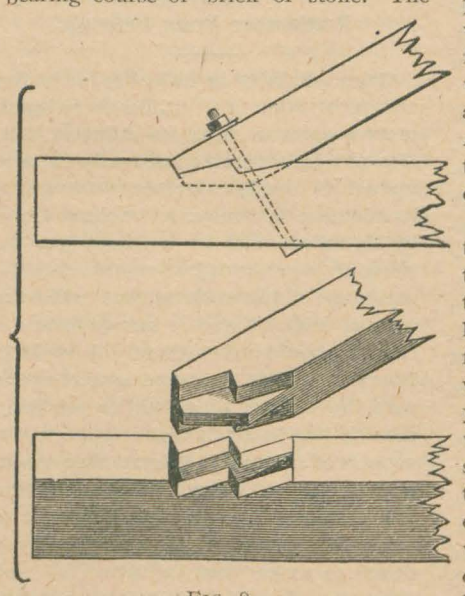

FIG. 9.

heel-strap is shown at S, with the nut *a*, which screws against a bearing plate. P, R, shows the foot of the principal rafter, which has its toe resting in an iron socket, the bottom of the rafter being grasped by the heel-strap. At *p*, *p*, the wall plate is shown, on which rests the feet of the common rafters C, R, which are cut with a crow-foot bearing. The wall in this case runs up above the plate, and is flashed so that the water is carried to the eave at the rear of the building.

At Fig. 9, I show a form of joint often used, but it presents a difficulty in getting the two parallel abutments to take their fair share of the work, both from want of accuracy in workmanship as well as from the disturbing influences of shrinkage, so that a single foot joint is preferable. In making a joint of this sort, care must be taken that sufficient wood is left between the abutments and the end of the tie-beam to prevent shearing. A little judgement in using straps will often save both time and money and yet be sufficient for all purposes. I will refer to the subject of straps again.

Don't be Mean.

An exchange says that of all the strange things that confront a sensible man in this world, it is certainly the strangest to see what meanness is displayed by some members towards their organization. Not satisfied with criticising in and out of season every move taken for the welfare of all the members by the officers of the organizations, they not only do not give any mortal support to measures adopted, if they do not oppose them outright, but they also seem to suffer a kind of tetanus of the hands when it comes to paying dues or assessments. And little they realize how hurtful such action is not only to themselves but to the organization in general. The true organizations above any other are the ones that obtain the maximum of benefits for their members for the minimum of expense, and the four or five dollars per year exacted as dues vouchsafes a return altogether out of proportion to the amount expended. It is the organization as such that has reduced your hours of work and increased your pay; it is the organization that has made it possible for you to meet pay day with equanimity and not in fear and trembling less the boss dismiss you with the remark: "No money this week, boys!" It is the organization that gives your craft the standing it has to-day and makes you and your fellow workman a respected element of the community. Of course, it costs money to conduct such an organization, and you wouldn't be asked to pay for anything if you didn't have an organization. But where would you be to-day without an organization? If you would like to have an answer to this question, go among the unorganized toilers and study with open eyes their deplorable condition—hardly one remove from absolute slavery. See how many hours they have to work, and what miserable pay they get—when their employers, indifferent to their mastery over them, pay them at all—and then ask them whether or not they are willing to pay four or five dollars a year to have their working time reduced to decent hours and their pay increased to a living wage. Ask them, and you will be shamed by a thunderous "yes" that will greet you everywhere.

Workingmen very naturally turn to their organization if trouble befalls them; they expect their organization to keep up their pay and keep down their working hours; they expect their organization to fight the combinations of capital that, vampire-like, would have the last drop of your blood; they expect their officers to watch the legislatures of some forty odd states and territories for measures inimical to labor and see that their laws already existing are carried out. They expect—well what don't they expect from their organization? And yet the members, at least a goodly portion of them, cry out against paying a paltry four or five dollars per year as dues. They don't seem to be able to cut loose from their pennies, but let a noted slugger come to town, then you will see these same thrifty fellows give a five-dollar bill for a seat away up in the rafters of some hall to see one brute bruise another. They are sporting gentlemen then and their demeanor is one of "We don't care how we spend our money."

A member of a trades union has not only rights, but he has duties, and one of the most important duties is to pay his share of the expenses of his organization, and he should pay promptly and cheerfully. Never forget for a moment when you pay your dues that in all probability you would not be able to pay even the paltry four or five dollars if it was not just for your organization. Therefore let everyone remember the benefits already derived from the organization and yet to accrue, and do not be mean with your union.—*Trades Union Advocate.*

Trade Union Philosophy.

Trade unions mark the orderly rise and development of wealth-producing classes through the evolutionary educational process. Their methods and results stand out in bold relief, when contrasted with the revolutionary eccentric methods applied by the reactionary enthusiast.

Revolutions may, and undoubtedly have, checked the degeneracy of nations, but invariably leave the great mass of the people in the same economic condition.

The great revolution in France may have checked the degeneracy of the reigning government, otherwise, it in no way improved the economic condition of the masses. On the other hand, the organization of the producers in trade unions in England, not only had the effect of checking the degenerate tendency of the government, but it improved the economic condition of the toilers as well.

In the first instance oceans of blood was shed and myriads of percious human lives were sacrificed on the altar of patriotism, with no resultant improvement in the economic condition of the masses, while in the second instance not a drop of blood or a life was sacrificed, and nevertheless great benefits occurred to the workers in increased wages and improved factory and general working conditions.

The foregoing instance illustrates the orderly development of the working class movement along the lines of the least resistence, the least cost, the smallest sacrifice and the greatest resultant benefits. Trade unions are the natural and logical refuge of the producing classes. They lead straight to the fulfilment of labor's hopes and anticipations.

It has been truthfully said that the permanent prosperity and high development of any nation depends upon the economic well-being of the great mass of its citizens. History and our own experience clearly indicate that this can best be accomplished through the trade union movement.

The producing capacity of any country is developed just in proportion to the ability of the masses to consume. There are no means better calculated to make consumers of a nation's hosts than for its people to unite in a trade union, and through their agency, unitedly secure more and more, until they obtain all that which they create. This result will inevitably follow the complete union of labor and harmonious working in unison with one common purpose in view.

This indisputable economic fact was recognized by the founders of the trade union movement, and furnishes a part of the foundation upon which are grounded the hopes and expectations of its present adherents.

Little authentic knowledge is obtainable of the early struggles, the privations, the ceaseless unrewarded toil of the masses, who, until comparatively a short time ago, were looked upon as mere beasts of burden and treated as such, but to the analytical mind, or even to the casual observer who reflects upon the accumulation of great wealth in the hands of the few who are dissipating at the expense of the life's blood of innocent children, defenseless women and poverty-stricken men, who toil for a pittance that the favored few may reap the harvest and revel in licentious luxury, it requires no great stretch of the imagination to depict the condition of the toiler of the early ages.

As long as these conditions prevail it is the duty of intelligent, thoughtful, honest men to encourage the development of trade unions, the great levelers of social and economic inequalities, the historical, practical and logical means by which labor is enabled to achieve more and more, and finally, all of the just fruits of its honest toil, and, if necessary, fight for their maintenance.

Trade unions point out the pathway and hold out the hope whereby labor will finally bridge and obliterate the hitherto almost impassable chasm that separates the exploited and exploiting classes, who, by stolen privileges and backed by corporate monied interest, and in some instances by the judicial and military strong arm of the government, are enabled to rob labor of its just reward.

Trade unions, in addition to being progressive and a bulwark against agression, are also educational in their nature. Not only will they teach labor how to lay the foundations of its future industrial home, but will also fit it to successfully govern and administer the entangled machinery so necessary to the successful management of social and economic conditions.

Too much importance cannot be attached to the trade union movement, for the underlying principles of that movement have already brought about their first fruits of economic freedom, which with proper care and development, will mature into a perfect social and economic system. Were it not for trade unions the prospects for labor would indeed be unpromising and the future shrouded in gloom.—*Labor World.*

Our House of Lords.

Congress has adjourned, and the sons of toil and producers of wealth have reason to be thankful—not exactly for the good that the National law-makers have done, but for the possible harm they left undone.

If labor expected any relief or beneficial legislation at the hands of the Fifty-sixth Congress it may perhaps have cause to feel a little disappointed. But of course that will wear away because the laboring men are very much used, by this this time, to disappointments of this kind.

At the urgent request of the United Labor of the country, the House passed the Eight-hour contract labor law and the convict labor bill. Both of these measures met the same fate; they were held up and assassinated in our "House of Lords," the United States Senate. In fact, all legislation in the interest of the great common people and for the welfare of the nation does not meet with the approval of the Upper House."

This has been demonstrated very often of late by the action of the Senate.

Our United States Senators are not of the people nor for the people, but of the trusts and for the trusts with but a few exceptions. They have bought their seats and paid an enormous price for them. Then why should they consult the interests of the people? Until we have a Senate elected by the people, it is folly to expect any legislation in the interest of the people from that body.

Here are a few facts, study them and pass them on to your neighbor,

Laws killed by the United States Senate during the Fifty-sixth Congress.

1—Proposed amendments to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by popular vote.

2—The Nicaragua Canal Bill.

3—The Anti-Trust Bill.

4—The Eight-Hour Contract Labor Law.

5—The Convict Labor Bill.

It seems to be about high time that the people take an active hand in legislating laws in the interest of the people, and not leave this important duty to their enemies.—*Organized Labor.*

SEVERAL Kansas mine owners have agreed to the terms of the United Mine Workers of America, and over 1,000 men have resumed work.

Japan Puts Up The Bars Against Emigration.

The Japanese Government has informed the Treasury Department through its legation here that it has issued an order restricting emigration to the United States which will practically be prohibitive.

Councellor Stevens, of the legation, called upon Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Taylor, to inform him of this action. The announcement was most welcome news, and relieves the Treasury Department of the anxiety which has been felt for the last few months during the unprecedented rush of Japanese to this country. The cordial co-operation of the Japanese Government with the United States in this matter is also looked upon by the President and the Cabinet as a most friendly action by a power which has always been on the best terms with this country.

The Japanese Government having been informed of the feeling which the recent influx of Japanese has created in certain parts of the United States, promptly recognized the harm which this prejudice against Japan and the better classes of Japanese would do, and took such steps as will definately settle the matter. The Japanese Parliament is now in recess but the government, taking advantage of an emergency privilege in its laws, has decreed that an average of only five persons may emigrate to the United States in one month from any of the forty-seven prefectures in Japan. The same order was put into effect in regard to Canada, except that double the number will be allowed to go to the Dominion from each prefecture. In order to prevent emigrants to Canada from crossing the border into the United States and thus evading the intention of the law, it is announced that the Japanese Government will establish a system of examination at ports of embarkation, if it is found that the spirit of the order is evaded.

The order has gone into effect and immediately upon its promulgation, a special meeting of the Governors of the prefectures in Japan was called. The Minister of Foreign Affairs addressed this meeting and informed the Governors of the spirit which the Japanese Government wished to show in the matter. The Governors were asked to co-operate in strictly enforcing the new order and see that the people came to understand its provisions.

Abide By the Majority.

A worthy cause will always succeed in the end. Though the obstacles be many and the progress in removing them exasperatingly slow, yet patience and perseverance in the right will ultimately prevail. This is true in the labor movement to the same degree as in any other movement. Too many of us are prone to grumble because our individual opinions do not at all times prevail and because they do not we affiliate ourselves with the so termed "rule or ruin class." The trade union movement is solely and purely democratic, permitting at all times a free and open expression of opinion on which a majority decide as to which is best for all concerned. The decision of such majority must prevail, until at the proper opportunity another majority can be convinced that a different course of action is best. A decision of a majority may sometimes be wrong, but such wrong being once apparent it will not long remain in the wrong. At all times let our efforts be directed towards establishing the right with a majority rather than advocate a division of forces, with a view of securing a faction in which our opinions can dominate. Such a course will surely tend to further division and final disintegration. Let us always beware.—*Iowa Unionist.*

No Beds for the Poor of London.

In 1891 there were 900,000 people living in London whose condition amounted to illegal overcrowding as defined by act of Parliament. Since then the population of London is computed to have increased by 300,000, and a great part of this increase is in the overcrowded areas. Such a pitch of overcrowding has been reached now that in many districts, after the legal number of occupants of a room have been stowed in or upon the beds, another equal number lie underneath the beds. Beds which used to be let on a "Box and Cox" arrangement to a day and a night tenant, are now let in eight hour shifts, three occupants getting the use of them in the twenty-four hours. One of the most appalling facts is that it is becoming more and more common for workingmen to be unable to find any lodging at all, and they are actually driven to taking their wives and children to the workhouse, while they themselves find shelter in a common lodging house. —*London Trnth.*

Eight-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.
Albany, N. Y.
Alta Loma, Tex.
Ardmore, Pa.
Ashland, Wis.
Austin, Ill.
Bakersfields, Cal.
Bay City, Mich.
Bedford Park, N. Y.
Belleville, Ill.
Berkeley, Cal.
Bessemer, Col.
Boston, Mass.
Boulder, Colo.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Brighton Park, Ill.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Carondelet, Mo.
Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Heights, Ill.
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cleveland, Ohio.
Coffeen, Ill.
Columbus, Ohio.
Covington, Ky.
Corona, N. Y.
Cripple Creek, Col.
Dallas, Tex.
Denver, Col.
Detroit, Mich.
East Boston, Mass.
East St. Louis, Ill.
El Dora, Col.
Elizabeth, N. J.
Elmhurst, Ill.
Englewood, Ill.
Eureka, Cal.
Evanston, Ill.
Flushing, N. Y.
Fort Worth, Tex.
Fremont, Col.
Fresno, Cal.
Galveston, Tex.
Gillette, Col.
Grand Crossing, Ill.
Grand Junction, Ill.
Greenwich, Conn.
Hartford, Conn.
Haughville, Ind.
Hauford, Cal.
Highland Park, Ill.
Hitchcock, Tex.
Hoboken, N. J.
Hyde Park, Ill.
Independence, Col.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Irvington, N. J.
Jersey City, N. J.
Kansas City, Mo.
Kansas City, Kan.
Kensington, Ill.
Kingston, N. Y.
Kingsbridge, N. Y.
La Junta, Col.
Lake Forest, Ill.
Leadville, Col.
Leavenworth, Kan.
Lenox, Mass.
Long Island City, N. Y.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Lynn, Mass.
Maywood, Ill.
Memphis, Tenn.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Mooreland, Ill.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, Ind.
Murphysboro, Ill.
Newark, N. J.
New Brighton, N. Y.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
Newtown, N. Y.
New York, N. Y.
Oakland, Cal.
Oak Park, Ill.
Odin, Ill.
Omaha, Neb.
Orange, N. J.
Ouray, Col.
Pasadena, Cal.
Peoria, Ill.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Plainfield, N. J.
Port Richmond, N. Y.
Pueblo, Col.
Racine, Wis.
Randsburg, Cal.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rogers Park, Ill.
Sacramento, Cal.
Salt Lake, Utah.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Francisco, Cal.
San Luis Obispo, Cal.
San Jose, Cal.
San Rafael, Cal.
Santa Barbara, Cal.
Seattle, Wash.
Sheboygan, Wis.
Shreveport, La.
South Chicago, Ill.
South Denver, Col.
South Evanston, Ill.
South Englewood, Ill.
South Omaha, Neb.
Spokane, Wash.
Springfield, Ill.
Springfield, Mass.
Staunton, Ill.
St. Louis, Mo.
Stapleton, N. Y.
Stockton, Cal.
Swampscott, Mass.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Tacoma, Wash.
Texas City, Tex.
Town of Lake, Ill.
Tremont, N. Y.
Unionport, N. Y.
Vancouver, B. C.
Van Nest, N. Y.
Venice, Ill.
Victor, Col.
Waco, Tex.
Washington, D. C.
Westchester, N. Y.
Whatcom, Wash.
Williamsbridge, N. Y.
Woodlawn, N. Y.
Yonkers, N. Y.

Total 141 cities.

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Trust Monopoly and Wages.

BY SAM L. LEFFINGWELL.

THERE are many things open to the reflective mind of the workingman to make him pause in the present era of excitement. It is not only wars and rumors of wars that give him cause for deep study and urge him to a discussion of the conditions which oppress him at almost every turn. He is not unsettled at any particular point, but finds the spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction apparent, broadcast, and from a cause general, if not almost universal.

With all the boasted claims of "unexampled prosperity" so loudly proclaimed by the party in power, and in the pretended rejoicing in the better condition of the American workingman, the latter is far from being contented and happy, and strikes follow one another, hard upon for better wages, better conditions, increasing in numbers and fierceness and from every part of the country.

The workingman, while he is prompted to believe in the boast of "prosperity"—more work and better wages—finds it difficult to keep out of debt or to float swimmingly with his head above water. He does not understand exactly the situation—how it is that there is more work, that more men are employed than in the crisis of 1896—but that the fact is he is working for less wages than were prevalent at that time. Wages, it is true, have apparently remained at practically the same ratio, but the cost of living has increased. If his necessary domestic expenses have increased, as they have from 25 to 30 per cent., and his wages remain nominally the same, he must be of very dull comprehension if he cannot figure out that his revenue from labor has decreased in exact ratio with his increased cost of living. Let any man of family consult with the female portion of his household and ascertain the cost of domestic necessities as compared with those of less than a year ago, and he will find the increase to be at least 25 per cent. over what it was at this time last year.

And yet the reason for this is not difficult to explain. The monopoly system of trust combinations in the various industries has raised the prices of the necessaries of life so high that all other prices have kept pace with the rise—except wages. So it results that whether you increase the cost of living or reduce the price of wage labor the result is the same.

Let no man strive to conceal, in the glamour of partisan zeal and blindness, the reality of cause for this flagrant oppression upon his struggle for a maintenance of the common rights of existence. Let each man face the facts as he may find them, and apply the remedy in the only way that will bring relief and security from further continuance of the ills which afflict him.

It is the pooling of millions of money capital in a single industry that enables a combination to monopolize everything pertaining to that industry; to regulate the supply, regardless of demand, and to raise and lower the price as prompted only by the extortionate greed of those who control the monopoly.

And we are confronted with not only one or a dozen of these villainous combinations, but with a hundred or more, involving almost every branch of industry and production, from the making of a common match to the construction and manipulation of the world's highways, both on land and sea, till almost everything, movable and immovable, is captured and cornered, and handled only in such manner as well conserve the best interests of the monopolies which control them.

No one of sane mind can censure as a fault the combination of money capital for ligitimate purposes. It is a matter of prime necessity that money should be combined in corporation and companies for the carrying on of certain lines of business where individual means cannot be found sufficient for the purposes intended; and it is undoubtedly advantageous to large classes of working mechanics that such measures are adopted in the employment given to labor; but when capital is aggregated in such force as to create a monopoly not only in the manufacture and production of certain articles of necessity, to the crushing out of all manner of competition; not only the wiping out and obliteration of all smaller and weaker concerns, but the unhorsing and disablement and casting into idleness of hundreds of thousands of honest and industrious mechanics and laboring men, it becomes an infliction bearing the brand of crime so flagrant as to be neither doubted nor disputed.

It is not alone the possession of a moneyed capital that make these questionable transactions possible. Money of itself is a power sufficient for all the legitimate exercises of its investment. But, when it is backed and encouraged by venal legislation, and the pursuit of corrupt and debasing practices, to the exercise of a function detrimental and destructive to the interest and welfare of a whole nation of people, there should be a universal uprising for the suppression of its infamous exactions and extortions.

All attempts to modify, check, regulate or suppress the enormities of trust impositions fail at every point. The courts are powerless, lawyers are retained and subsized in behalf of the money power and State legislatures and State officials halt upon the threshold of action and prove helpless for relief. Even Congress ever posing, professing and parading, as devoted to the good people it is alleged to represent, if not influenced by the spirit of corruption which ever and anon swells the lobbies of legislation halls, proves itself recreant to duty and session after session, its members are found occupying their time not in the construction of laws and measures advantageous to the advancement and welfare of their constituents, but in partisan wrangle and contention, and what best means can be conserved for their own individual return to place and power to longer misrepresent, trifle with and deceive those who have delegated them to act.

But there is a way in which the evils of trust enormities can be checked if not entirely suppressed. If courts and national and State officials refuse to act or are really helpless to act, it is in the hands of the people to force a remedy which will in time bring about the needed relief. As before stated it is not the exercise of money as a power which alone produces the evil results upon us. There is not a trust of any considerable force in the country that is not backed, encouraged and sustained by the national government itself. There is not a single trust that could maintain itself a year if it did not receive aid and assistance from the national customs tariff upon imports. Every cent of duty placed upon articles imported into the country is added to the selling cost of the article, and is paid by the consuming buyer in addition to the nominal value of the article produced. This immense money surplus of which the government never derives a cent of aid or advantage, goes into the private pockets of the money barons and is the basis of a monopoly which destroys all competition; which corners and controls all articles of production, each in its particular class; which crushes out all smaller and weaker industries, raises prices to satisfy the voracious and ravenous greed of its projectors; drives thousands of struggling freemen into hopeless idleness, impoverishes hundreds of homes and reduces hundreds of thousands to beggary and starvation.

A tariff on customs sounds very well as a "protection to American industry." Will any one of those workingmen who follow the flag of "protection" take out his pencil and note down all those among his fellow mechanics who are receiving one infinetesimal part of a penny of benefit from the tariff now in force as a protection to American industry." After he has done that, let him make further use of his pencil in adding up his domestic expenses for the year past. Let him realize that over fifty per cent. of this cost of domestic consumption is imposed by the customs tariff duty, and while it has imperceptably slipped from his possession in necessary expenditure, it has passed from his pockets into the pockets of the monopoly money barons, who, with the very money of which they have thus robbed him, form pools and combinations in trust monopoly form and proceed to further crush him by wiping him out altogether. Let any ordinary mechanic who may find his expenses for domestic and household uses, say as low as four hundred dollars, calculate that fifty per cent. of that sum is imposed by a tariff framed for his protection. He will find some explanation for his increased struggle for the maintenance of himself and family in the fact that about twenty-five per cent. of his $400 expenses is traceable alone to the imposition of trust monopoly; so that his cost of living has increased at the ratio of $100 per year. Now if he has had no increase in wages over the year previous, it is not difficult for him to see that the increased cost of living has reduced his income at the rate of about $2 per week.

A sure and certain relief can be found in modifying if not wiping out altogether the "custom tariff" imposition. Every article now controlled by a trust should be put upon the free list. This is a policy at once simple and practicable. There would be no need of litigation.

It is a difficult thing to convince a man against his will; at least one-half if not more of the American workingmen believe that a custom tariff brings them more remunerative wages. Is such the fact? The laborer to meet with the favor of the boasted profession of "protection" should enjoy a share of the profit of his labor; whereas by the means of monopoly trusts, prices are enhanced to the consumer of which he is one, and he is a loser instead of a gainer.

It is in the hands of workingmen to solve the problem of their own redemption. The elections for congressmen are near at hand. If the workingman regardless of partisan bias or affiliation, shall wisely choose the one to do his bidding the riddle will unravel; if he should do otherwise he may continue in the same old rut, and instead of the relief which he so much desires and may obtain for the seeking, he may in course of time find himself still further engulphed in a despondency of gloom from which he may never recover.

A Resolution.

I have risen, Mr. Chairman, 'cause I've got a
speech to make,
An' I want the boys to listen, if but for politeness' sake;
I have got a short preamble an' some resolutions, too,
An' I want to jes' submit 'em and to kinner push 'em through.

Whereas, we've been neglectful an' forgetful of our work,
Whereas, we've been too careless an' too often prone to shirk,
Whereas, we've been unmindful about the little acts o' love,
An' little deeds o' kindness, why, I'm going to make this move:

Resolved, we'll be more faithful an' more watchful all the day;
Resolved, we'll scatter sunshine all along the weary way;
Resolved, we'll let no brother who may need our friendly grasp
Plod on another single step without our warmest clasp.

An' now'll somebody second of the resolution then
Let every feller vote an "I," an' add a strong "Amen!"
An' then go out an' act 'em right in all his daily walk,
An' make his livin' tally with his resolution talk.

—*Exchange.*

We Send Missionaries to China.

Our steeples throw shadows oe'r dungeon and cell—
And we send missionaries to China;
And the clank of the chain drowns the soft Easter bell—
And we send missionaries to China;
We hear the dull fall of the tramps' million feet,
At midnight we find in the great city's street
Lost souls, to whom even hell would seem sweet—
And we send missionaries to China.

Dear little children are working each day—
And we send missionaries to China;
From cradle to grave knowing nothing of play—
And we send missionaries to China:
Though back in the past the Saviour once said
That the Kingdom of God for such shall be made,
The dark curse of toil falls on each little head—
And we send missionaries to China.

Each day some suicide goes to his death—
And we send missionaries to China;
And a smile of content gilds his last gush of breath—
And we send missionaries to China;
For our life is two hard for the soul that beats high,
And the cage breaks the wings that need liberty's sky,
And for one who dares laugh are a million who sigh—
And we send missionaries to China.

There's the satisfied few who likes things as they are—
They help send missionaries to China;
But we know that their prayers do not mount very far,
Though they send missionaries to China;
For they always proclaim that divine is the plan
That will give them a chance to grab all they can,
And that poverty's really of value to man—
And they send missionaries to China.

The great sage who sleeps 'neath Virginia's sod
Didn't send missionaries to China;
He knew we ourselves were too far off from God
To send missionaries to China;
And when to the crest of his faith we shall climb,
And know men are equal, O doctrine sublime!
Ah! then, blessed day, we shall know it is time
To send missionaries to China.

—*William Everett Hicks.*

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Government Ownership.

The progress of man is one long struggle for independence, a struggle for freedom, a struggle to get out of the power of other men. No matter how well-intentioned the wielder of the power may be, the person over whom it is wielded cannot reach a healthy development or enjoy the full measure of existance in that condition. Lincoln expressed a fundamental truth when he declared that no man was good enough to govern another. The principle underlying it all is that when a man is in the power of another he cannot reach his highest estate.

In the domain of intellect all systems which place one set of men in the power of another set were failures. Absolute freedom was necessary. In the domain of religion absolute freedom was found to be the only healthful condition. In the domain of government mankind came up through all manner of experiments in the way of limiting power and preventing its use, but these systems were all failures. Finally it was recognized that absolute political freedom was the only true basis for the organization of human society.

Manifestly there could be no more objectionable power than a power that controls the bread we eat, the clothes we wear and the roof we lie down under at night. It is clear that our intellectual, religious and political freedom will avail us little if we are to have industrial and financial slavery.

We find that in many fields competition has entirely failed and ceased to exist. Whether in the long run this is for the better or the worse we need not now inquire. In the whole domain of public utilities, such as supplying water, gas, electric light, street railway service, etc., there is no longer competition, but monopoly in the hands of a few individuals.

In all of these cases if the people got the benefit of the monopoly it would be a blessing, because monopoly can cheapen production and improve the service. But so long as the monopoly is in the hands of a few individuals the public is absolutely in their power.

The web and woof of modern society is transportation. Communities are no longer independent, as they once were, but are inter-dependent. Yet transportation, which is both food and raiment and shelter, is controlled, not by the public whose life depends on it, but by private monopoly—a monopoly that has the public absolutely in its power, and as yet there has been no exception to the rule that when men have power they use it.

Not only is the public in the power of the transportation companies, but these companies practice discriminations whereby they build up a few mighty interests and destroy the smaller shipper. Substantially every manufactured article that is of prime necessity to our people is controlled by a trust, which can arbitrarily fix prices. The method of forming a trust is simple. All, or nearly all, of the establishments engaged in manufacturing the same line of goods are placed under one management. This management then has a monoply of supplying the market and can raise prices at pleasure. Even if it lowered prices, it is evident that the principle is bad, for the public ought not be in the power of any set of men.

If there were no other objections to trusts and monopolies than these I have named it is clear that we must rise up and destroy them or be devoured. But the evils we have complained of are among the least. The collateral evils are worse than direct ones.

First, they do not bear their share of the public burdens.

Second, they insist on controlling the preacher in the pulpit, the editor in the sanctum and the professor in the lecture room. They cowe independence and destroy free thought and free speech. They suppress the truth and cultivate falsehood, and with a vulgar swager they darkingly seek to dominate every business and all social affairs.

Third, the systems and the practices which the corporations have brought in vogue destroy the families of the men who profit by them, and thus society in the end suffers from the destruction of a portion of its members.

Nearly all of the abuses we complain of to-day can be traced to special privileges. The gas companies; street railway companies, transportation companies, trust companies of various kinds, all have special privileges. They have charters authorizing them to perform some function which puts the public in their power, while if the public had performed this function itself it would have remained independent. Government cannot delegate any of its powers to private individuals without giving these private individuals an advantage over other citizens.

There is no question but what the tariff is the mother of some of the trusts; it builds a wall around the country and keeps foreign goods out. This makes it possible for the home manufacturers of any article to put all their establishments under one management, and thus have the people at their mercy. Break down that wall; let foreign goods come in and the trusts will have to reduce their prices so as to compete for business. In all such cases it is manifest that the abolition of the tariff would give relief.

You remember that the Interstate Commerce Commission was created about 14 years ago by congress for the express purpose of regulating freight rates, protecting shippers and especially to prevent unjust discrimination on the part of railroads. But the railroads would not submit to the rulings of the commission. They got the federal courts to interfere. They got first one federal judge to pull a tooth out of this law, and then another federal judge to pull another tooth out of it until finally they have made the commission impotent. Generally the railroads got their friends appointed on the commission and were able to control it, and whenever they could not control it they got a convenient court to neutralize its action. The commission has indeed collected many volumes of evidence showing discrimination and violation of law, but it could give no relief. Every time a State commission attempted to do anything some federal judge held its acts to be unconstitutional. Twenty years ago regulation was the popular remedy. It has been tried and failed. Then what is to be done? Are the American people helpless? Let us see. The government now carries the letters of the small shippers on exactly the same terms that it carries the letters of the big shippers, but here the parallel ends. Now, if it would carry its goods on the same terms that the big shippers have theirs carried on, then the little shipper could again do business, and these trusts that are now sustained by the railroads' discrimination would go out of business.

The idea of government ownership of railroads is not new. It is already old. It is not radical, but it is following the most conservative people in the world, If we were to adopt government ownership it would not only wipe out a lot of trusts and give small dealers a chance, but we would wipe out powerful lobbies and corrupt machines and our people would get back their government. It would restore republican institutions.

We have reached a point where man's progress requires a broader freedom and the industrial, transportation and financial kings must go. My friends the insolence, the swagger and the tyranny of the trust auger their speedy downfall.

To-day the trusts stand in every public place of America and not only sucks the blood of toil, but insolently lay their polluted hands on everything in church or state that is either vital or sacred to our people. But ere long the men and the women who are doing the work of the land will rise up and say; "We are still the state" *John P. Altgeld, in the Philadelphia Times.*

No Mincing of Words.

I can understand every crime in the calendar but the crime of greed, every lust of the flesh but the lust for gain, every sin that ever dammed a soul but the sin of selfishness. By all the sacred beasts of Egypt, I'd rather be a tramp and divide my handouts with one more hungry; I'd rather be a mangy dog with my kind, than be a multi-millionaire, with the blood of a snake, the heart of a beast, than carry my soul in my purse. When I think of the three thousand children in the city of Chicago without rags to shield nakedness from the cold north wind; of the ten thousand innocents, such as Christ blessed who die every year of the world for lack of food; of the millions every year whose cry goes up night and day to God's great throne—not for salvation, but for soup; not for the robe of righteousness, but for a second-hand pair of pants—and then contemplate those besides whose hoarded wealth of Lydia's ancient kings who were but a beggar's patrimony, praying to him who reversed the laws of nature to feed the poor. I long for the mystic power to coin sentences that sear like sulpher flames from hot hell and weave of words a whip of scorpions to lash the rascals naked through the world. —*Bran's Ironoclast.*

THE discovery has been made that a fellow employed as a detective by the St. Louis Transit Company planted dynamite under one of the company's bridges. He is under arrest.

Labor News of the World.

THE Austrian Government has introduced the eight-hour day in all workshops conducted by the State.

M. MILLERAND, Minister of the Interior of France, has established a chair of labor in the national art and trade school in Paris.

IRON moulders at the Oakland, Cal., iron works struck recently for an increase in wages of twenty-five cents a day. They got the increase and have returned to work.

FRAME knitters in Nottingham, Eng., have secured an 8. per cent. increase in wages, by means of which a good worker can now earn about eight dollars a week.

WOMEN are employed in Italy at railway crossings to act as signalers. They are preferred to men because they do not get intoxicated and because they do not require so much pay.

OPERATIVES in a big textile mill at Coorla, India, now work but eight hours per day. The wages are the same as formerly paid for twelve hours, but the operators now run two machines instead of one.

THE little town of Moorehead, Kan., is a leader in co-operative industries. There is a co-operative hotel, laundry, creamery and canning factory in the town itself, and there are several near-by co-operative farms.

NORWEGIAN girls who do not know how to knit, sew, wash and cook are to be refused permission to marry if a Bill introduced by a reform legislator is made a law. Daughters of wealthy men are not to be excepted.

REMARKABLE accounts have been publishen of the prosperity of British shipbuildingyards, especially in the Sunderland districts. There, it appears, riveters and other mechanics are making as high as $125 per week.

RETAIL shoe clerks have come together in San Francisco, and as a result they have been able to save themselves several hours by enforcing a common understanding among the shopkeepers, whereby the shops close several hours earlier on certain nights than formerly.

THE French official publication, entitled the *Bulletin de l'Office du Travail* reports that in the 730 trade unions of wage-workers making returns to the department of labor, with an aggregate membership of 118,000, 7 per cent. were reported as unemployed on April 15th.

NEARLY 900 Jewish bakers struck last week in New York. The men want a ten-hour instead of a sixteen-hour work day, and six work-days a week. They also complain that their workshops are in a disgustingly unsanitary condition. Some of the employers promised to make concessions some months ago, but failing in this, the men were forced to strike.

THE BRITISH official publication, entitled the *Labor Gazette*, reports that in the 138 trade unions making reports to the labor department, with an aggregate membership of 551,608, twelve thousand six hundred and eight (or 2.4 per cent.) wore reported as unemployed at the end of May.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft Organization.

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.

Barge Boards.

From Dennis T. Germantown.

I send a few designs of "barge boards" that may perhaps be of some use to Wm. Van D., Scranton, Pa., who asked for something of the kind in the March number. The designs are marked A. and B.

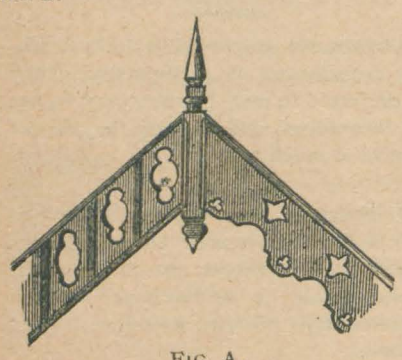


FIG. A.

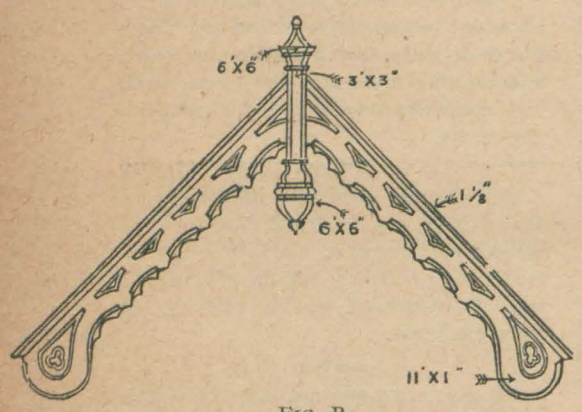


FIG. B.

Mechanical Swing.

From T. Brown, Cleveland:

Can any reader give me, either by explanation or by sketch, the manner in which wooden mechanical swings are made? The swings are made for two persons to sit in, facing each other, and can be moved about in the lawn or other place quite easily.

Straightening Warped Doors.

From P. J. W., St. Paul, Minn.

I wish some practical subscriber would inform me and other readers if it is possible to straighten a door stile that has sprung and which throws the whole door out of kelter? Also tell us how the thing is done, as I have one or two doors to either straighten or make new ones.

That Puzzle.

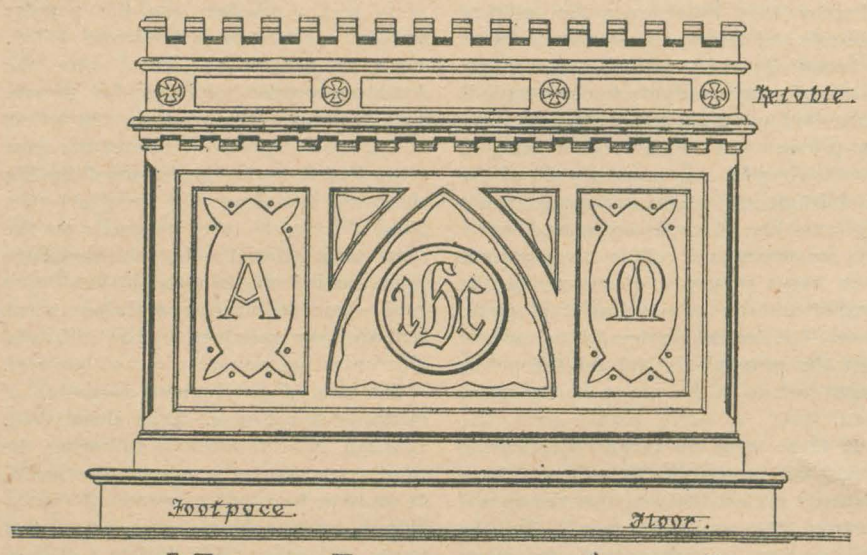
From N. D. S., Philadelphia.

Custom would award the credit of building the Oriel window to the architect but, common sense will always give the credit to the man who makes the moulds, looks after the work, and lays it out, which in nine cases out of ten is the carpenter. The architect designs the outlines of the work, the carpenter fills in the details and lays out the work, therefore he is actually the builder.

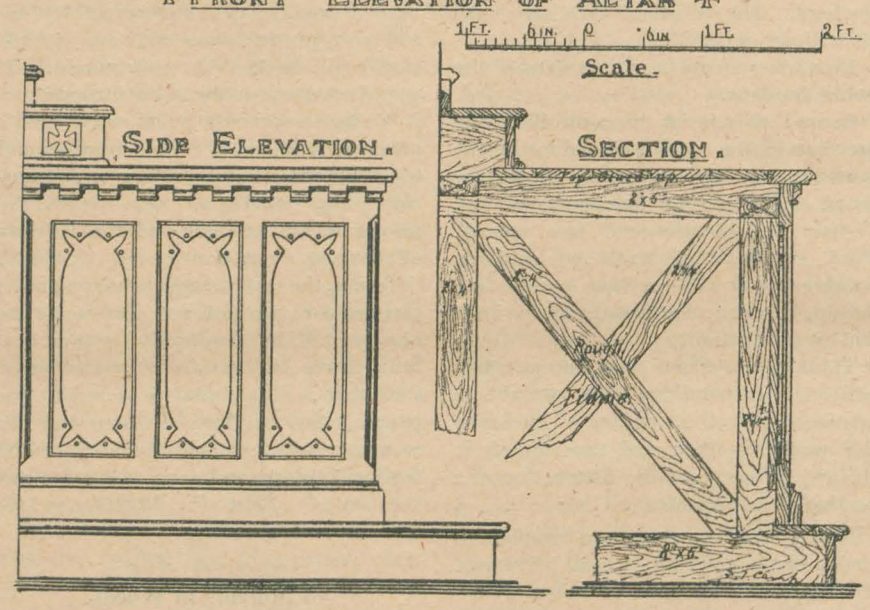
Design for a Small Altar.

From F. T. C., Springfield, Ill.

I send you herewith a design for an altar as asked for by J. McD., Newburg, N. Y., in March No. of CARPENTER. Front and side elevations as well as an end section is shown. The manner of construction is shown in the section. and the whole is drawn to scale. I hope it will suit J. McD.



FRONT ELEVATION OF ALTAR



Designs Wanted.

From John D. L., Dayton, Ohio.

I have been asked to make an oak china closet, two small cabinets of oak and several other pieces of oak furniture, but not having any working designs, I am somewhat at a loss as to how to make them; and would feel obliged if some reader who has had experience will help me out, either by publishing same designs or giving me some directions or both. It seems to me that subjects of this kind would be quite interesting to many carpenters who may have this kind of work to do.

A Circular Louvre.

From Jas. Nolan, St. Louis, Mo.

I would deem it a favor if some brother reader would send a sketch or sketches, showing how a circular louvre should be made, including the method of laying out the dadoes for slats. I am sure this will be of interest to other readers as well as to myself.

Stairbuilding.

From a "Novice," Duluth, Minn.

What is it worth a step, to build a common stairs, with cut string on one side and housed string on the other. No rail or balusters; no material to find—just the labor only? Wages, $2.75 per day. An answer will oblige.

Setting Fence Posts on Rock.

From "Edgewater," New Brunswick.

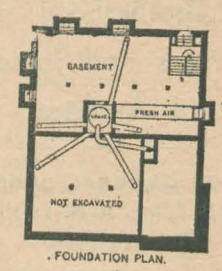
There are several ways of setting fence posts on rocky bottom. One is to lay down cross ties about 4 feet long, and tenoning the foot of the post in them. This makes a good fence, but the tenon is apt to decay quickly, Another method which is an expensive one, is to blast holes in the rock and fasten the posts in the hole. A third method, and a very good one is to drill two holes in the rock at right angles to the fence and about 6 or 8 inches apart, and drive in the holes round iron pins 14 or 16 inches long, allowing half the length to stand above the surface of the rock. Then bore holes in the end of the posts and drive it down on the irons with a heavy hammer or malot. By this means the post will be firmly held in place, and if the bottom of the post is kept a couple of inches from the ground so that the air can get under, it will not be so apt to rot. The posts should not be less than 8 inches in diameter or the iron bolts will sit too close together.

Plan For a School House.

From Fred. T. Hodgson.

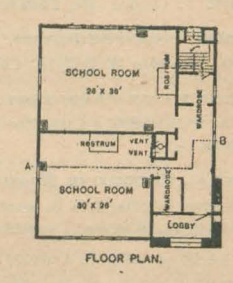
Collingwood, Ont., Canada.

As the Pike Manufacturing Company have requested some readers to publish plans and specifications for a school house with two rooms, I take pleasure in submitting the following plans, elevations and sections of a school house which took first prize in a competition called for by the Educational Department of the State of New York about twelve years ago. This design covers all the requirements asked for by the Pike Manufacturing Company, including heating, closets and other necessaries, and the light is well, and scientifically distributed. The building as represented is of wood, partly covered with shingles, but it can be built of either bricks or stone without affecting its general character which is



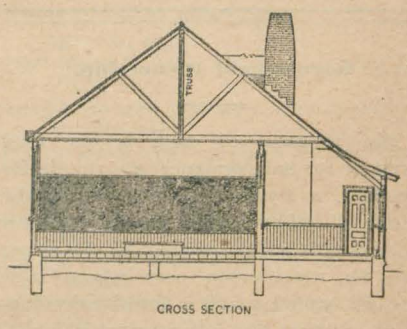
FOUNDATION PLAN.

quaint and effective. If this plan suits, the matters of specifications and estimate may be obtained from local builders, or,



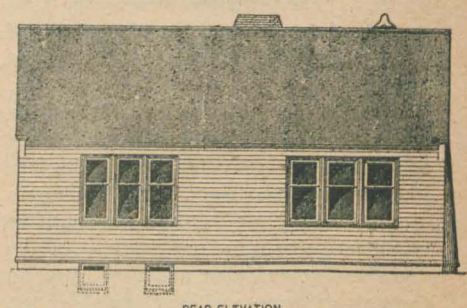
FLOOR PLAN.

if the editor permits, could be given through these pages. I trust the plans, etc., will be satisfactory to the Pipe Manufacturing Company.

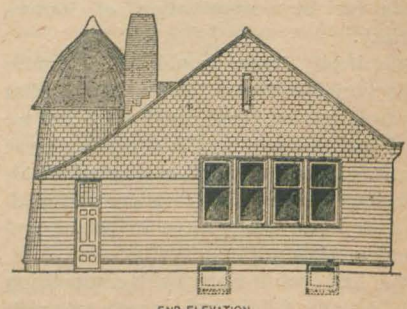


CROSS SECTION

In regard to plans for six-roomed cottages, I may say that I would be pleased to furnish a number of same to the company *free of cost* if they care to put themselves in communication with me—the editor has my address—as I will be pleased



REAR ELEVATION.



END ELEVATION

to inform them where such plans and specifications may be obtained either in bookform or in original drawings and text.

GEORGIA convicts, according to the last convicts laws of the State, are sold yearly at auction. The price last year ranged from $98 to $102 per head. The State feeds and clothes the convicts, and if they should be hurt, the purchaser can return them to the State, to be taken care of on the convict farm. According to the Governor's statement, 90 per cent. of the coal, brick, lumber and naval stores business is in the hands of convicts.

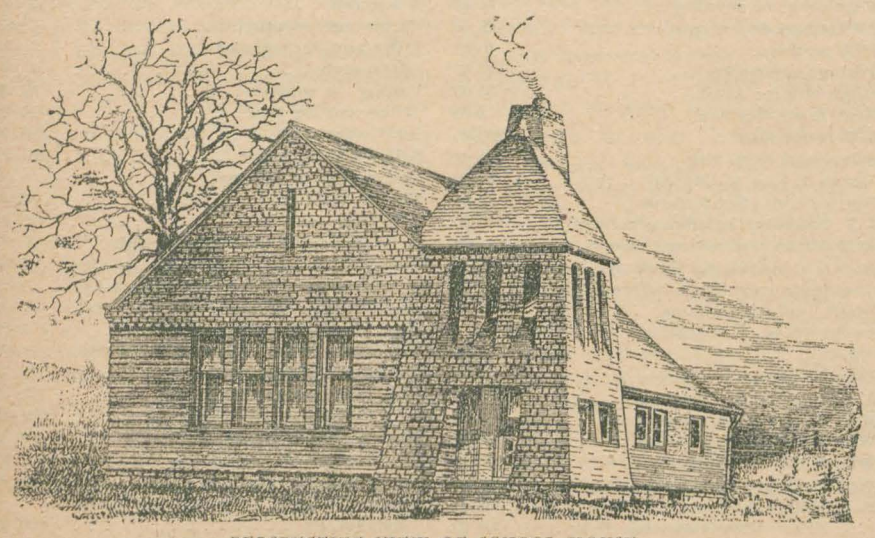
Die Kontroll = Marke.

Die Bedeutung der Kontroll = Marke („Union Label") wird von den Arbeitern noch nicht ihrem vollen Werthe nach geschätzt noch nicht, wie sich's gebührt, beachtet.

Die Kontroll = Marke ist ein ausgezeichnetes Kampfmittel in dem Streit, der nun einmal ausgefochten werden muß zwischen Kapital und Arbeiter. Die Taktik des Kampfes, soll der Sieg erfochten werden, muß darauf abzielen, die Position des Gegners zu schwächen, seine Kräfte zu zersplittern. Die Position des Kapitalismus wird am empfindlichsten erschüttert, wenn seine Profitwuth gezügelt, der Unternehmergewinn geschmälert wird.

Der Arbeiterstand ist trotz seines unzulänglichen Lohnes immerhin noch ein nicht zu verachtender u. zu unterschätzender Konsument. Außer einem Fünftel seines Arbeitsverdienstes, das für die Wohnungsmiethe draufgeht, wird das sonstige Arbeitseinkommen vollständig für Nahrung und Bekleidung aufgebraucht. Nur sehr wenige Arbeiter sind in der Lage, einen Sparpfennig für Ausnahmefälle oder für die Tage des Alters oder der Arbeitslosigkeit bez. der verminderten Erwerbsfähigkeit zurückzulegen. Der gesammte Verdienst des Arbeiters geht in kürzester Frist in die Hände der Hausbesitzer und Gewerbetreibenden über. Von Letzteren giebt es Kategorien, die vollständig, einzig und allein von der Arbeiterkundschaft abhängen, deren Geschäftsgang als der Barometerstand über das Steigen und Fallen des Lohnes angesehen werden kann. Trotzdem zählen noch eine Masse dieser Gewerbetreibenden nicht nur allein zu den Indifferenten gegenüber der Arbeiterbewegung, sondern auch zu den offenen und geheimen Gegnern derselben. Je nach der Anwesenheit des Kunden hängen sie das Mäntelchen nach dem Winde, erklären sich dem Arbeiter gegenüber mit den Bestrebungen der Arbeiter-Organisationen einverstanden, aber fügen entschuldigend hinzu, man hat Rücksichten zu nehmen, will Diesme und Jenen nicht auf den Fuß treten, man muß auf zwei Schultern tragen; nachher lachen sie sich in's Fäustchen über das Schnippchen, das sie dem vertrauenden, leichtgläubigen Gimpel von Arbeiter geschlagen haben. Nur durch das Erstarken der Arbeiterorganisation, durch den weitreichenden Einfluß, den die Arbeiterbewegung erlangt hat, sowie durch das stetige Fördern und Belehrung von Solidaritätsgefühl wird es sich auch in dieser Richtung bessern. Die Lohnkämpfe sind häufiger und umfangreicher geworden, werden auf beiden Seiten mit der größereren Energie, Zähigkeit, Ausdauer und Opferwilligkeit ausgefochten. Der Natur der Sache nach haben, wenn auch gewonnen, die meisten Lohnkämpfe doch nicht den Dauer-Vortheil, den ihm viele Arbeiter zuschreiben.

Zahlreichen vernichtenden Existenzen, wovon hauptsächlich allemal die Führer der Lohnbewegung getroffen werden, drängt sich zunächst die Frage auf, ist es möglich, daß wir in unserem erlernten und seither geübten Berufe selfständig den Betrieb auf eigene Rechnung können aufnehmen? (Diesem erwachten Pflichtbewußtsein hat die Kontrollmarke ihre Entstehung zu verdanken.) Der Bejahung dieser Frage standen immer wichtige Bedenken gegenüber. Einmal war es der Mangel hinreichenden Betriebskapitals und zum andern das mühevolle und mit Kosten verknüpfte Aufsuchen eines genügenden Absatzmarktes, einer zahlungsfähigen, nicht zu lange Kreditfristen beanspruchenden Kundschaft. Die Frage der Assoziirung der Arbeiter einzelner Gewerke kann nur dann ernstlich erwogen werden, wenn die erzeugten Produkte Massenartikel beträfen, für deren Verbrauch der gesammte Arbeiterstand zu interessiren ist. Eine Assoziation im Handwerksbetrieb z. B. im Baufach, ist wohl nicht zu denken. Für den örtlichen Bedarf können nur diejenigen Geschäfte in Betracht kommen, die den Verbrauch der Nahrungs- und Genußmittel vermitteln, Bäckereigenossenschaften und Konsumvereine, und ist von den Arbeitern Einzel-Länder nach dieser Richtung hin bereits Erkleckliches geleistet. Natürlich will ich nun durchaus hiermit keine Propaganda für den Konsumverein machen, da ich deren Schwierigkeiten und Nachtheile hier in Betracht ziehe. Diese hergestellten Waaren in Assoziation werden mit Marken versehen, und somit den Arbeitern den Weg gezeigt, die Solidarität durch die eingetragene Schutzmarke als Kontroll-Marke systematisch auszunutzen. In den Assoziationen werden die von der Union aufgestellten Löhne bezahlt. Nebenbei ist aber die Assoziation nicht einmal so engherzig, aus dem Gebrauch der Kontrollmarke ein Monopol zu machen, sondern jeder Fabrikant, welcher sich bereit erklärt, den von der Union aufgestellten Lohntarif zu zahlen, wird ebenfalls zur Führung der Kontrollmarke ermächtigt. Und so wurde die Kontrollmarke immer mehr als Schutzmarke in verschiedenen Berufen eingeführt, wo auch keine genossenschaftlichen Betriebe existirten, um die Union-Waaren zu kontrolliren. Wenn die Arbeiter in den Branchen, wo die Kontrollmarke eingeführt ist, bei allen Einkäufen jeden Artikel ohne „Union Label" streng zurückweisen, so wird sich mancher Gewerbetreibende zweimal besinnen, seinen Laden und Lager mit Waaren zu füllen, die vom Arbeiter nicht gekauft werden. Das Kaufen von Artikeln mit der Kontrollmarke ist die beste, praktischste Sympathiebezeugung und Solidaritätserklärung mit den Arbeiterbestrebungen. Die Kontrollmarke läßt den Geberbetreibenden nicht mehr die leere Ausflucht mit dem „Einverstandensein" zu. Wer dieselbe nicht führen will, hat auch kein Anrecht, auf unsere Kundschaft zu spekuren.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF SCHOOL HOUSE.

Auch in New York haben die Carpenter dieses Frühjahr den Anfang mit der Kontrollmarke gemacht u. werden bereits in einigen Fabriken und Werkstätten verfertigtes Material mit Labels versehen. Und es wäre wünschenswerth, wenn von Seiten der United Brotherhood of Carpenters und Joiners of America Schritte gethan würden, um das Label in allen Union-Fabriken und Mühlen u. s. w. einzuführen. Es wäre dies ein nicht zu verkennender Vortheil für die Brüderschaft in jeder Beziehung. Nicht lange wird es dauern, dann ist die Kontrollmarke das internationale Feldzeichen des internationalen Klassenkampfes. — Vorwärts!

H. O. New York.

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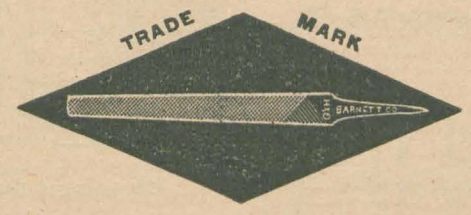

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During the month ending June 30, 1900. Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	$152 80	151	$36 20	306	$82 80	463	$9 00
2	70 40	152	8 20	309	205 80	464	42 80
3	13 60	153	7 20	310	8 00	465	25 40
4	118 40	154	9 20	311	28 90	466	8 20
5	46 40	155	19 20	313	12 20	467	18 30
6	30 70	158	13 70	315	5 20	468	22 60
7	187 20	159	38 50	316	13 10	469	12 20
8	183 05	161	13 40	317	36 00	470	38 45
9	34 60	162	8 00	318	36 10	471	41 20
10	161 80	163	18 20	319	1 00	473	40 80
11	64 80	164	13 70	320	4 40	474	4 00
14	8 40	165	46 50	321	14 60	475	24 50
15	19 80	166	30 50	322	38 60	476	146 60
16	51 70	167	48 00	323	2 80	477	7 60
17	5 25	168	22 60	324	7 20	478	48 15
19	85 50	169	25 70	325	65 90	479	6 60
20	7 80	170	4 70	327	10 30	481	26 40
22	152 40	171	11 20	328	20 00	482	24 83
23	58 40	172	18 60	329	18 00	483	80 60
24	22 80	173	2 00	330	2 60	485	4 25
25	62 80	174	1 00	332	9 00	486	29 35
26	39 25	175	14 60	333	12 85	487	9 60
27	28 00	176	31 40	334	6 20	488	15 00
28	14 20	177	36 60	337	4 20	489	6 00
29	111 00	178	5 65	339	42 40	490	88 20
30	13 80	179	20 40	340	1 50	492	67 20
31	42 40	180	8 40	341	9 40	493	31 40
32	57 40	182	3 20	342	2 60	494	27 60
33	113 60	183	50 20	343	7 20	495	21 60
34	18 20	184	8 80	344	3 00	497	39 40
35	7 20	185	9 00	345	7 20	498	5 40
36	60 80	186	17 80	346	7 40	499	4 65
37	3 40	187	11 75	347	2 80	500	11 40
38	6 00	188	9 20	348	17 45	501	5 60
39	12 80	189	27 00	349	28 30	502	13 80
40	6 00	190	23 70	350	5 40	503	22 40
41	5 60	191	11 70	351	12 80	504	9 00
42	25 40	193	23 80	352	14 80	505	6 60
44	14 70	194	7 40	353	7 60	506	7 80
45	30 60	195	10 15	354	3 20	507	8 60
46	15 60	196	26 20	355	28 50	509	50 30
47	48 20	197	2 50	356	4 60	510	11 20
49	55 80	198	76 50	357	10 20	511	11 80
50	11 20	201	3 40	358	4 20	513	35 80
51	49 80	202	40 80	359	88 90	515	134 80
52	72 60	203	15 60	360	8 80	516	4 20
55	4 25	204	2 80	361	43 60	517	28 15
56	32 20	205	5 60	362	35 30	518	14 20
57	5 10	206	46 40	363	9 20	519	5 20
58	100 00	207	16 20	364	13 40	520	7 60
59	8 00	208	4 20	365	19 30	521	24 80
60	11 20	209	25 80	367	9 60	522	15 80
61	54 00	210	12 60	368	8 60	523	3 40
62	85 60	211	78 00	369	17 85	524	20 40
63	15 60	212	15 60	370	3 40	525	10 80
65	21 60	214	20 20	371	2 00	526	37 00
66	10 60	215	6 90	374	21 40	528	12 40
67	8 60	216	5 40	375	149 60	529	10 00
68	5 00	217	21 80	377	15 80	530	6 80
69	26 40	219	18 00	381	23 60	531	28 25
70	9 60	220	4 20	382	91 40	532	18 00
72	39 80	221	4 60	383	8 60	533	6 20
73	124 60	222	10 80	384	34 50	534	17 40
74	22 20	223	44 90	385	5 35	536	6 00
75	85 20	224	21 80	386	26 05	537	5 00
76	6 00	225	3 00	387	7 20	538	10 00
77	28 80	226	14 20	388	19 90	539	13 20
78	33 40	227	26 20	390	30 00	540	8 25
80	22 80	228	14 80	392	11 80	541	25 00
81	9 80	229	7 20	393	14 20	542	9 10
82	8 60	230	12 20	394	17 40	543	8 40
83	10 60	231	14 20	395	10 00	544	10 85
84	14 20	232	7 75	396	47 80	545	11 15
85	18 20	233	15 10	397	5 80	546	4 75
86	9 00	235	3 80	398	5 60	547	30 20
87	105 60	236	4 67	399	11 80	548	2 40
88	5 80	237	10 40	400	3 60	550	20 00
89	14 20	238	28 20	401	26 80	551	8 20
90	36 20	239	26 40	402	12 80	552	3 00
91	20 80	240	11 20	403	8 80	553	6 10
92	19 10	241	35 80	404	9 80	554	52 50
93	87 10	242	18 20	405	12 40	555	10 30
94	5 20	243	2 80	406	10 80	556	6 65
95	13 00	244	18 20	408	16 00	557	10 40
96	52 20	245	11 40	409	28 90	558	8 35
97	10 40	246	20 20	410	8 00	559	8 20
98	43 70	247	23 40	411	11 60	560	3 60
99	5 80	248	11 40	412	6 80	561	22 80
100	14 10	249	12 80	415	2 80	562	10 80
101	4 60	251	16 60	416	39 40	564	19 00
102	14 20	252	8 90	417	6 40	565	2 80
103	61 80	253	8 00	418	2 00	566	7 20
104	43 90	254	27 20	419	42 20	567	33 15
106	53 90	255	6 40	420	37 00	569	4 80
107	6 60	257	87 90	421	7 85	570	8 00
109	62 60	258	20 90	423	57 20	571	10 80
110	56 00	259	4 80	424	13 00	573	6 20
111	32 40	260	26 40	425	21 40	575	40 00
112	71 40	263	8 60	426	25 20	576	1 50
113	4 80	264	13 55	427	69 40	577	1 00
114	38 60	265	10 80	428	9 00	578	5 60
115	56 40	268	22 70	429	50 20	581	16 00
116	49 40	269	8 95	430	26 40	582	4 40
118	31 80	271	13 80	431	15 30	583	2 00
119	41 20	272	4 60	432	122 80	584	120 00
120	6 20	273	27 40	433	19 10	585	3 00
121	12 20	274	42 00	434	5 20	587	6 75
123	16 65	276	24 85	435	2 80	589	10 45
124	10 70	277	3 75	436	12 80	591	8 85
125	61 50	278	23 70	437	14 00	592	26 20
126	25 80	279	39 40	438	18 20	593	14 30
127	14 40	280	3 60	439	13 60	597	2 80
128	4 20	281	1 00	440	30 40	598	1 00
129	20 60	282	16 00	441	24 60	599	10 40
130	19 40	283	22 90	442	3 00	601	1 00
131	112 90	284	3 00	443	7 20	603	8 60
132	112 80	286	29 60	444	22 60	604	2 18
134	20 40	287	3 00	446	8 20	605	3 80
135	21 20	288	26 30	447	31 40	606	17 50
136	19 20	289	21 40	448	9 60	307	4 25
137	10 70	290	14 60	449	46 40	609	2 00
138	33 10	291	27 80	450	7 80	611	10 20
139	27 00	293	6 70	451	20 40	612	7 60
140	7 40	294	3 40	453	45 95	613	9 75
141	22 00	295	3 80	454	14 60	614	10 00
142	57 47	297	6 10	455	6 20	615	10 00
143	2 40	298	7 20	456	9 00	616	7 80
144	38 80	299	54 20	457	46 90	617	5 60
145	7 20	300	13 40	458	9 40	618	10 00
146	2 50	301	29 00	459	14 40	619	10 00
148	22 80	302	22 00	460	6 80	620	10 00
149	6 55	303	9 45	461	8 60	621	10 00
150	7 60	304	18 80	462	9 60	622	18 20

Moneys Received.

(CONTINUED).

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
623	10 00	636	10 00	667	24 00	715	46 85
624	10 00	637	12 40	676	10 00	716	21 60
625	14 00	638	6 60	678	8 00	717	36 80
626	10 00	639	27 20	687	9 00	723	16 60
627	10 00	640	6 60	692	7 00	726	26 50
628	15 10	641	6 00	696	7 50	731	23 85
630	10 00	642	10 00	698	9 40	746	6 00
631	10 00	650	3 60	703	6 80	750	29 10
632	10 00	657	12 80	704	15 70	767	13 80
634	10 00	659	23 40	712	9 25	785	3 20
635	10 00	661	11 60	714	13 60	786	8 60

Total Amount Received $13,204 65

Is Liberty a Myth.?

If I were boss:—

There would be a new goddess. The Goddess of Liberty is too much of a myth.

Liberty is one of the things that would be grand and glorious, but unfortunately it does not exist.

The American people cut loose from Great Britain for the purpose of having their liberty. Did they get it?

They objected to taxation without representation. They insisted on the right of self government.

How many people in the United States now are satisfied with the way taxes are levied? How many are satisfied with the people who levy them?

We wanted self-government. Did we get it? Is the President of the United States, the Governor of the State, the Mayor of the city, the Alderman from your own ward, the man you would have selected for the place?

How much has the average citizen to say about who shall govern him? Nothing. Even the political boss cannot always select the man he wants for the high places.

And this is self-government. This is liberty!

The boy at home longs for the time when he shall be his own master, when he shall have his liberty.

He gets his liberty, the limited liberty that comes to any and all who dwell in a civilized community, and after a few years of it he is only too ready to limit his limited liberty still further by taking unto himself a wife and begetting himself a family.

The poor man longs for wealth that he may be at liberty to go where he pleases and do as he chooses.

The rich man sighs for the days of his poverty, for Wall street guides his movements, fashion dictates his place of abode and his cook and his caterer even direct his thirsts and his appetites.

Liberty is an idle dream and the Goddess of Liberty a mockery and a sham.

We need a new goddess, and if I were boss we would have one.

If I were boss we would have on our flags and on our dollars a figure representing the Goddess of duty.

Duty is an attainable ideal, Liberty is unattainable.

No man, however humble, but can do his duty—his duty to himself, to his family, to his employer, to the nation.

However high the ideals of liberty, the ideals of duty are immeasurably higher.

The man who does his duty to his fellow men is the highest type of man.

If I were boss heroic figures of the Goddess of Duty in the market places, in the exchanges, on the dollars, in the parks, would ever remind the nation of its duty, the man of his duty to himself and to the world.

Duty would be the American goddess and "E Pluribus Unum" would be always translated "duty," if I were boss.—*Solomon Sloan, In New York Herald.*

RECEIPTS, APRIL, 1900.

From the Unions, tax, etc	$12,141 45
" Advertisers	347 37
" Subscribers	8 20
" Miscellaneous	6 43
" Supplies to D. C	1 50
Balance April 1, 1900	25,392 02
Total	$37,896 97
Total Expenses	19,706 41
Cash Balance, May 1, 1900	18,190 56

DETAILED EXPENSES, APRIL, 1900.

Geo. W. Gibbons, printing	$1,033 50
Postage on April CARPENTER	51 53
George Chance & Son, printing	199 00
Special writers	31 00
Telegrams	88 30
Expressage on supplies	63 49
2,000 stamped envelopes	42 40
1,000 postals	10 00
Postage on supplies	45 57
Office rent for April	50 00
Rent, Post Office box	3 00
1,000 badge pins	200 00
Salary and clerk hire	439 66
Tax to A. F. of L. (March)	66 66
Insurance on office fixtures	18 86
J. T. Cosgrove, organizing Rahway, N. J.	2 60
R. E. Miller, organizing Olean, N. Y	5 00
A. J. Fox, organizing Beloit, Wis	2 75
Chas. Dietz, organizing, Jeffersonville, Ind	5 00
Frank Duffy, organizing	7 50
David Stamper, organizing Revelstoke, B. C.	10 00
John Schultz, organizing	12 40
A. C. Cattermull, organizing	45 72
D. C. Philadelphia, organizing	100 00
Wm. J. Shields, organizing	145 09
Wm. D. Huber, services as G. P	71 88
Wm. D. Huber, attendance at G. E. B	58 20
F. C. Walz, attendance at G. E.-B	139 34
J. R. Miller, attendance at G. E. B	164 95
J. M. Lane, attendance at G. E. B	150 41
W. J. Williams, attendance at G. E.-B	182 50
A. C. Cattermull, attendance at G. E. B	193 66
Tim Cruise, strike expenses, Joliet, Ill	91 65
Strike Donation, Long Branch, N. J	150 00
" " Orange, N. J	200 00
" " East St. Louis, Ill	400 00
" " Yonkers, N. Y	450 00
" " Mt. Vernon, N. Y	500 00
" " Newark, N. J	1,000 00
" " St. Louis, Mo	2,000 00
" " Chicago, Ill	5,000 00
W. J. Williams, organizing	50 00
G. D. Gaillard, organizing	71 80
G. S. Coneybear, organizing	75 00
One Smith-Premier typewriter	93 43
P. J. McGuire, traveling expenses	70 55
Incidentals	8 85
Stationery	5 66
Benefits Nos. 4956 to 5018	5,950 00
Total expenses	$19,706 41

RECEIPTS, MAY, 1900.

From Unions, tax, etc	$13,254 17
" Advertisers	371 38
" Subscribers	3 40
" Miscellaneous	8 50
" Supplies to D. C	2 00
Balance, May 1, 1900	18,190 56
Total	$31,830 01
Total Expenses	7,235 69
Cash Balance, June 1, 1900	$24,594 32

DETAILED EXPENSES, MAY, 1900.

George W. Gibbons, printing	$1,094 50
Postage on May CARPENTER	52 78
George Chance & Son, printing	33 00
Telegrams	15 26
Expressage on supplies	57 77
1,000 stamped envelopes	21 20
1,000 postal cards	10 00
Postage on supplies	26 94
Office rent for May	50 00
25 U. B. Charms	20 83
1,000 Pins	200 00
Salary and clerk hire	472 66
Tax to A. F. of L., (April)	66 66
William D. Huber, Expenses as G. P.	85 29
W. J. Shields, organizing	58 90
G. D. Gaillard, organizing	67 85
G. S. Coneybear, organizing	275 90
W. D. Huber, organizing	25 00
Strike donation, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.	300 00
" " Passaic, N. J.	300 00
" " New Rochelle, N. Y.	200 00
" " Chicago, Ill	1500 00
" " From Local Unions to Chicago	320 00
" " To Paterson, N. J.	600 00
" " Albany, N. Y.	1200 00
P. J. McGuire, traveling expenses	64 30
W. J. Williams organizing	100 00
Incidentals	10 92
Stationery	5 93
Total Expenses	$7 235 69

RECEIPTS, JUNE, 1900.

From the Unions, tax, etc.	$13,204 65
" Advertisers	36 25
" Subscribers	3 25
" Miscellaneous	1 00
" Supplies to D. C.	1 50
Balance, June 1, 1900	24,594 32
Total	$37,840 97
Total Expenses	7,572 28
Cash Balance, July 1, 1900	$30,268 69

DETAILED EXPENSES, JUNE, 1900.

George W. Gibbons, printing	$1,028 50
Postage on CARPENTER	57 00
George Chance & Son, printing	96 50
Special writers	4 00
Engravings	70 70
Telegrams	35 83
Expressage on supplies	43 66
1,000 stamped envelopes	21 20
1,000 postals	10 00
Postage on supplies	32 04
Office rent for June	50 00
1,000 badge pins	200 00
Salary and clerk hire	501 66
Tax to A. F. of L. (May)	66 66
Rubber seals, etc	62 96
2,000 clasp envelopes	18 00
A. Kalisch, attorney Whagner suit	25 00
John Morrison, advertising commission.	100 00
R. S. Monk, organizing Wilmington, Del.	4 93
Sam. Simon, organizing Paducah, Ky.	7 00
Chas. Curtis, organizing Sparta, Ill.	9 95
D.C. Hogan, organizing Chillicothe, Ohio	10 00
George D. Gaillard, organizing	69 71
W. D. Huber, services as G. P	121 15
G. S. Coneybear, organizing	250 00
W. J. Williams, organizing	400 00
A. C. Cattermull, organizing	334 06
W. J. Shields, organizing	200 00
Strike donation, Union No. 359, Philadelphia, Pa	300 00
Strike donation, Union No. 55, Denver, Col.	384 00
Strike donation, Kansas City, Mo.	1,000 60
Strike donation, Galveston, Texas	2,000 00
P. J. McGuire, traveling expenses	48 20
Stationery	4 20
Incidentals	5 32
Total Expenses	$7,572 28

Pay Your Debts.

Ask the grocer, the livery man, or the butcher who are the folks that contract bills and never pay, or pay when they please, and he will tell you they are the aristocrats. The carpenters, stonemasons, blacksmiths and farmers look you squarely in the eye, speak to you frankly face to face, and if they promise to pay you Saturday night and cannot, they come around and tell you why. If you wish to lessen the worries of the world and scatter sunshine as you go, don't bother to go a-slumming, or "lift the fallen," or trouble to reclaim the erring—simply pay your debts cheerfully and promptly. It lubricates the wheels of trade, breaks up party ice, gives tone to the social system and liberates good will. Pay as you go. Especially pay the people who work by the day and toil with their hands. A dollar means much to the man who spades your garden—never humiliate the man by making him ask for his dollar. Give it to him immediately after the work is done, and if he did it well tell him so. When the woman who crouches over the sewing machine for you, all day long, brings the garment home, pay her all you owe, and do not add to her troubles by exercising the prerogative of the one who is paying over the money, to flaunt out either insulting remarks or insulting manners. The gentleman shows his true nature in his treatment of his social inferiors; and, of all damning sins, the withholding of money due a working man is the worst. Let us pay as we go. And the cheerfulness and good will we give out with our money will in turn be given out by those we pay it to. Pay as you go.—*Elbert Hubbard in the Philistine.*

OPEN FORUM

Free Land.

CINCINNATTI, Ohio.

Editor CARPENTER:

If suitable, please publish this as a reply to the article "Land Monopoly by Aliens" that appeared in a recent issue of your very interesting paper.

All Trade Unionists who are doing so much good work to better our conditions, should also inform themselves on other subjects and doctrines, which tend to emancipate us from our enslaved condition.

Trade Unions are the only institutions which we have on hand at present, which keeps us from drifting into a worse condition than were the chattel slaves, and we must cling to, and uphold our Unions until we are able to inaugurate other methods which are unfailing in procuring for us perfectly just reward for our toil.

One of the reasons for much injustice is because we continue our old customs of buying and selling and making private property of land—this assertion may sound somewhat funny and cranky—and the chances of changing this old custom may seem impossible, but there is this much about it, if this old custom is not changed, our boasted Land of the Free, is just as sure to go to destruction as did Italy, Turkey, Greece, China and Spain, and it does not take much of an argument to convince some of us half starved workmen that we are already worse off than the Chinese, the Italians or even the Spaniards.

"Free Land" is what we want, and we need it a great deal more than we need free soup houses, free poor houses, free hospitals or even free schools or libraries. Give us "Free Land" and our country boys will remain in the country, where they belong, and will not flock to the cities and compete with us for the few jobs which we are lucky enough to have; and if all such city workmen who desire to move to the country could have as much "Free Land" as they need to make a living thereon, then there would be a flocking of workmen from the cities to the country, and those who remain in the cities could politely dictate terms to their bosses, because the idle workmen are out of the way; furthermore, when city workmen can dictate terms, that means higher wages, and when we can get higher wages we can buy more things than we need, and better and more of country products, which would then also rise in price, and here is where the hard working farmer gets his money back.

Under this "Free Land" system there would be thousands of vacant lots, which could be had for the asking, by simply paying the annual ground tax; here is where you poor tenement dwellers come in. You could then get hold of a "Free Lot" and have a three-room cottage built, and live where you can get to see the sun once in a while, and then the building of all these cottages and dwellings around cities will create such a demand for building workmen that it will take on the appearance of a building boom; here is where you building trades mechanics get your turn.

This doctrine was advocated by Henry George, and is now heralded over the entire world by thousands of our foremost thinkers, and is known as the Single Tax, and in a very few years "Free Land" will be the issue of the political campaigns, and we should begin now to inform ourselves and others on this subject, so that when the time does come to vote we will not make a mistake and vote against our own interest.

J. H. MEYER.

Girls Learn Carpentry.

"When the young women have finished our course in the carpenter shop of the Missouri University," said President Jesse, "they will be equipped to make their own chairs and tables and cupboards.

"Some of them may decide to employ their skill in that way, but most of the young women who take the carpenter course in the university do it in preparation for teaching. They will go into the normal schools and high schools and give instruction in woodwork.

"I find that the women are just as handy with the tools as men. The shop for women has been open for a year, and the girls have shown that they can learn as much about the carpenter business as the boys. To keep them from cutting their hands we start the girls in with tools that are safe, saws and planes and the like. When they become trained a little better to the use of the tools, they work at the lathe and with hammers and draw knives and all other tools of the carpenter. At first they are taught to square and level blocks of wood, then they make joints and simple patterns. The shop is valuable because it gives good exercise. We have had several women carpenters in the course, and this summer when the normal students come the capacity of the shops will be doubled."

An Industrial Revolution.

If history be philosophy teaching by example, then the dead of the French revolution do speak to them, and the gaunt corpses of the men shot down in the bread riots of our own cities do gibber in our streets.

The dead of the Haymarket do cry aloud and the victims of the Homestead slaughter bid them beware of the wrath to come. The little ones who have died in this land of Christ for the lack of care and bread, pipe their shrill treble for those who wear the purple, and women, scourged by bitter want through the brothel to pauper's graves, do shriek their curses back from hell's grim portals.

And mingled with the doleful voice of the dead is the vicious cry of the living—of suffering millions living on the mouldy crumbs of a contemptuous charity; of a proud people, toiling from age to age, from the cradle to the grave, for the blessed privilege of laying their wasted forms in the potter's field—a cry so appalling that were the rich man's brethren not deaf as well as blind it would freeze their blood for very fear, proclaiming as it does that beneath the rainbow-tinted foam of Life's great ocean are dark depths which plummet hath never sounded and filled with monsters fiercer than in the idle dreams of old kept watch and ward o'er the western sea; that beneath the guilded crust we call civilization is a fathomless vortex of Gehenna fire—a world as fierce as ever shrieked from human sacrifice.

It is not strange that the poor man has been led into many ridiculous schemes for the benefit of his condition. He has appealed in vain to the politico-economic doctors of the conservative school. He is driven to desperation by the pitiless scourge of poverty and is nearing the danger point. Make no mistake. I am not unfurling the red flag nor fostering a spirit of dangerous discontent. An industrial revolution is imminent. It is bound to come.—*Anonymous.*

The Carpenter of Nazareth.

Centuries ago beneath the nodding palms of Nazareth, beside the sun kissed waves of blue Galilee, upon the tree-crowned slopes of Olivet, a majestic form that has filled the eyes of the centuries was seen, in all the dignified nobility of truest manhood, crowned with the sacred divinity of a God, as lowly as the honest poor among the sons of toil, albeit as great and powerful as the all powerful; an humble artizan, associate of the toiling poor, an omnipotent divinity whose voice gave life, healing touch gave health and sight. His birthright earth's magnificence avails not as comparison his occupation, carpenter, citizen of a tiny village nestling amid the hills of lower Galilee. Looking back, in fancy, I see it one bright summer day over all the splendid beauty of a cloudless eastern sky, sun-tinted foliage flaunting its luxuriance in the passing breeze and casting welcome shadows upon the dusty street. The oriental touches of vivid coloring adding picturesque beauty to the simple dress of the rustic peasentry. No belching factory smoke rose foul and black against the azure sky, no discordant clash of jarring mill wheel disturbed the spirit of restful repose that brooded over all. Here is a spot where "care might smoothe its wrinkled brow" and "toil fold its calloused hands in rest." Beside yon lowly cottage stands a bench, beside the bench, industriously engaged, behold the carpenter Joseph, and attentively with all diligence acquiring the rudiments of the trade, stands a fustian-clad apprentice who looked the princely personage He was regardless of His garb and occupation. From a throne to the bench of toil He came and gave to the name of carpenter a sacred meaning, dignified and made holy the toil of an honest laborers hand.

As evening shadows deepened and the declining sun foretold the closing day, wearied from toil, made thrice blessed for His part of it, He wondered forth, perchance beneath the spreading trees, and there beneath the starry splendor in the silence and solitude of that mountain environed village, remembering the toil of the day just ended, could not the youthful Nazarene with that clear vision that so well noted the culminating events of His own life on earth foresee the future of to-day, the toilers banded together for social and moral betterment, the blind gropings, the brave struggles, the road of thorns over which all labor must drag its way to gain heights of social elevation. He saw, and can see it all; is at work with us to-day unseen, but evidently casting out the antagonizing demons of discord, rending the shrouding veil of ignorance with the sun shafts of economic enlightment, banishing the soulless money-changing charlatans who posed as Heaven inspired leaders of labor, creating tolerance so broadly liberal that he and only he who errs not may become intolerant. Resurrecting a Samaritan like helpful charity that aims to cover all the ills of unified labor. From the carpenter of Nazareth, our great master workman, we are learning, following blindly, erring at times, blundering with short visioned preversity of human kind—but aiming with unquestioned sincerity to live to lines of the Golden Rule and through the principles of true unionism, Love our neighbors as ourselves.—*Exchange.*

THE Columbia (Pa.) branch of the International Retail Clerks' Association has largely increased its membership during the past week. Nearly every clerk in this place is a member and the early closing movement has been made unanimous.

EXPULSIONS

T. E. BURRIS has been expelled by Local Union 55, Denver, Colo., for gross violation of trade rules.

LOCAL UNION 469, Aiken, S. C., has expelled C. C. Reed from membership for gross violation of trade rules.

JACOB EBRIGHT and Charles L. Ebright have been expelled from Local Union 61, Columbus, Ohio, for violation of trade rules and refusing to stand trial for same.

CHARLES L. MCCLERNAN has been expelled by Local Union 430, Wilkinsburgh, Pa., for misappropriating the funds of the organization in direct violation of section 164 of the constitution.

LOCAL UNION 396, Newport News, Va., has expelled W. R. Davenport for collecting money to aid the strikers at Cramp's shipyard and money for application fees, and appropriating the total amount, $12, to his own use. He left the town hurriedly and is thought to be in Richmond, Va.

Rules Regarding Apprentices.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held August 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft. we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall, on no pretense whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership, apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship they may become acquainted with the workings of the Union, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

It Is Labor's Fight.

The cry against government by injunction is growing louder and more desperate, and as the Presidential campaign approaches the tyrannical abuse of the restraining writ is becoming a practical and powerful political question.

Attempts have been made to create an impression that the opposition to government by injunction springs from a settled hostility to courts and to the orderly processes of justice. The truth is that it has become a comfirmed habit of judges in the federal courts to substitute the extraorninary processes for the ordinary processes, to supplant trial by jury by arbitrary punishment for contempt of court.

And here is the contrast: Mr. Rockefeller of the Standard Oil Trust, Mr. Havemeyer of the Sugar Trust or Mr. Morgan of the Coal Trust may conspire to prevent competition in the necessaries of life without interference by the courts. But the street car conductors and motormen of Little Rock will go to jail if they wear the badges of the labor unions to which they belong. The United States Circuit Court has so ordered it, and if a conductor violates the injunction he must be condemned without the right of jury trial and without the right of appeal.

In Kansas City the United States Circuit Court has ordered the street railway strikers not to loiter in the neighborhood of the railway company's stations or stopping places nor even to make "boisterous noises" which might intimidate the employes who take the place of strikers. If a striker violates that order, he must go to jail by the indisputable will of the judge who issued that injunction. He can have no trial by jury. Here in New York a court had even enjoined the International Cigar Makers' Union from giving financial assistance to strikers. A member of the union who dared to violate that remarkable edict was liable to peremptory punishment without trial by jury. This atrocious injunction was afterward set aside by Justice Fitzgerald, of the Supreme Court.

These are not imaginary cases. They are not even old cases. They represent a system of judicial usurpation that extends into every State and almost every county.

Look at the thing honestly. The law forbids certain acts of interference. If a man violates the law, he can be arrested, tried before a jury and if he is found guilty fined or imprisoned. But the jury may come to the conclusion that there was great provocation for the man's act. The jury may decide that a man fighting for his bread and butter for the support of his wife and children was justified under some circumstances in trying to persuade another man not to take his vacant place. Therefore trial by jury is not to be thought of. Juries are prone to be fair and humane.

The writ of injunction is sought by great corporations as a means of evading jury trial. The striker or even the man who threatens to strike is enjoined by a complaisant judge from doing certain things. Why? If the man violates the law, he can be arrested and punished in the ordinary way. But there is that inconvenient jury trial system, with its humanity and common sense. So the writ of injunction is issued. The employe is solemnly told that he must not do thus and thus. Remember, the law has already said the same thing to him. The judge simply repeats the law in a form of his own. So that if the employe dares to venture a hair's breadth beyond the language of the order the helpless culprit is hauled into court and without jury or the right of appeal is condemned to punishment.

Is this system right? Is it wise? Is it not an utter subversion of the regular forms of government? Is it not an abuse that should be fearlessly and reasonably remedied? For my part I cannot see how a court can be more sacred than the people who created the court. I cannot see why oppression by a trust or a trust-ridden judge should be less heinous and less an object of protest and reform than oppression by a labor union. And I do not believe that the country is convinced that trial by jury is a failure.

The man is deaf and blind who does not hear and see the sounds and signs of another great industrial struggle in the United States. What is the real meaning of the strikes which are beginning to dislocate business in almost every part of the country? Does the sap rising in man in the springtime impel him to strife? Are these separate strikes in every state the result of separate and independent conditions, or are they the consequence of one general cause?

Politicians point to the present "unexampled prosperity."

And yet the American workingman refuses to be happy and contented, and stubbornly insists on striking for more wages. News of strikes come from every part of America. These struggles are increasing in numbers and in fierceness every week.

What is the truth about the matter? The plain, undisguisable fact is, that wages have been steadily falling even while they have seemed to be rising. The average American workingman's wages have been greatly reduced within the past two years. The man himself may not appreciate that fact, but he knows that he is increasingly "hard up," that he cannot save money, that it is more difficult than ever to keep out of debt.

The explanation is simple and easily proved. While wages have remained at practically the same level the cost of living has increased from 25 to 50 per cent. The trust system has lifted the price of the necessaries of life so high that all other prices have kept pace with the rise —except wages.

It does not make much difference whether you increase the cost of living or cut down wages—the result to the man is the same.

Let any fair minded man in the United States ask his wife or his mother or his housekeeper how much she has to pay for household supplies compared with the same purchases a year and a half ago, and he will be surprised perhaps to discover that he is paying from 25 to 50 per cent. more now than he did then.

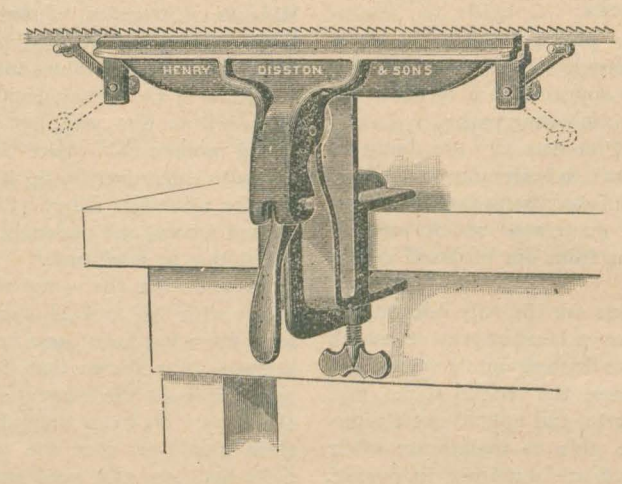
It is an indisputable fact that the cost of necessaries of life in the United States has enormously increased within the space of a few months. It is within the power of any man who reads this statement to verify it before to-morrow by simply investigating the facts in his own home. It is also an indisputable fact that the great cause for this rise in prices is the monopoly feature of the trust system. It is also an indisputable fact that wages have been advanced only in a few cases, and the average advance has been less than 7½ per cent.

There is the truth. The trust system has really reduced the earnings of American labor.

Hence the clamor of discontent which is ringing throughout the country. More men are at work now than were employed iu 1896, but they are in reality working for lower wages. The same men could have been at work four years ago had they been willing to accept such an enormous reduction in their wages.—*James Creelman in New York Journal.*

Disston's Adjustable Saw Clamp.

This saw clamp is particularly adapted for use when filing narrow band saws, etc. The supporting levers are adjustable and can very easily be regulated to suit the various widths of saws to be filed, the blade being maintained in the same position throughout and by slightly raising the lever it can be moved along.



This is the No. 4 saw clamp and is strong and durable. The price is $17 per dozen. Write to Henry Disston & Sons, Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works, Philadelphia, Pa., for a copy of their booklet, "Practical Hints to Mechanics. This contains information that will surely be interesting to carpenters and joiners.

An Idea Not Wholly Bad.

In her animosity against labor unions Mrs. Robb of Chicago has devised a plan for making them toe the mark. Her testimony before the Industrial Commission gave proof that she has given thought to the subject, and her proposed method of dealing with the labor problem is to interest everybody.

She dilates upon the "many evil features" of the unions, declaring that they are aggressive and tyrannical, that they do plenty of wrongful things and that their bad practices ought not to be tolerated. Still more, she tells the public that the unions have kept her husband out of work for years.

What then is to be done?

Her plan of killing unionism is to create more unions. Her plan of putting a stop to labor organizations is to organize all unorganized labor. She says:

"There are fully as many non-union men in the trades as there are union men, and the non-union men if properly organized would be able to resist the aggressions of the unions."

Then she adds: "The non-union workers will be organized and the tyranny of the unions combated."

This looks like a hopeful plan when seen by moonlight.

It signifies the universal organization of labor, just the thing that lots of labor philosophers have sought so long to bring about. At first there will be two kinds of unions, the unionist unions, which now exist, and the non-unionist unions, both of them organized to assert the rights of labor.

That would be a dainty dish, better than ice cream of two colors in one saucer.

Anybody can see, however, that there would be danger in the plan. The organganization of the nonunionists, having essentially the same purpose as that of the unionists, the one might swallow up the other, whereby the twain would become a single corporate and moral body. They might say to each other in a smiling way, "As both of us stand for labor and as the unions of the non-unionists, are copied after the unions of the unionists, why, then, united we stand divided we fall."

Do you suppose that the non-unionists after being organized would take less wages than the old time unionists or work more hours or step more softly? Not a bit of it. You would probably see them on strike before the end of the second week.

What then is to be thought of the energetic Mrs. Robb's plan?

I would merely say push it along! Begin by getting all the unorganized workingmen of Chicago organized into non-unionist unions. That will be a great piece of work regardless of consequences.

She thinks that when the new kind of non-unionists are united they will be able to "command political influence." Three cheers. For that's more than the old kind of unions can command.

But I do not speak slightingly of Mrs. Robb's new programme. It is but another proof of the strong tendency towards the universal organization of labor,—*John Swinton in New York World.*

Some Sound Advice.

A SPEECH that has attracted considerable attention among the farmers of Lancaster county, Pa., and workingmen in general was delivered at a Fourth of July celebration at Brickerville, Pa., by Dr. J. C. Brobst, of Lititz. He said, in part as follows.

"The farmers should unite into a union, have organization the same as railroad men, miners and iron workers. They could halt the whole country by locking up the production of the farm. They can corner wheat and potatoes, while they themselves could live, with comp ratively little inconvenience. The products are too low in price, while taxes and salaries are gradually rising. Where shall these two meet? I cannot see how a collision can be avoided.

"Our farms are plastered with mortgages and judgments; our farmers are depressed and despondent. The only salvation for them is to organize, and the start should be made right here in Lancaster county. We should be American citizens and look to American liberty and prosperity. Organize into unions and aim at the reduction of taxes and force the salaries down."

The farmers present at the gathering expressed their approval of the speaker's sentiments by rounds of applause.

A UNION with high dues is one that clings to life as tenaciously as the proverbial cat of nine lives. Like a well-built craft, it is able to weather the strongest storms. These are the unions that not only live through panics, but during hard times, and are a source of benefit to those who comprise their membership.

Places where Work is Dull.

Owing to local trade movements, suspension of building operations and other causes. carpenters and joiners are requested to stay away from the following places:

Birmingham, Ala.; Colorado Springs, Col.; Cripple Creek, Col.; Denver, Col.; Victor, Col.; Bloomington, Ill., Canton, Ill.; Lincoln, Ill.; Alpena. Mich,; Minneapolis, Minn.; Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; Butte, Mont.; Helena, Mont.; Omaha, Neb.; New Orange, N. J.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Oklahoma City, O. T.; Scranton, Pa.; Taylor, Pa.; Seattle, Wash.; Cleburn, Tex.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Asheville, N. C.; Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Charleston, S. C.; Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Savanah, Ga.; Corsicana, Tex.; Pueblo, Col.; Iola, Kan.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; Mobile, Ala.; Salt Lake City, Utah.; Lima, O.; Austin, Tex.; the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.; Binghampton, N.Y.; Newton, Mass.; Lawrence, Mass.; Joplin, Mo.; Columbus, Ga.; Quincy, Ill.; Kenosha, Wis.; Southern California.; Trenton, N. J.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Long Branch, N. J.; Cleveland, O.; Dallas, Texas.; Easton; Pa.; Macon, Ga.; Marion, Ind.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Atlantic City, N. J.; Rat Portage, Ont.; Florence, Colo.; Hartford City, Ind.; Springfield, Mass.; Missoula, Mont.; Lincoln, Neb.; San Jose, Cal.; Jamestown, N. Y.; Joliet, Ill.; Duluth, Minn,; Rocky Ford, Col.; Saginaw, Mich.; St. Louis, Mo.; Streator, Ill.; Little Rock, Ark.; Washington, D. C.

Don't Worry.

When things go contrary, as often they do,
  And fortune seems burdened with spite,
Don't give way to grieving all dismal and blue—
  That never set anything right!
But cheerfully face what the day may reveal,
  Make the best of whatever befall—
Since the more that you worry the worse you must feel.
  Why waste time in worry at all?

We all have our troubles, some more and some less,
  And this is the knowledge we gain—
It's work and a brave heart that lighten the stress
  Of a life's share of sorrow and pain.
Then face with this knowledge fate's cruelest deal,
  Too plucky to faint or to fall—
Since the more that you worry the worse you must feel,
  Is it wisdom to worry at all?

—*St. Louis Republic.*

Scranton School of Correspondence.

In one of the shops of the United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, the company has fitted up a room with drawing tables, boards and T-squares as a study room for the use of a number of its employes who are students of the International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pa. The class, which numbers about fifty men and includes the general manager, studies on "company time" and is supplied with drawing paper by the firm. All promotions in the shop will hereafter be made from students of this class.

The International Correspondence Schools have nearly a hundred courses treating of all branches of mechanical and engineering work. Instruction is carried on wholly by mail and there are nearly 200,000 students and graduates.

FOUR miners were entombed for twelve days in the Matsuyasu colliery in Japan lately. They did without food all the time, and for most of the time without light, and were none the worse when dug out.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES

Agents for THE CARPENTER.

ALABAMA.

454. BESSEMER—G. M. Clotfelter, Brighton.
75. BIRMINGHAM—F. G. Howard, 2201 3d ave.
623. BREWTON—E. J. Brewton.
271. GADSDEN—T. F. Marlow.
296. ENSLEY—W. B. Smith.
312. MONTGOMERY—J. O. Maxwell, 58 Simpson.
353. " —(Col.) E. M. Lewis, 810 Jefferson.
89. MOBILE—W. Walker, 150 Chatham st.
92. " —(Col.) W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st.
422. NORTH BIRMINGHAM—W. S. Cooper.
508. PHENIX—Z. T. Graddy, 1211 18th st., Columbus, Ga.
615. PRATT CITY—Judge Driver.
410. SELMA—(Col.) C. D. Haygood, 525 Lawrence.
472. " Geo. W. Walker, 1152 Division st.

ARKANSAS.

86. FORT SMITH—T. C. Gardner, 1622 Boulevard st.
319. HUNTINGTON—Jno. Bach.
539. LITTLE ROCK—H. H. Young, 203 E. 10th st.
366. MENA—O. D. Henley.
576. PINE BLUFF—D. C. Shumpert.

CALIFORNIA.

194. ALAMEDA—C. H. Thrane, 2975 Johnson ave.
332. LOS ANGELES—F. C. Wheeler, Box 283.
426. " —Geo. E. Brewer, 807 E. 21st.
36. OAKLAND—Geo. H. Johnson, Alden, P. O.
550. " —(Mill) H. T. Armstrong, 928 55th
235. RIVERSIDE—Charles Hamilton, 549 9th st.
586. SACRAMENTO—Edw. Rolff, 1013 10th st.
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary Dist. Council, Henry Meyer, 122 Gates.
22. " N. L. Wandell, 1133½ Mission st, Sta. B.
95. " (Latin) L. Masarie, 443½ Erie st.
304. " (Ger.) Chas. Goldbeck, 335 12th st.
423. " (Mill) J. G. Fallon, 331 Duncan st.
483. " Guy Lathrop, 915½ Market st.
616. " (Stair) J. P. Harkins, 721½ Natomia st.
316. SAN JOSE—W. Reinhold, 8th and Empire st.
162. SAN MATEO—W. Hewyke.
35. SAN RAFAEL—L. Johansen, Box 194.
180. VALLEJO—Wm. M. Boyd, 138 111 st.

CANADA.

498. BRANTFORD, ONT.—J. H. Ness, 180 Park ave.
645. COLLINGWOOD, ONT.—Frank Thrift.
514. FERNIE, B. C.—Thos. B. McIlmoyle.
529. GREENWOOD, B. C.—A. W. McLeod.
83. HALIFAX, N. S.—Geo. Browne, 12 Willow
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
249. KINGSTON, ONT.—L. C. Robinson, 375 Bagot.
134. MONTREAL—(Fr.) E. Frechette, 736 St. Catherine.
524. NELSON, B. C.—Jas. Collins.
626. OWEN SOUND, ONT—J. G. Coventry.
618. PHOENIX, B. C.—W. S. Allen.
255. RAT PORTAGE, ONT.—F. Mercier.
38. ST. CATHERINES—Jas. Hindson, Henry st.
560. STRATFORD, ONT.—J. McClarty.
220. ST. THOMAS, ONT.—P. A. Campbell, Box 761.
27. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—H. S. Falconer, Box 231.
553. WATERLOO—Jacob Fenner, Berlin.
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—J. J. Moore, 636 McDermott ave.

COLORADO.

264. BOULDER—J. C. Jetmore, 1939 Water st.
489. CANON CITY—G. C. Hawkey, 111 S. 10th st.
417. COLORADO CITY—A. G. Robb, Jr., Box 35.
515. COLORADO SPRINGS—D. R. Blood, 17 W. Fountain st.
CRIPPLE CREEK—Sec. of Dist. Council, T. W. Reid, Box 5, Independence, Col.
547. CRIPPLE CREEK—Dave McBride, 304 Prospect st.
55. DENVER—D. M. Woods, 1451 Curtis st.
475. FLORENCE—S. S. Lindeman.
244. GRAND JUNCTION—F. M. Diehl.
178. INDEPENDENCE—T. W. Reid, P. O. Box 5.
496. LEADVILLE—D. Nunn, 213 W. 4th st.
362. PUEBLO—M. L. Todd, 2720 Fifth ave.
597. ROCKY FORD—S. E. Winterburu.
267. TELLURIDE—O. F. Carpenter.
584. VICTOR—C. E. Palmer, Box 384.

CONNECTICUT.

115. BRIDGEPORT—Matthew Gowling, 58 Roosevelt st.
127. DERBY—John A. Thomas, Shelton, Conn.
196. GREENWICH—F. W. Herbert, 25 Davenport ave.
43. HARTFORD—Alex. McKay, 33 Julius st.
97. NEW BRITAIN—John Nelson, 58 Beaver st.
79. NEW HAVEN—Wm. Wilson, 508 Chaple st.
133. NEW LONDON—A. G. Keeney, Maple av.
137. NORWICH—F. S. Edmonds, 293 Central ave.
746. NORWALK—William A. Kellogg, Box 391.
210. STAMFORD—O. W. Olsen, Greenwich ave.
216. TORRINGTON—U. C. Ramsey, 405 Prospect st
260. WATERBURY—Jos. E. Sandiford, 27 N. Vine.
583. WINSTED—John Finn, Sta. B.

DELAWARE.

79. WILMINGTON—Wm. D. Pickering, 317 E. 3d st.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

190. WASHINGTON—J. T. Kenyon, 1415 Rhode Island ave., N. W.

FLORIDA.

224. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) S. T. Minus, 609 W. Union st.
605. " —A. C. MacNeil, 815 E. Church st.
627. " —W. H. Pabor, 310 Liberty st.
74. PENSACOLA—J. A. Lyle, 316½ W. Zawagossa.
107. " —(Col.) W. A. Woods, 16 W. Wright st.
581. ST. PETERSBURG—P. E. Woodward.
696. TAMPA—C. B. Hester, 2407 Tampa st.

GEORGIA.

552. AMERICUS—(Col.) J. W. Redding, 519 Win.
551. ATHENS—J. M. Epps.
ATLANTA—Secretary Dist. Council, Thos. J. Black, 111 Stonewall
317. " —(Cars) C. M. Hudson, 46 Eads st.
329. " —Thos. J. Black, 71 McDaniel st.
439. " —J. W. Cross, 6 Lloyd st.
520. " —(Col.) G. W. Smith, 53 Anges av.
136. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 1309 Philip st.
240. " —W. M. Hare, 1927 Watkins st.
283. " —A. T. Lang.
527. BRUNSWICK—(Col.) J. Barron, 216 Stonewall st.
68. COLUMBUS—(Col.) P. C. Tinsley, 412 8th st.
313. " —M. C. Gorham.
501. DARIEN—Benj. S. Brown.
144. MACON—G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.
326. " —(Col.) A. D. Jackson, Genl Del.
411. ROME—(Col.) G. L. Trammell, 112 Calhoun ave.
596. " —Samuel H. Lockett.
256. SAVANNAH—J. M. Wilbon, 515 Duffy, West.
318. " —(Col.) Thos. J. Carter, 308 Drayton
261. VALDOSTA—J. M. Youngblood.
512. " —(Col.) G. B. Saunders.

IDAHO.

398. LEWISTON—J. P. Reilly.

ILLINOIS.

377. ALTON—Thomas Oddy, 950 Union st.
433. BELLEVILLE—Henry Steiner, 605 S. Illinois.
63. BLOOMINGTON—S. G. Cunningham, 518 S. Evans st.
70. BRIGHTON PARK—P. Pouhotte, 2106 38th.
293. CANTON—J. W. Poper, 431 N. ave. B.
367. CENTRALIA—William L. Good.
41. CHAMPAIGN—O. F. Miller, 407 W. Thomas.
518. CHARLESTON—V. S. Brown.
549. CHESTER - D. Ahrens.
CHICAGO—Secretary Dist. Council, Thos Neale, 187 E. Washington.
1. " —W. G. Schardt, 189 E. Wash. st., Rm. 2.
10. " —J. H. Stevens, 6029 Peoria st.
13. " —D. J. Walker, 139 E. 15th st.
21. " —(French) P. Hudon, 207 S. Center av.
51. " —(Boh.) John Dlouhy, 1360 S. Homan
58. " —William W. Bennette, 1902 N. Pauline st.
181. " —K. G. Torkelson, 1614 N. Central Park ave.
242. " —(Ger.) Herman Voell, 5114 Paulina st.
416. " —James Bell, 1310 W. 18th Pl.
419. " —(Ger.) Ernest Thielke, 1062 W. 15th st.
504. " —(Jewish) Isaac Birkhan, 102 Bunker.
521. " —(Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 732 N. Rockwell st.
272. CHICAGO HEIGHTS—Ernest Green.
201. COFFEEN—Wm. A. May.
295. COLLINSVILLE—John M. Sauer.
230. DANVILLE—E. A. Rogers, 9 Columbus st.
510. DUQUOIN - W. J. Wallace.
159. EAST ST. LOUIS—E. Wendling, 512 Ill. ave.
378. EDWARDSVILLE—Frank B. Dietz, Lox 311.
363. ELGIN—J. F. Kirkpatrick, 420 Ann st.
62. ENGLEWOOD—D. D. Sinclair, 7124 Marshfield ave.
480. FREEBURG—H. Geiger, New Athens.
350. GALESBURG Nels. Johnson, 456 Philip st.
141. GRD. CROSSING—J. Murray, 1209 E. 71st st.
581. HERRIN—Ben. Loomis.
461. HIGHWOOD—R. J. O'Brien, Highland Park.
174. JOLIET—G. D. Kanagy, 214 Willow ave.
434. KENSINGTON—(Fr.) Ed. Lapolice, 214 W. 116th st.
154. KEWANEE - Chas. Winquist, 630 N. Elm st.
250. LAKE FOREST—Willis Russell, Box 47.
343. LA SALLE—James Noonan, 312 Tonte st.
568. LINCOLN—J. E. Walker, 702 Decatur st.
505. LITCHFIELD—George C. Felner.
347. MATTOON—J. E. Goodbrake, 1305 Broadway.
241. MOLINE—Charles Halley.
80. MORELAND—Jas. M. Parnie, 2029 Monroe st., Chicago.
280. MT. OLIVE—John Shreier.
604. MURPHYSBORO—Fred Schmahlenberger, 1520 Oak st.
582. ODIN—A. A. Norton.
566. OAK PARK—Theo. Brown.
661. OTTAWA—J. D. Geary, 216 Deleen st.
648. PANA—Wilbur Ellis.
644. PEKIN—H. J. Heren, Jr., 521 Court st.
183. PEORIA—J. H. Rice, 402 Behrends ave.
195. PERU—Joseph Scholle, Box 155.
189. QUINCY—F. W. Euscher, 1025 Madison st.
166. ROCK ISLAND—Ans. Anderson, 9th ave. and 15th st.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave., Sta. S., Chicago.
479. SPARTA—H. L. Cooper.
16. SPRINGFIELD—T. M. Blankenship, 413½ E. Jefferson st.
631. SPRING VALLEY—Thos. Moir, Jr.
156. STAUNTON—Bernard Ackerman.
495. STREATOR—Edw. Kraske, 1112 S. Bloomington st.
448. WAUKEGAN—J. Demerest, 719 N. County st.
418. WITT—C. Armentrout.

INDIANA.

477. ALEXANDRIA—C. E. Wharten.
352. ANDERSON—Ross Eshelman, 609 Hendricks.
431. BRAZIL—D. Strong, 316 Vermont st.
488. CLINTON—F. Whithed.
565. ELKHART—W. W. Hahn, 1004 Cemetery st.
652. ELWOOD—W. A. Reynolds, P. O. Box 824.
90. EVANSVILLE—Saml. Stork, 120 East Ill st.
232. FT. WAYNE—F. B. Gallmeier, 136 Francis
160. GAS CITY—J. C. Berther.
509. HAMMOND—Urvin Spafford, 422 Stanton st.
213. HARTFORD CITY—George Sliger.
60. INDIANAPOLIS—(Ger.) Thos. Thomson, 1106 Spann ave.
281. " —J. T. Goode, 24 Kentucky ave.
583. JEFFERSONVILLE—W. P. Field, 220 E. Maple.
215. LAFAYETTE—H. K. Huffman, 1827 Salem st.
487. LINTON—Jas. P. Parks.
365. MARION—J. M. Simons, 609 E. Sherman st.
380. MOROCCO—J. E. Manley.
592. MUNCIE—D. M. Winters, 535 S. Gaskey st.
436. NEW ALBANY—Geo. W. Lemmons, 203 W. Spring St.
117. NORTH VERNON—Chas. Schwake.
619. PETERSBURG—J. C. Salter.
620. SOUTH BEND—Geo. W. Guin, 318 W. Sample.
205. TERRE HAUTE—C. L. Hudson, 1926 N. 10th.
658. VINCENNES—A. C. Pennington, King's H't'l.
598. WABASH—Chas. E. Day, 270 S. Carroll st.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

445. WAGONER—Charles Allen.

IOWA.

315. BOONE—G. L. McElroy.
534. BURLINGTON—Wm. Rapp, 1602 Mount Pleasant st.
308. CEDAR RAPIDS—C. A. Tracy, 615 S. 7th st. E.
361. COUNCIL BLUFFS—L. P. Chambers.
554. DAVENPORT—H. W. Schweider, 1427 Mitchel.
106. DES MOINES—J. A. McConnell, 1415 Linden
425. " —(Mill) C. Swanson.
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.
284. FORT DODGE—Wm. Leahy, 716 N. 9th st.
767. OTTUMWA—John W. Morrison, 625 W. 4th.
491. SIOUX CITY—A. B. Davenport.

KANSAS.

258. ARGENTINE—M. Murphy, Box 347.
123. IOLA—C. C. Fronk.
138. KANSAS CITY—Geo. McMullen, 836 Muncie Boulevard.
458. LAWRENCE—W. L. Hastie, 1113 Penn st.
499. LEAVENWORTH—J. Schaufler, Montezuma
561. PITTSBURG—D. J. Walker, 139 E. 15th st.
158. TOPEKA—S. B. Weaver, 196 Gratton st.
201. WICHITA—J. L. Taylor, 624 S. Market st.

KENTUCKY.

641. CENTRAL CITY—L. N. Jenkins.
712. COVINGTON—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh.
785. " —(Ger.) J. W. Mantz, 138 Trevor.
442. HOPKINSVILLE—James Weston.
103. LOUISVILLE—H. S. Hoffman, 1737 Gallagher
214. " —(Ger.) J. Schneider, 1136 E. Jacob.
698. NEWPORT—W. E. Wing, 622 Central ave.
559. PADUCAH—John J. Arts, 1426 W. Broadway.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council, F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76. " —Aug. Limberg, 714 Foucher st
704. " —F. Duhrkop, 615 Cadiz st
739. " —M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roch
85. SHREVEPORT—C. B. Huff, Box 261.

MAINE.

621. BANGOR—A. P. Richardson, 79 Leighton st.
285. BATH—E. C. Plummer, 97 Drummer st.
459. BAR HARBOR—E. K. Whitaker.
407. LEWISTON—Geo. E. Lombard, 58 Goff st., Auburn.
517. PORTLAND—J. C. Burns, 8 Roberts st.
348. WATERVILLE—S. C. Burrill, 26 Summer st.

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—W. H. Keenan, 728 Asquith st.
44. " —(Ger.) H. B. Schroeder, 2308 Canton ave.

MASSACHUSETTS.

395. ADAMS—Manly Sherman, 34 E. Hoosac st.
BOSTON—Secretary Dist. Council, H. Fogel, 38 Dickens st., Dorchester.
33. " —J. E. Potts, 1425 Columbia ave.
624. BROCKTON—W. S. Davis, 625 Pleasant st.
438. BROOKLINE—A. C. Wallace, 263 Pond ave.
441. CAMBRIDGE—J. L. McIsack, 78 Washington
443. CHELSEA—P. S. Mulligan, 26 Poplar st.
386. DORCHESTER—H. F. Campbell, 1048 Dorchester ave., Boston.
218. E. BOSTON—C. M. Dempsey, 272 Meridian st.
223. FALL RIVER—Edw. Gagne, 784 Walnut st.
570. GARDNER—W. C. Loveland, 25 Westford st.
82. HAVERHILL—George Frost, Box 401.
421. HINGHAM—H. E. Wherity, Box 113.
390. HOLYOKE—J. A. Morin, Box 38, So End.
400. HUDSON—George E. Bryant, Box 125.
111. LAWRENCE—Wm. C. Gemmel, 25 Crosby st.
370. LENOX—P. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
49. LOWELL—Frank A. Kappler, 347 Plain st.
625. MALDEN—W. Maxwell, No. 3 Ascutney st.
221. MARBLEHEAD—R. H. Roach, 24 Village st.
275. NEWTON—C. L. Connors, 10 Rutland st., Watertown, Mass.
193. NORTH ADAMS—J. J. Agan, 243 River st.
351. NORTHAMPTON—L. D. Bemington, 255 Bridge.
444. PITTSFIELD—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
67. ROXBURY—O. L. Marlin, 1 Regent sq.
307. SO. FRAMINGHAM—Hugh Cooney, 55 Hareford st.
96. SPRINGFIELD—(Fr.) P. Provost, Jr., 715 Liberty st.
177. " —P. J. Collins, 1365 State st.
540. WALTHAM—Frank Bube.
222. WESTFIELD—W. J. Parenteau, 87 Orange st.
23. WORCESTER—W. A. Rossley, 5 City View av.
408. " —(Fr.) Albert Gagnon, 25 Lovell st.

MICHIGAN.

105. ALPENA—B. D. Kelley, 416 Tawas st.
116. BAY CITY—E. G. Gates, 218 N. Birney st.
19. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
303. " —A. Haak, 228 Erskine st.
643. FLINT—M. King.
130. HANCOCK—F. Weern.
297. KALAMAZOO—H. Greendyke, 1003 N. Park.
647. LAURIUM—C. Ambler, Box 490.
341. MARINE CITY—W. L. Rivard, Box 379.
173. MUNISING—A. L. Johnson.
100. MUSKEGON—H. Bymhold, 124 Third st.
585. PORT HURON—W. Crossley, 1114 Church st.
59. SAGINAW—P. Frisch, 623 Atwater st.
334. " —F. C. Trier, 1721 Hancock st.
46. SAULT ST. MARIE—A. Stowell, 227 Magazine st.
223. TRAVERSE CITY—J. J. Tisdale, 217 W. 16th

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—John Knox, Box 283, W. Duluth.
7. MINNEAPOLIS—Lars Stubee, 2601 S. 22nd st.
266. RED LAKE FALLS—N. Holberg.
87. ST. PAUL—Nels Johnson, 707 Martin st.

MISSISSIPPI.

535. MERIDIAN—B. M. Westbrook, 14th ave.

MISSOURI.

607. HANNIBAL—Ed. Walley, cor. 7th and Bird.
311. JOPLIN—Sherman Keen, 117 W. 5th st.
4. KANSAS CITY—J. E. Chaffin. 2600 Park ave.
48. KIRKSVILLE—W. H. Wellbaum.
523. SEDALIA—John L. Cone, 17th and Summit.
110. ST. JOSEPH—W. Zimmerman, 1223 N. 13th.
338. " —(South) George W. Lewis.
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, R. Fuelle, 604 Market st.
5. " (Ger.) Charles Thoms, 2106 Victor st.
45. " (Ger.) W. L. Wamhoff, 2608 N. 14th st.
47. " (Ger.) C. J. Hermann, 2712 Chippewa.
78. " Geo. J. Swank, 4428 Manchester ave.
257. " A. W. Ware, 4413 a Gibson ave.
578. " (Stairs) E. Bruggemann, 2521a N. Jefferson ave.
420. WEBB CITY—W. S. Braustetter.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
345. BILLINGS—Herbert A. Snider.
112. BUTTE CITY—O. B. Church, Box 623.
286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
153. HELENA—S. N. Holenquest, 1009 Bedford st.
28. MISSOULA—C. White.

NEBRASKA.

113. LINCOLN—F. A. Hayes, 445 S. 25th st.
427. OMAHA—G. W. Miles, 1911 Charles st.
279. S. Omaha—S. Spence, 525 N. 26th st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

538. CONCORD—F. E. Palmer, 55 Pillsbury st.

NEW JERSEY.

750. ASBURY PARK—Wm. M. Burroughs, Belmar, N. J.
432. ATLANTIC CITY—D. Z. Weida. 2025 Caspian.
383. BAYONNE—Sam. Barshopsky, 506 Ave. C.
486. " —P. A. Miller, 900 Ave D.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 430 Walnut st.
594. DOVER—Halsey M. Hiller.
580. DUNDEE—Jno. Galiga, 60 Fifth st.
519. E. RUTHERFORD—M. A. Herbst, Carlstadt.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 240 South st.
687. " —(Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer.
265. HACKENSACK—E. M. Paton, First and James.
391. HOBOKEN—A. Crothers, 131 Jackson St.
467. " (Ger.) H. Sivers, 400 Monroe st.
HUDSON CO.—Sec. Dist. Council, Geo. Barwick, 163 Courtland st., No. Bergen.
57. IRVINGTON—Chas. Van Wert.
139. JERSEY CITY—L. P. Larsen, 27 a Jewett ave.
118. " "—(Mill) F. C. Lussenhoph, 839 Walnut Hoboken.
282. " " —Aug. Zimmerman, 57 Lexington ave.
482. " " —L. F. Ryan, 181 Ninth st.
564. " " —Robt. Hamilton, 202 Webster ave. Jersey City H'g'ts, N. J.
157. " " (Stairs) G. Feinan, 225 Dodd st., Weehawken.
151. LONG BRANCH—Chas. E. Brown, Box, 241, Long Branch City.
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
429. MONTCLAIR—James McLeod, 141 Forest st.
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 163.
NEWARK—Secretary Dist. Council, J. I. Skinner, 386 Clinton ave.
119. " —H G. Long, 10 Davis st., East Newark.
120. " —(Ger.) H. Kachelriess, 24 Jabez st.
148. " —A. Fonfpy, 55 Piers st.
306. " —A. L. Beegle, 122 N. 2d st.
723. " (Ger.) G. Arendt, 330 S. Tenth st.
330. NEW ORANGE—James Carey.
349. ORANGE—F. Schorn 22 Chapman st.
525. PATERSON—S. Sixx, 10 Water st.
430. PASSAIC—D. J. Keane, 100 Madison st.
65. PERTH AMBOY—W. H. Bath, 34 Lewis st.
349. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison. 8 Fayette.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lunger, 90 Westervelt ave., N. Plainfield.
557. RAHWAY—G. Helmstadter, 89 Grand st.
358. ROSELLE—Edward P. Mannon.
455. SOMERVILLE—E. Opdyke,
31. TRENTON—J. L. Pancoast, 314 S. Broad
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worischek, 721 Adam st., Hoboken.
320. WESTFIELD—John Goltra.
299. WEST HOBOKEN—Charles Burhaus, 518 Gardner st. Hudson Boulevard, Union Hill.

NEW MEXICO.

511. ROSWELL—W. G. Bollinger, Box 614.

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659. " —(Ger.) H. Balfoort, 248 Second st.
270. ALEXANDRIA BAY—F. H. Hamilton.
6. AMSTERDAM—W. H. Prell, 40 Greene st.
453. AUBURN—E. K. Atwater, 41 Fitch ave.
614. BALDWINSVILLE H. S. Vosburgh.
24. BATAVIA—Gebherd Wassink, 19 Sever place.
283. BINGHAMPTON—B. W. Taylor, 13 Exchange.
510. " —(Mill) E. P. Safford, 21 Rutherford st.
BRONX—Secretary of District Council, E. S. Odell, 570 E. 164th st.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, J. MacDonald, 422 4th ave.
12. " —Otto Zeibig, 1432 De Kalb ave.
32. " —(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) M. Juergens, 7 Sumner av.
109. " —Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenk ave., Sub. Sta. 43.
126. " —M. J. Casey, 85 Newell st.
147. " —Martin Pearson, 368 Miller ave.
175. " W. F. Bostwick, 333 Roebling st.
247. " —C. D. Monroe, 42 St. Mark ave.
258. " —M. Spence, 279 Madison st.
291. " —(Ger.) J. Redenbach, 182 Harman st.
381. " —S. E. Elliott, 1295 St Mark's ave.
451. " —Wm. Carroll, 702 Bergen st.
471. " —F. Brandt. 361 5th st.
634. " —(Mill), Gus Johnson, 1387 St. Marks ave.
639. " —H. B. Paterson, 212 53d st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of Dist. Council, Miles Little, 17 Poley st.
9. " —W. H. Wreggitt, 81 Edward st.
132. " —(Mill) A. Graupner, 75 Marshall.
355. " —(Ger.) E. Ulrich, 38 Roetzer st.
374. " —E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440. " —J. H. Myers, 83 Landon st.
642. " —(Mill). Otto Leonard, 330 Box, ave.
502. CANANDAIGUA—Frank Perry, Box 297.
446. CARTHAGE—Chester Starkweather.
368. CLAYTON—L. C. Purdy.
99. COHOES—A. VanArnam, 22 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT—Anton Frank.
503. DEPEW—J. M. Cockle, Lancaster, N. Y.
466. DUNKIRK—N. J. Grass, 170 King st.
532. ELMIRA—Elmer Ten Eyck, Duhl, P. O.
81. FAR ROCKAWAY—Fred. Bazin, Cedarhurst.
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—John F. O'Brien
714 FLUSHING—M. Kennedy, 138 New Locust st.
187. GENEVA—W.W. Dadson, 26 Hollenbeck ave.
229. GLEN FALLS—Chas. Taylor, 8 Charlotte st.
542. HORNELLSVILLE—G. Wright.
149. IRVINGTON—A. H. Smith, Box 187.
357. ISLIP, L. I.—F. E. Woodhull, Bay Shore.
603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 108 Auburn st.
613. JAMAICA—Chas. Gordon, North First st.
66. JAMESTOWN—Jno. Hanlon, 20 So. Main st.
40. KINGSBRIDGE—John Forshay, 864 Union ave., New York City.
251. KINGSTON—E. C. Peterson, 15 Sub Station.
635. LIBERTY—A. H. Fraser.
516. LINDENHURST—Wm. Heling.
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan, 142 W. Monroe st.
289. LOCKPORT—W. A. Plant, 225 Lincoln ave.
34. LONG ISLAND CITY—J. Kessler, 5 Bee Bee av.
543. MAMARONECK—John C. Bull.
548. MASSENA—J. P. Bronnell.
574. MIDDLETOWN—C. H. Pickard.
212. MT. VERNON—A. H. Parker, 17 N. High st.
493. " J. Beardsley, 31 So. High.
646. NEWARK—Marcus Brown.
301. NEWBURG—John Templeton, 159 Renwick.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—J. Thompson, 51 Drake ave., N. First st.
507. NEWTOWN, L.I.—Peter A. Anderson, Box 13, Corona, N. Y.
NEW YORK—Secretary of Executive Council, J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, W. New Brighton, S. I. N. Y.
NEW YORK—Sec. of Dist. Council, George Slatter, 49 S. 10th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
51. " J. J Hewitt, 303 E. 122d, care Lawlor.
56. " (Fl'r Layers) C. G. Johnson, 160 E. 88.
200. " (Jewish) J. Goldfarb, 330 E. 91st st.
309. " (Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Paul Liska, 442 E. 81st st.
375. " (Ger.) R. Mews, 160 Eagle st., E. D.
387. " T. J. Breslin. 3360 Park ave.
457. " (Scan) O. Wallin, 24 W. 118th st.
464. " (Ger.) V. Sauter, 677 Courtland ave.
468. " Thos. Doran, 338 E. 53d st.
476. " Wm. E. P. Schwartz, 29 Fulton ave., Astoria, L. I.
478. " Christian Winter. 4000 Third ave.
497. " (Ger.) John Huber, 263 E. 10th st.
513. " (Ger.) John H. Borrs, 535 E. 87th st.
575. " (Stair) H. Blot, 631 Eagle ave., Bronx.
707. " (Fr. Can.) G. Menard, 218 E. 74th st.
715. " Charles Camp, 223 W. 148th st.
786. " (Ger. Millwright and Millers), Henry Maak, 357 Linden st., Brooklyn.
322. NIAGARA FALLS—F. M. Perry, 530 23d st,
369. NORTH TONAWANDA—C. Pohzehl, Box 909.
474. NYACK—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, Walling ave.
546. OLEAN—Burt Mead, Duke Block, Union st.
163. PEEKSKILL—T. J. Gallagher, 25 Williams st.
77. PORTCHESTER—S. Stephanson, Box 150.
606 PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st., New Brighton.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—F. Quarterman, Box 32.
QUEENS Co., Sec. of Dist. Council, M. Murphy, Box 236, Far Rockaway.
72. ROCHESTER—H. M. Fletcher, 71 Champlain.
179. " —(Ger.) T. Kraft. 20 Joiner st.
231. " —J. Buehrle, 30 Buchan Park.
601 ROCKAWAY BEACH—A. P. Snyder, Box 91, Oceanus, N. J.
573. RYE.—Frank Parker, Portchester, N. Y.
412. SAYVILLE, L. I.—E. Townsend.
146. SCHNECTADY—Andrew D. Deuel, 13 North.
STATEN ISLAND—Sec. of Dist. Council, J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, W. New Brighton.
567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 545.
405. STEINWAY, L. I.—F. B. Merritt.
SYRACUSE—Sec. Dist. Council, J. R. Ryan, 209 Van Buren st.
15 " (Ger.) H. Werner, 201 Rowland st.
26. " E. E. Battey, 517 E. Genese st.
192. " Charles Silvernail, 626 Vine st.
78. TROY—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
636. " —(Mill) Chas. H. Mills.
389. TUXEDO—T Hopkinson, Box 22 Suffern, N.Y.
125. UTICA—W. A. Williams, 43 Grove Place.
278. WATERTOWN—Robt. Parham, 55 Stone st.
170. WESTCHESTER—F. Vanderpool, Blondell av
337. WHITESBORO—Wm. Lamphere.
128. WHITESTONE—George Belton, Box 8.
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—A. D. Drake.
324. WOODSIDE, L. I.—Jno. Ferguson, Box 92.
273. YONKERS—E. C. Hulse, 47 Maple st.
726. " Fred. Saarup, 124 Waverly st.

NORTH CAROLINA.

384. ASHEVILLE—Wm. Francis, 38 Flint st.
558. CHARLOTTE—S. N. Rankin, Gen. Del.
530. HENDERSONVILLE—Jos. McCrory.
690. RALEIGH—A. Kinney.
595. SALISBURY—W. L. Austin.
632. WAYNESVILLE—L. E. Shahr,

OHIO.

84. AKRON—B. F. Ebert, 428 E. Buchtel ave
569. BARBERTON—H. U. Stauffer.
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
170. BRIDGEPORT—B. F. Cunningham.
485. BYESVILLE—O. L. Sayer.
245. CAMBRIDGE—J. N. McCartney, 221 N 3d st.
143. CANTON—C. A. Rimmel, 525 N. McKinley ave.
589. CHILLICOTHE—Jos. R. Knapp, 282 S. Mulberry st.
CINCINNATI—Sec. of Dist. Council, B. Bolmer, 3567 Wilson ave., Avondale, O.
2. " J. H. Meyer, 23 Mercer st.
209. " (Ger.) A. Weise, 969 Gest st.
327. " (Mill) H. Brinkworth, 1315 Spring st.
628. " A. Berger, 4229 Fergus st.
667. " D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
676. " J. Lang, Box 301, Carthage.
692. " J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
CLEVELAND—Sec. Dist. Council, J. M. Bowers, 167 Waring st.
11. " Jas. Rumsey, 47 Lyman st.
14. " J. A. Koehler, 188 Marcy ave.
39. " (Bohem.) V. Plechaty, 45 Jewett.
393. " (Ger.) T. Weihrich, 16 Parker st.
449. " (Ger.) C. Weltzin, 162 E. View ave.
61. COLUMBUS—A. C. Welch, 1127 Highland st.
494. " M. C. Martin, 250 Cherry Alley.
525. COSHOCTON—D. H. Sullivan, 1250 E. Main.
104. DAYTON—John Wehrick, 306 Linden st.
346. " (Ger.) J. Wirth, 234 Hawker st.
328. E. LIVERPOOL—J. T. Michael, Sta. A.
557. E. TOLEDO—Henry Comte, 421 Parker st.
294. E. PALESTINE—Geo. W. Strain.
637. HAMILTON—Arthur Sims, 729 Buckeye st.
182. LIMA—D. E. Speer, 114 E. Second st.
703. LOCKLAND—C. E. Hertel.
356. MARIETTA—J. W. Robberts.
577. NILES—Chas. Humphrey, Box 584.
404. PAINSVILLE—J. McConnell, 131 Fober st.
650. POMEROY—E. D. Will.
437. PORTSMOUTH—C. Thoman, 110 Campbell av.
186. STEUBENVILLE—G. E. Simeral, 101 S. 5th.
143. TIFFIN—R. S. Dysinger, 205 Hedges st.
25. TOLEDO—M. Terwilliger, 550 Norwood ave.
168. " (Ger.) W. Morlock, 1203 Page st.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—W. S. Stoyer, 914 Vernon st.
716. ZANESVILLE—F. Kappes, Central ave., 10th Ward.

OKLAHOMA TER.

276. OKLAHOMA—C. E. Ballard, Box 131.
572. STILLWATER—D. S. Landis.

OREGON.

536. BAKER CITY—W. Bandy.
50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.

PENNSYLVANIA.

465. ARDMORE—S. E. Waters, Haverford.
211. ALLEGHENY CITY—J.A. Robertson, 1503 Boyle.
237. " —(Ger.) A. Weizman, 66 Troy Hill rd.
135. ALLENTOWN—N. Dalton, 1019 Chestnut st.
406. BETHLEHEM—H. S. Ehrgott, 422 E. Broad st.
124. BRADFORD—W. H. McQuown, 14 Charlotte
500. BUTLER—F. E. Rausher, 439 N. McKean st.
571. CARNEGIE—John G. Garbart, Elliot, P. O., Allegheny Co., Pa.
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 5th and Upland.
587. COATESVILLE—Jno. Finnigan, 559 Chestnut
321. CONNELLSVILLE—R. L. Hannan, 223 North Pittsburg st.
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
421. ELWOOD—M. Houk.
409. ERIE—A. C. HENTON, 460 E. 17th.
463. FRANKFORD—Geo. A. Harper, 4350 Paul st.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duval.
462. GREENSBURG—J. H. B. Rowe, 236 Concord.
298. HANOVER—Charles W. Unger.
287. HARRISBURG—W. Bohner, 222 Peffer st.
129. HAZLETON—C. O. Beck, 572 N. Church st.
288. HOMESTEAD—Edwin Rowe, Jr., L. Box 527.
545. KANE—A. B. Chatley.
208. LANCASTER—E O. Willer, 314 Chester st.
556. MEADVILLE—P. P. Kelling, 687 State st.
415. MT. JEWILT—Thomas B. White.
414. NANTICOKE—A. A. Balliett.
246. NEW BRIGHTON—A. Burry, Box 611.
206. NEW CASTLE—W. E. Kramer, 118 Cleveland ave.
333. NEW KENSINGTON—J. H. Moser, Box 108 Parnassus, Pa.
PHILADELPHIA—Sec. Dist. Council, John Watson, 2618 Jasper st. Sta. K.
8. " —Peter McLaughlin, 2203 Vine st.
227. " —(Kensington) John Watson, 2618 Jasper st., Station K.
238. " —(Ger.) Joseph Oyen, 814 N. Fourth.
277. " —Elmer G. Erwin, 2016 Columbia ave
359. " —(Mill) F. Schroy, 4603 G't'n. ave.
PITTSBURG—Sec. of Dist. Council, Alfred Madden, Warren st., E. E.
142. " —H. G. Schomaker, 1302 Sherman ave. Allegheny.
164. " —(Ger.) P. Geck, 9 Avon Alley.
165. " —(E. E.) H. A. Hoeftman, 6331¼ Shakespeare st.
202. " —G. W. McCausland, 6038 Hoeveler st., East End.
230. " —W. J. Richey, 114 S. 17th.
254. " —J. M. Richard, 159 Mayflower st.
385. " —A. Patton, 254 Castor st.
402. " —(Ger.) R. Sinnert, 131½ 12th st., S. S.
401. PITTSTON—W. F. Watkins, 75 Oak st.
150. PLYMOUTH—J. H. Miller.
492. READING—A. Grove, 909 Mulberry st.
145. SAYRE—F. J. Holenback.
563. SCRANTON—Geo. Phillips, 820 Cedar ave.
484. S. SCRANTON—(Gr.) E. Schmidt, 820 Meadow ave.
37. SHAMOKIN—Joseph Erdman, 244 S. 7th st.
268. SHARON—S. S. Cairey, 50 Elm st.
757. TAYLOR—Geo. Wicks, Box 45.
335. VANDEGRIFT—J. Guiher.
541. WASHINGTON—J. Y. McClain, 17 N. Wade ave.
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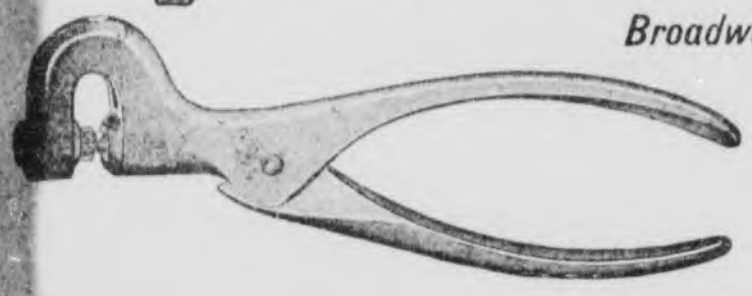

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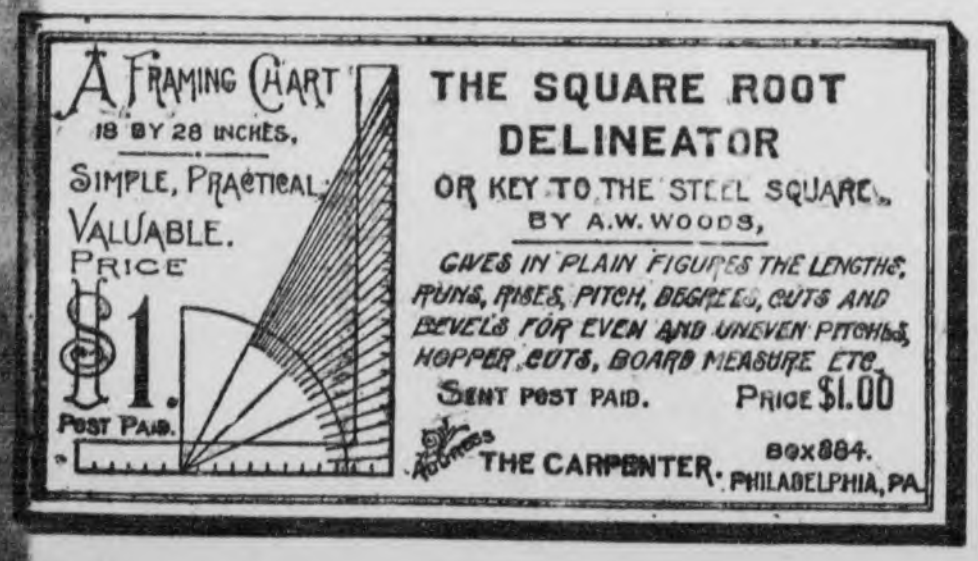

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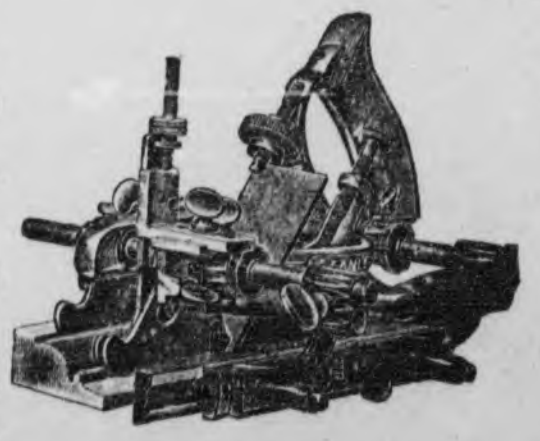

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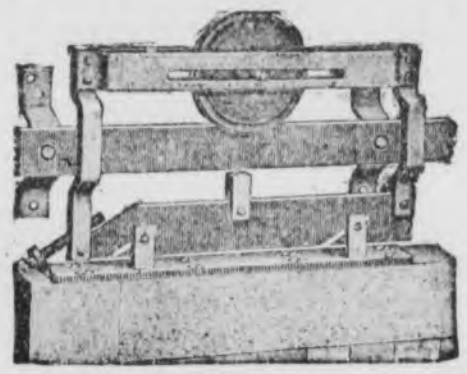

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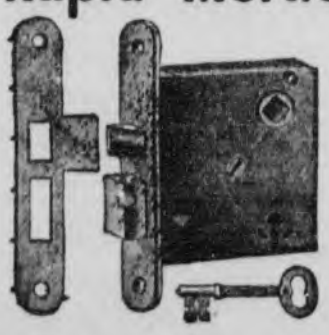

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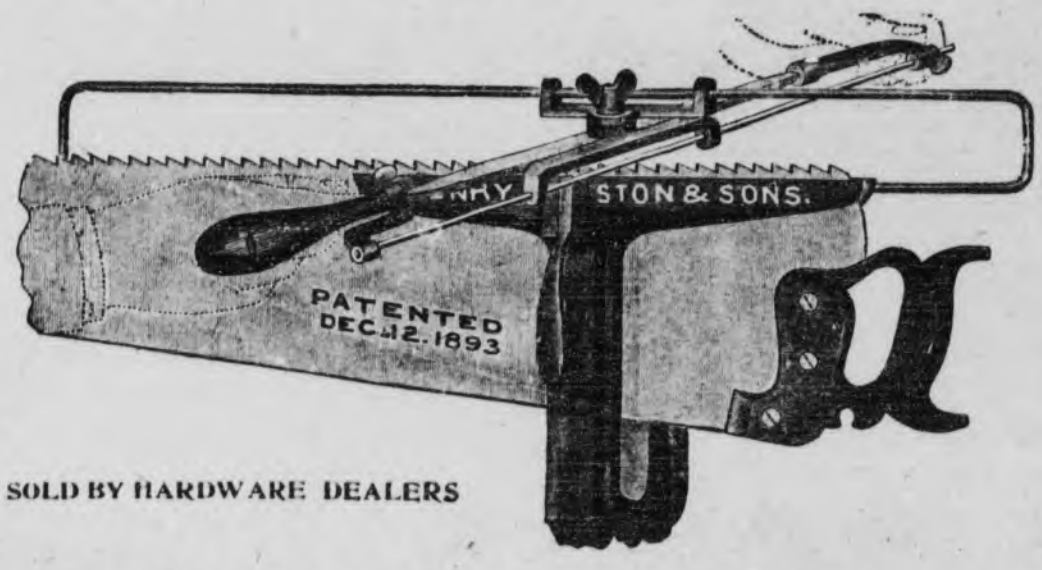

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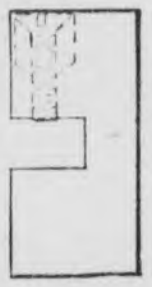

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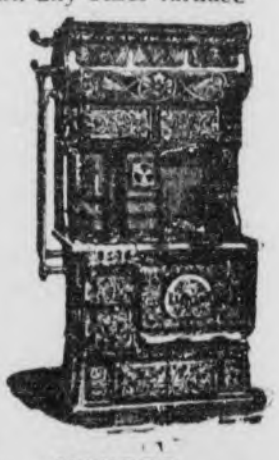

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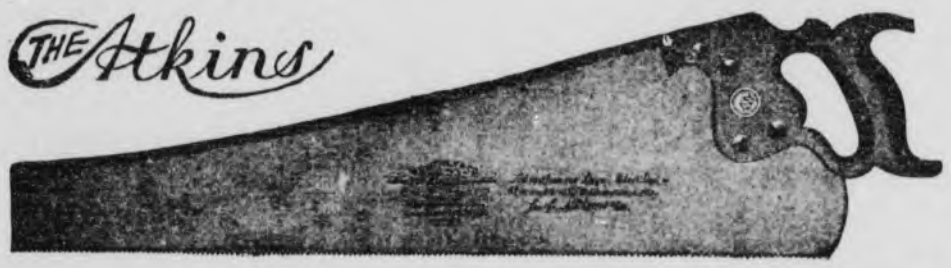

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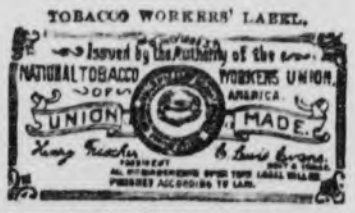

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General Vote on Changing Place of Convention.

The appended table shows a total of 16,694 votes cast in 409 Local Unions. Scranton, Pa., received 10,479 and Chicago, 6,215. From this it is evident that Scranton obtained not only 4,264 more votes than Chicago, but as it required a two-third vote to change the place of holding the Convention, Scranton secured nearly a two-third vote in its favor to have the forthcoming Convention of the U. B. held in that city next month, as originally decided by the New York Convention two years ago.

The votes of Unions 228, 319, 573 and 707 came in too late after the date fixed for closing the vote. Their returns, however, even if counted, would not materially affect the result as above given.

Hence, the Eleventh General Convention of the U. B. will be held in Scranton, Pa., beginning Monday, September 17, 1900:

No. of Union.	Chicago.	Scranton.	No. of Union.	Chicago.	Scranton.	No. of Union.	Chicago.	Scranton.
1	73	8	103	2	78	208	0	8
2	0	51	104	42	10	209	8	38
3	0	22	105	0	17	210	1	24
4	113	6	106	53	13	211	0	69
5	21	5	109	7	73	212	1	14
6	2	23	110	25	5	213	3	5
7	783	07	112	56	0	214	0	27
8	0	77	113	26	0	215	16	0
10	0	343	114	3	37	217	0	16
11	113	139	115	1	100	218	1	29
12	25	112	119	0	60	224	6	23
13	4	32	121	0	18	227	1	10
14	1	11	122	1	25	239	13	19
15	2	60	123	14	0	230	0	23
16	19	00	124	1	19	231	4	18
18	1	08	125	0	56	235	0	8
19	0	100	126	0	40	236	21	0
21	50	0	127	1	16	237	0	12
22	61	11	128	0	8	238	3	31
23	4	30	130	2	16	239	0	11
24	6	68	132	0	234	240	0	22
26	1	47	131	0	52	241	117	4
27	5	47	135	3	10	244	10	1
28	19	4	138	150	0	246	1	21
29	1	25	139	0	35	247	0	17
31	0	30	140	1	19	249	2	25
33	1	68	141	29	6	252	12	7
34	1	64	142	0	44	254	4	28
35	0	10	144	2	24	256	0	43
36	36	30	145	2	15	257	17	67
38	0	14	146	3	72	258	12	40
41	16	0	147	20	17	264	33	0
42	5	35	148	7	115	265	0	23
43	1	120	149	7	9	266	8	0
44	0	64	150	0	31	269	20	1
45	40	22	151	1	13	270	0	20
46	18	0	152	21	3	273	7	35
47	8	32	154	27	0	273	7	35
48	0	7	155	2	29	274	22	11
51	2	98	157	11	4	277	17	3
52	70	10	158	16	9	278	6	2
54	30	19	159	0	59	279	41	0
55	12	46	161	17	0	283	0	75
57	0	14	162	3	12	286	32	1
58	50	26	165	31	6	288	1	32
60	12	11	166	22	6	289	1	28
61	26	33	167	1	38	292	5	2
62	1	120	169	54	4	293	11	9
63	44	4	170	1	10	295	16	0
66	4	6	171	25	0	297	11	2
67	0	11	172	0	27	298	2	9
68	6	17	173	1	5	300	12	14
69	29	60	174	28	3	301	0	20
70	4	22	175	1	11	302	102	0
72	1	56	176	2	33	303	4	35
73	47	0	177	0	55	304	25	0
74	35	7	178	10	0	306	0	387
76	20	2	179	0	100	309	15	77
78	2	140	181	98	1	311	14	0
79	0	15	183	2	57	312	14	0
80	72	0	184	3	9	313	6	30
82	1	14	185	0	18	316	10	9
85	42	8	186	15	2	317	4	16
86	3	19	187	0	24	320	0	7
87	43	1	188	20	2	321	3	21
88	5	5	189	10	50	322	3	54
89	19	2	190	0	33	323	2	8
90	4	28	191	0	12	324	3	5
91	0	3	192	2	10	325	3	24
92	19	7	193	26	17	326	0	18
93	1	34	195	35	0	332	10	9
94	0	8	196	1	41	333	0	15
96	22	175	199	59	0	334	2	15
97	0	22	202	1	27	343	20	10
98	55	0	204	0	9	345	20	1
99	2	60	205	24	0	346	15	0
100	18	0	206	87	0	348	17	1
102	0	23	207	0	80	349	7	25
103	2	78	208	0	8	350	4	11
104	42	10	209	8	38	351	4	68
105	0	17	210	1	24	353	13	1
106	53	13	211	0	69	359	19	2
109	7	73	212	1	14	361	42	0
110	25	5	213	3	5	362	50	0
112	56	0	214	0	27	364	46	0
113	26	0	215	16	0	365	21	1
114	3	37	217	0	16	367	14	3
115	1	100	218	1	29	368	0	25
119	0	60	224	6	23	369	0	26
121	0	18	227	1	10	373	0	18
122	1	25	239	13	19	376	0	13
123	14	0	230	0	23	377	39	0
124	1	19	231	4	18	378	7	3
125	0	56	235	0	8	381	0	40
126	0	40	236	21	0	384	3	38
127	1	16	237	0	12	385	0	19
128	0	8	238	3	31	387	0	23
130	2	16	239	0	11	388	3	36
132	0	234	240	0	22	390	0	33
131	0	52	241	117	4	391	1	28
135	3	10	244	10	1	393	9	12
138	150	0	246	1	21	394	8	3
139	0	35	247	0	17	395	2	16
140	1	19	249	2	25	396	6	22
141	29	6	252	12	7	397	0	11
142	0	44	254	4	28	398	2	31
144	2	24	256	0	43	399	0	7
145	2	15	257	17	67	401	0	123
146	3	72	258	12	40	403	0	41
147	20	17	264	33	0	405	0	13
148	7	115	265	0	23	406	1	21
149	7	9	266	8	0	407	0	10
150	0	31	269	20	1	409	3	24
151	1	13	270	0	20	410	12	8
152	21	3	273	7	35	411	1	16
154	27	0	273	7	35	412	1	12
155	2	29	274	22	11	415	0	9
157	11	4	277	17	3	416	60	4
158	16	9	278	6	2	419	82	0
159	0	59	279	41	0	421	19	1
161	17	0	283	0	75	423	12	29
162	3	12	286	32	1	424	1	9
165	31	6	288	1	32	426	0	41
166	22	6	289	1	28	427	81	0
167	1	38	292	5	2	429	5	225
169	54	4	293	11	9	431	61	1
170	1	10	295	16	0	432	1	14
171	25	0	297	11	2	433	56	0
172	0	27	298	2	9	434	18	0
173	1	5	300	12	14	436	18	2
174	28	3	301	0	20	438	2	25
175	1	11	302	102	0	439	0	37
176	2	33	303	4	35	440	75	0
177	0	55	304	25	0	441	0	21
178	10	0	306	0	387	442	2	7
179	0	100	309	15	77	444	7	40
181	98	1	311	14	0	446	10	0
183	2	57	312	14	0	447	22	2
184	3	9	313	6	30	448	23	2
185	0	18	316	10	9	451	0	56
186	15	2	317	4	16	453	1	43
187	0	24	320	0	7	455	0	9
188	20	2	321	3	21	457	4	100
189	10	50	322	3	54	464	0	175
190	0	33	323	2	8	465	1	36
191	0	12	324	3	5	468	2	49
192	2	10	325	3	24	470	14	8
193	26	17	326	0	18	471	0	66
195	35	0	332	10	9	472	0	20
196	1	41	333	0	15	476	1	88
199	59	0	334	2	15	477	15	0
202	1	27	343	20	10	478	0	63
204	0	9	345	20	1	481	2	19
205	24	0	346	15	0	482	0	55
206	87	0	348	17	1	483	18	15
207	0	80	349	7	25	484	0	24
						486	0	52
						488	12	3
						489	15	0
						490	0	34
						491	32	0
						492	1	50
						493	5	98
						494	27	2
						495	35	12
						499	21	8
						503	0	21
						504	51	0
						508	15	2
						511	25	12
						513	1	44
						515	44	2
						517	12	29
						521	35	2
						524	0	30
						526	3	112
						530	10	9
						531	6	9
						532	1	28
						533	0	8
						537	0	19
						539	13	1
						540	5	13
						541	10	25
						544	10	16
						547	52	0
						549	24	4
						554	65	1
						555	7	14
						556	0	17
						558	0	22
						561	35	3
						562	10	2
						563	0	120
						564	1	16
						665	19	0
						567	0	33
						568	9	2
						571	0	26
						575	3	48
						576	16	3
						578	0	17
						581	25	0
						584	31	16
						586	13	4
						587	4	20
						590	0	14
						592	2	22
						594	0	11
						596	5	1
						597	30	0
						598	9	0
						599	21	4
						602	9	2
						603	0	8
						604	39	0
						606	0	25
						607	29	1
						611	11	30
						616	3	15
						617	3	17
						618	9	3
						622	13	14
						623	17	14
						624	4	14
						628	26	9
						631	22	0
						637	0	36
						639	9	42
						640	0	11
						647	13	0
						650	14	0
						652	15	1
						657	53	0
						659	1	24
						661	37	0
						667	0	40
						676	0	17
						687	0	16
						692	9	1
						698	14	17
						703	2	9
						704	3	66
						712	3	22
						714	0	18
						715	0	86
						716	0	24
						717	58	5
						726	3	42
						739	4	30
						746	0	10
						767	24	9
							6,215	10,479

Important Notice.

The Eleventh General Convention of the U. B., will be held in Scranton, Pa., September 17, 1900. Each union should elect its quota of delegates and be represented in accordance with the Constitution. See Sec. 8 of same. Send the G. S.-T., for publication in this journal, all suggestions, propositions, amendments and changes of law desired.

From reports to this office it is plain that a lively and intensely active interest is manifest in all the Local Unions as to the work of the forthcoming Convention in Scranton. It is certainly of the highest importance now that our organization has grown so large numerically, and extends over such a wide field of territory, with such a vast roster of Locals, that wise legislation is enacted and proper action is taken for its advancement and perpetuation. Thus it is of all the more consequence that the Local Unions whether represented or not, should make their wishes known to the coming convention. Do so without further delay. Send in your pointers, suggestions or propositions and they will be given consideration.

Notice.

All Local Unions not having paid the assessment called for in the circular sent to them on June 27th, are requested to do so as speedily as possible. The assessment is twenty-five cents per capita on each member on the books April 1, 1900.

Amend the Constitution.

To the Members to the Coming Convention.

BROTHERS: As delegate-elect I desire to call your attention to Section 5 of the Constitution which reads:

"On motion of five labor unions, in good standing, no two unions to be in one State, the place for holding the Convention can be changed by general vote of the members of the U. B. A special Convention can be called in the same manner."

My Local has instructed me to make an effort to have said section changed, so as to eliminate from it the part giving power to the five locals to present a motion for an alteration of the place chosen for the holding of a Convention. The reasons for this action on our part are as follows:

The taking of a referendum on the question causes much unnecessary work on the General Officers as well as upon the officers of the locals.

Anticipatory preparations made by the locals in the city selected by the Convention come to a halt and general confusion results causing the possibility of a want of the proper regulations at the last moment.

Weak locals, capable of being represented in the first city chosen, meet with disappointment, owing to the matter of distance, which increases the expense.

When a motion to set aside the city chosen by the preceding Convention prevails a bad precedent grows out of it; a precedent that might lead to the exclusion of the West as a convention field. A glance is all that is needed to show us that the proportionate strength of the East, when compared with the West, is sufficient to locate all the Conventions within itself, if it be once established that the voice of the Convention be not final.

Looking upon the present construction of this section as dangerous to our unity in the future, we shall endeavor to make it read:

"On motion of five labor unions, in good standing, a special Convention can be called."

Yours fraternally,

A. H. AYERS,

Delegate-elect, No. 102, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

What is a Scab?

At a conspiracy trial held in England, the prosecuting counsel gave the following definition of a scab:

"A scab is to his trade what a traitor is to his country, and though both may be useful in troublesome times, they are detested by all when peace returns; so when help is needed a scab is the last to contribute assistance and the first to grasp a benefit he never labored to procure. He cares only for himself, he sees not beyond the extent of a day, and for a monetary approbation he would betray friends, family and country; in short, he is a traitor on a small scale, who first sells the journeyman, and is himself afterward sold in his turn by his employer, until at last he is despised by both and deserted by all. He is an enemy to himself, to the present age and to prosperity."

Ten New Unions Chartered During the Past Month.

649. Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
71. Biddeford, Me.
108. St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Can.
234. Algiers, La.
262. San Jose, Cal.
335. Grand Rapids, Mich.
379. Texarkana, Tex.
413. South Bend, Ind.
633. Madison, Ill.
651. Jackson, Mich.

The Trade Union.

There is no movement on earth that is so simple and expedient, so scientific, so complicated and yet so easily operated and understood as the trade union. It possesses advantages over all other movements that are apparent to all. It is not violent, and consequently not feared by the timid. It is not revolutionary, but is evolutionary. It is not of the mushroom, spring-up-in-the-night kind, but is slow and sure in its growth; hence is sound and stable. It grows slowly, and its weaknesses are corrected before it is too late, or before they become strong enough to disrupt the union. The trade union would like to advance as fast as anybody could wish, and it does everything in reason to advance the best interests of the workers. It, however, knows that it can only advance in proportion to the strength and capacity of the membership. It tries not to attempt the impossible. While it likes peace, it does not shrink from a fight, when one is forced upon it by the employers.

It will always embrace the opportunity to improve the condition of the workers, and will not shrink from a strike to enforce its just demands. The trade union is educational in its very nature; it teaches the members their rights and assists them in obtaining them. It has done more to enlighten the members on social and economic questions than any other agency. It points out the great wrongs under which we work, and unites the workers for the purpose of correcting these wrongs. Trades unions have proved that where craftsmen will organize and work in harmony, that wages are double to what they are in unorganized places. Contrast the rate of wages in Boston and hundreds of other well-organized places with the rate in New York and in poorly organized places, for proof of this statement. The trade union has this advantage over all other movements: "It does not put off until to-morrow that which can be had to-day." It increases wages, shortens the hours and otherwise improves the moral, mental and physical well-being of the members as it struggles along towards a better and a more just social and economic state.—*Exchange.*

THE total number of women over eighteen years old employed in the factories and workshops of the British Islands is about 500,000, of whom 11 per cent. belong to trade unions.

Our Bag Mail

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.—We are taking in new members every meeting night and Local Union 171 is flourishing. Will give more details in our next report.

NORWICH, Conn.—We are doing good business in getting new members into Local Union 137, and as all our brothers are active in the cause we anticipate excellent results in the near future.

WESTERLEY, R. I.—We are having great success in inducing non-union men to join Union No. 217. The organization is increasing at a very rapid rate, with prospects of a still larger growth in the very near future.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.—Union No. 270 is increasing in membership at a very rapid rate, and prospects for the future are indeed very bright. We have hopes of organizing two new Unions in our vicinity within a short time.

RALEIGH, N. C.—We are now in full blast with a membership of forty. When Local Union 630 was organized in June there were only twenty-three names on the roll. Our members are all interested in the good work and are faithful in their efforts to advance the movement.

KANSAS CITY, Kan.—Ticket 118 won the gold watch raffled by Local Union 138 for the benefit of the widow of W. S. Denison. A good sum was realized and our members extend hearty thanks to all who contributed to a great charity. Sedalia, Mo., was the holder of the lucky number.

GENEVA, N. Y.—Although not a very old organization Local Union 137 is right on top. We have had our ups and downs, but by constant endeavor the union is prospering. No contractor here will employ a carpenter until the latter shows his working card or a permit given by the proper officer. A very friendly feeling exists between the employers and our members.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The papers throughout this State are advertising that there will be quite a large number of building operations here during the summer and fall seasons. There are many idle carpenters here at present and the place is crowded with mechanics in other trades who cannot find employment. Local Union 539 is increasing in membership.

SCHNECTADY, N. Y.—Local Union 146 is steadily increasing in membership. Our brothers everywhere will please note that Nathan Brown, a contractor of this place, suddenly left town about July 1st, leaving debts to both carpenters and material furnishers, and as this is the fourth time this has happened (at Gloversville, Frankfort, North Adams and here), we think it right and proper to warn our friends. It is reported he has gone to San Francisco, Cal.

HOUSTON, Texas.—Local Union 114 is progressing along in the usual way, getting new applications and admitting new members every meeting night. The meetings are well attended considering the hot weather. Brother W. X. Norris has been elected delegate to the National Convention, to be held at Scranton. He will represent the Lone Star State with credit, and, we believe, will figure conspicuously in the deliberations of that assembly.

ATLANTA GA.—The five local unions of carpenters of this city are going to participate in the big parade on Labor Day. This has been decided on, and now a spirit of energy and activity prevails among them to get in the best shape for the gala occasion.

The five unions combined, having perhaps a larger membership than any other one trade in the city, will parade in a body. They will turn out over 1,000 men alone, and they are now preparing for their part in the parade. They have handsome banners and badges, and such other paraphernalia as may be necessary will be secured. The carpenters are much interested in Labor Day, and will take no small part in the proceedings.

DULUTH, Minn.—Local Union 361 held a good-fellowship meeting last month at which a program of singing, speeches and dances was rendered. There was a large representation of carpenters and their wives present, and a good time was enjoyed by everyone. The speakers were President A. W. Jones, of the Trades Assembly of Duluth, J. H. Baker and W. E. McEwen. Master Clark rendered several selections of sweet songs. The dancing lasted until the wee-sma' hours. President Jones' remarks were directed to the ladies. He said that the women were the back bone of the labor movement. Their enthusiasm had saved many strikes. Of course they were required to make many sacrifices, but the reward was sweet. Fifty cents more on Saturday night was a nice thing; so was one hour a day more for the husband to spend with his family. J. H. Baker rehearsed the strike of last May, and dwelt considerably on the cause of labor. W. E. McEwen discussed the trade union movement in general and asked for a better fellow-feeling among the members of trade unions.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—At the regular meeting of Local Union 87 held last month, at which the Board of Trustees submitted their report, there was quite a large attendance. The report showed that there was on January 1st a balance on hand of $927.11. The receipts from all sources during the past six months were $2,291.47, and the expenses for the same period were $1,935.42, leaving a balance on hand on June 30th of $1,283.16.

It was decided to pay the special per capita of 25 cents a member from the contingent fund, instead of taxing each individual member of the union. The sum of $5 was ordered paid to the Trades and Labor Assembly to be forwarded by them to the St. Louis strikers.

William Wellman, Hans Swanson, C. E. Brown, Seth Walton and J. Lind were appointed a Labor Day committee of the Trades and Labor Assembly. Four additional delegates to the Building Trades Council were named: Charles Boviard, C. E. Allen, Andrew Lindstrom and William Wieman, making in all a delegation of seven for the union in the Council. Charles Boviard, who has been Recording Secretary of the Union for the past eight terms, declined a re-election, though the union tried to persuade him to accept. After a hard battle Ed Donahue was finally elected in his place. The union ordered the bonds of the Treasurer raised from the sum of $1,000 per year to that of $1,500, and also instructed him in future to deposit all moneys of the union in the First National Bank. Business Agent J. B. Morrison reported a list of twenty new applications for membership in the union.

Trade Movements for Better Conditions.

PITTSBURG, Kan.—Local Union 561 has resolved to make a demand on the bosses and contractors for a nine-hour day and a minimum scale of $2.50, to take effect on the 15th instant. No trouble is anticipated.

HANNIBAL, Mo.—Nearly all the contractors in this city have signed an agreement with Local Union 607 for a ten-hour day, 25 cents per hour and Saturday nine hours. This scale will take effect on September 1st.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—The articles of agreement between Local Union 322 and the Builders' Association include the nine-hour day, 22½ cents minimum rate per day, time and a half for all overtime, Sundays and holidays.

DU QUOIN, Ill.—Local Union 510 intimates that the differences between the organization and the J. E. Eade Plaining Mill Company, of Du Quoin, have been satisfactorily adjusted and the plant is now strictly union in all its workings.

FLORENCE, Colo.—We have won out here without any serious trouble and this is now a thoroughly union town. Carpenters are getting $3.00 and the eight-hour day. Men are plentiful. Local Union 475 is steadily increasing in numbers.

PENSACOLA, Fla.—The demand of Local Unions 74 and 107 for a 15 per cent. increase has been granted without any trouble, and the organization still retains the friendship and good-will of the contractors. The concession was made on July 1st.

ARDMORE, Pa.—Local Union 465 has practically won its demand for the eight-hour day, most of the contractors having given in without a struggle. We have a membership of 137 and expect to add fifty more names to our roll before the winter season sets in.

DERBY, Conn.—While affairs at present are running along smoothly, still Union No. 127 anticipates trouble in the near future on account of the determination of the bosses to compel us to work with non-union men. Our boys have already left a number of jobs on that account.

PITTSTON, Pa.—The firm of J. E. Patterson is still unfair and is trying to put up a stiff fight against the union. They declare that they have set aside $10,000 to break up Local Union 401, but so far we have not felt much pressure and have determined that our organization is here to stay.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Mill Men's Union No. 423, of this city made a move on August 13th for the eight-hour day, with the same rate of pay as now received for nine hours. They have the backing of the entire Building Trades Council and anticipate little difficulty in enforcing their demands.

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich.—The members of Union No. 226 are endeavoring to secure the nine-hour day with 25 cents per hour, but are being opposed by the "hog coutractors" and architects of this place. Trade is pretty fair, but there are so many farmers and "bum carpenters" in this part of the country, that we are just able to hold our own.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The great majority of the bosses are favorable to our demands and no trouble is looked for. The two unions here are acting in concert in the trade movement and all arrangements are perfected in joint meeting. Local Unions 52 and 159 are healthy and vigorous.

TEMPLE, Texas.—We have made a demand for the nine-hour day, to go into effect September 1st next, with the same rate of pay as now received for ten hours—$2.50. Work has been very brisk so far this year in Temple, and we anticipate success with very little trouble. Union No. 555 is increasing at a fairly rapid rate and all the members feel encouraged.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—We are getting along fine. Have settled our difficulties with the contractors, and our only troubles now are non-union men. Local Union No. 403 has placed a business agent in the field in an effort to thoroughly unionize the town and we have hopes for complete success. Most of our contractors refuse to work any but union men.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—All the contractors, with one exception, have signed the agreement submitted by Local Union 586 to work eight-hours per day from 1st inst. The one exception has virtually agreed to it in another form. By the close of the present month we will have over 75 per cent. of the carpenters in the city enrolled in the union. Our members are zealous in the good work and our anticipation of a large increase in our numbers will be fully realized.

READING, Pa.—On May 1st we made a demand for the nine-hour day and 25 cents per hour; time and half for overtime and double pay for Sundays and holidays. After being out one week our demands were granted. The mill men joined our union and they made a demand for higher wages on July 2d. Four out of the five mills have signed their scale. The new scale is $2 per day minimum, and a ten-hour day. Local Union 492 is in good condition and we are taking in new members right along.

OAKLAND, Cal.—Our union has demanded the eight-hour day and we hope to put the change in effect on 15th inst. The District Council of San Francisco organized Local Union 550 for this express purpose. The unions there had made a similar demand and succeeded in obtaining it without difficulty and then found that the mills in this district were big competitors, so we were organized to protect them and ourselves. The mill business in San Francisco and Oakland finds the same market, so we have to move for the eight-hour day in order to compete fairly with our brothers in the city across the river. Union 550 is steadily growing in membership.

BRADFORD, Pa.—The members of Local Union 124 are giving all their attention to the nine-hour movement, and although business is not very brisk at present there are but few contractors working more than nine hours per day. Those who signed the scale seem to be perfectly satisfied with the shorter workday. The installation ceremony on July 5th was open and a smoker followed. There was a large attendance and the boys and their friends enjoyed themselves thoroughly. Brother Coneybear delivered a stirring address in the public square two days previous. We are gaining in membership right along.

Chicago Contractors Denounced as Conspirators.

In a recent issue the *Chicago American* pays its compliments to the conspiring building contractors in that city in the following trenchant editorial:

"We have received letters and visits from many of the contractors who are now engaged in locking out Chicago's most skilled workmen.

"We consider it well to present a few facts for their consideration.

"In the first place, you contractors, perhaps unconsciously, go around swelled up with a sense of superiority.

"That idea of your being better than your humblest workingman is not only un-American, it is preposterous.

"You kow-tow and humble yourselves quickly enough in presence of some enormously rich man who will give you business. You really have not the genuine independence of the average mechanic—the chase for money has knocked that out of you.

"You cannot compare yourself with a man who toils up and down a ladder carrying bricks or mortar all day, to take a small sum home to his wife and children. Please believe that in the eyes of sensible citizens and of the Recording Angel that hod carrier, sacrificing himself uncomplainingly to feed a family, is as far above you as the Auditorium tower is above a toy Noah's ark.

"This sense of superiority—of which we trust to rid you before long—has blinded you to the real state of things.

"You are engaged in trying to grab all the building work in Chicago for yourselves. What really got you together in your contractor's union was the desire to crowd out others, and especially the small contractors.

"You spout grandly about the right of every man to work, union or non-union, and you know that you have conspired to keep all the building in the hands of a contractors' ring, of which you are the centre. You want everything for yourselves, and prate of fairness. Read the Bible on the fate in store for hypocrites. We'll furnish you texts if you are rusty in a Biblical way.

"We accuse you of retarding the city's growth and of impoverishing the city's business and inhabitants.

"You have deliberately locked out of work at least twenty-five thousand men. These were earning from two dollars to four dollars a day. You have deprived of work thousands of others, makers of building materials, who have been forced into idleness because you purposely killed building.

"One hundred thousand dollars a day at least you have taken from the people of Chicago.

"Think of the difference between a contractor's profits and the wages of a workingman.

"One contractor in this town (we are told by Mr. Kohlsaat) has work pending in various cities which will yield him seven hundred thousand dollars profit this year. Of that vast sum, how much will ever come back to Chicago's citizens?

"We are not criticising. A man may do with his money as he likes, and we hope that particular contractor will make plenty, for his name is Fuller and he is inclined to side with the union workingmen.

"But look at the facts. The contractor's profits go into investments, or pictures, or foreign travel, government bonds or gowns from Paris.

"Every dollar that the workingman earns goes at once into the pockets of his fellow-citizens.

"Pay a workingman two, or four, or six dollars a day. All of it goes to the butcher, baker, department stores, etc. If he saves a little it goes the same way when the rainy day comes, or when he dies and his family falls back on his hard savings.

"The workman does the hard work. His is the small reward. And every dollar that he gets at once benefits the city and all its inhabitants.

"Your contractors, trying to force your will upon Chicago's workmen, have robbed the city, the stores, all business, of at least one hundred thousand dollars per day in actual cash.

"You have checked the city's growth. You have made Chicago fall behind. You have discouraged capital from coming here—and it will take a long time to wipe out the memory of the fight that you brought on.

"With it all, you have not succeeded in beating the Chicage workmen. For they are not your inferiors, except in possession of cash. They are not less courageous than you. They are more courageous. You have only seen your profits dwindle; they have seen their children hungry.

"They have set an admirable example of good order to the country. They have not strengthened your hands with any violence.

"If violence does come—we hope it will not. If you should manage to keep twenty thousand men idle into the winter, making them poorer and poorer until desperate—remember that you contractors will be held responsible not merely by the workmen, but by all the citizens.

"You have combined together—contractors of all kinds, bankers, makers of building materials. You have formed a conspiracy to crush out labor's attempt to do on a smaller scale exactly what you are doing yourselves.

"What the workmen are doing has been declared legal in every civilized country. They have the right to unite as they see fit.

"Do you suppose that a small band of avaricious men, mutually distrustful of each other at best, can permanently overcome the whole body of workmen?

"Preposterous folly. Get rid of the notion.

"End your lockout, go back to business, and let the men to back to work.

"You are nothing but individual citizens, of an ordinary small caliber. Combined you do not amount to one hundredth part as much as the men you seek to bully—for they are one hundred times more numerous. And this, although you contractors seem to forget it, is a Republic and not a moneyed oligarchy.

"You would like to make it such an oligarchy, apparently. But you will not succeed for a long time yet.

"Better get back to figuring on contracts as quickly as you can. That is work better suited to your capacity than the task of coercing the whole working population of a great city.

"We need not say that the above editorial applies in no way to the intelligent and patriotic contractors and architects who are endeavoring to end the disastrous lockout."

Boom for Unionism.

At a meeting of the recently-organized Central Labor Union, of Lancaster, Pa., held last week, a new constitution and new by-laws were adopted. A plan of campaign is being mapped out by the union looking toward such a revival of unionism as cannot but fail to greatly improve the condition of the wage-earners of the city and county. The leading feature of the campaign will be an effort to create a demand for union-made goods, as it is believed that by this method more good can be done with the least possible friction. Another feature will be a series of mass meetings to be addressed by some of the most prominent workers in the cause of labor in the country.

A Call from Chicago.

Headquarters Building Trades Council. Office of Secretary, 187 Washington Street.

CHICAGO, July 25, 1900.

FELLOW WORKMEN THE WORLD OVER:

At the representative meeting of the trades unions of this city, held Sunday, the 2d day of July, at which about 450 delegates from every union in Chicago were present, the great lockout in the building trades of Chicago was thoroughly discussed and resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the committee was instructed to issue an appeal to our friends and co-workers everywhere for financial assistance to enable the locked out workers to continue their brave struggle for existence and for union principles.

Briefly stated, the lockout commenced February 5, 1900, and involved 35,000 to 40,000 men, representing 150,000 lives. The lockout was caused by the employers (Contractors' Council) demanding that the unions withdraw from the Building Trades Council, and they, the contractors, have steadfastly refused to employ a union man unless his union would withdraw from the Council. But notwithstanding the five months' idleness (and we may here state that the men, owing to the inclement weather, had practically done nothing since last fall) the various unions are determined to maintain their central body.

The press of Chicago has been openly with the contractors, and the unions and their officers have been misrepresented in a manner that is damnable in the extreme. No man who was an officer or active in the management of the council has been allowed to escape the lying, villainous tongue of the scandal monger and paid hirelings of the Contractors' Council. One of the many things that have operated so severely against the Building Trades Council is the fact that the employers secured the co-operation of the material combine, and it is impossible for a builder or anyone else who desires to carry on building to do so if he employed union men, hence you can see what a tremendous advantage the contractors had over the men. Despite all of this and a great deal more, with the recital of which we will not take up your time, the unions have manfully stood by the Building Trades Council.

It is needless for us to say to you that the necessity for funds is absolute. These brave men have made a noble fight for the principles so dear to the hearts of all union men, and after practically seven months of idleness the trades unions of Chicago have resolved that they shall not be starved into submission. And while we have contributed as liberally as possible, we feel that this fight aims at the very life of unionism not only in this city but in all other places, and that if the conspiracy started here is successful it will be a great blow to unionism everywhere. Hence we say to you that this is as much your fight as it is ours, and it is as much to your interest to have a favorable ending as it is to us. It will be cheaper for you to contribute to the success of this resistance than to remain passive and see the fight lost for lack of sufficient funds.

The locked out men have shown by their sterling courage and great sacrifices that they are made of the true blue brand of unionism. They have been crowded to the point of starvation. Will you let them and their wives and little ones suffer the pangs of hunger and privation unaided? We think not. Let your answer be a generous donation and you will simply be doing your duty to yourselves and to the honest, brave true men who are making the greatest struggle for existence have undergone the most trying and unequal conditions that have ever prevailed in any other trade dispute in America.

Fellow unionists and friends, we appeal to you in the name of humanity, in the name of unionism, and in the name of common justice to come to the rescue of these deserving men and their families, who are making this struggle for industrial progress. We can assure you that they will hold out in any event, and if you will only contribute your mite there can be no question of the result.

Fellow workmen, true unionism has but one meaning, one object, and as this is a battle for our right to exist, we feel confident our appeal will not be in vain.

All contributions should be made payable to E. A. DAVIS, Financial Secretary Building Trades Council, Room 1, 187 E. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S.A.

Committee:

W. A. CAMPBELL, *Cigar Maker, Secretary Chicago Trades Union Label League, Chairman.*

HERBERT CRAMPTON, *President Managing Committee Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.*

R. S. PHILLIPS, *Vice-President Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, I. T. U.*

There are Others.

There is no class of persons that has so little sympathy for trades unions of workingmen as the professional class, yet there is no class of persons that maintain such perfect trades unions for themselves as this same professional class.

Members of the legal profession have established an ideal trade union. This trade union has absolute control of the profession in every court of law and in nearly every civilized country. No man can plead a case as an attorney without having made application and having been received in the lawyers' trade union, known as the "bar." The power of this lawyers' trade union is so great that judges bow in submission to its rules and regulations.

The Medical Association, the doctors' trade union, prohibits any person, unless he be recognized by such trade union, prescribing medicine for the relief of the afflicted. They have also established professional ethics that are binding on their craft as are the ethics of labor unions. The medical profession denounces as "quacks" doctors who ignore the rules of the medical trade union just as labor unions denounce as "scabs" workingmen who ignore the ethics of labor unions, and a "working card," a diploma, must be in the possession of the medical practitioner before he earns a dollar at his trade.

The professional trade unions have been far more successful in the protection of their craft than have labor trade unions. While labor has been denounced by many good people for attempting to secure legislation beneficial to labor, these professional gentlemen have quietly secured laws that effectually prevent "scabbing by non-union professional men. The lawyers, the doctors, the dentists, the druggists, have all secured laws which prevent incompetent persons working at their respective trades, yet, when a labor union attempts to accomplish these same results, these same professional gentlemen join in the cry of "Down with the tyrannical labor unions."—*Railroad Telegrapher.*

NEARLY all the teamsters of the transfer companies of Portland, Oregon, have struck for an increase in wages. The men demand $2.50.

THE CARPENTER.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST, 1900

The Trusts and the End.

Very curious have been the many expressions on the subject of the trusts during the last year. A quarterly dividend of twenty millions of dollars for the Standard Oil Company, and nearly forty-two million dollars profits for one member of the steel trust—Mr. Carnegie's end of it—for one year are facts sufficiently surprising to startle even the deaf and dumb. Either of these fortunes continued at this rate would shortly gather to itself all the wealth of the United States and shortly thereafter might command that of Europe as well. It is a very simple problem in arithmetic. Nearly all sorts and conditions of men unite in declaring the danger which lies in the trusts, and the most delightful suggestions are made regarding the methods of curbing them. President Hadley of Yale suggests that the heads of these trusts are improper men, who should be socially ostracised. But this idea is evidently not fully shared by all college presidents' because in the "Mail and Express" of February 17th we have headlines reading this way: "Brown Alumnæ Dine. President Faunce Makes an Address on the University. Doctor Schurman Also Speaks; He Pays a High Tribute to Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockfeller."

"Brains," Doctor Schurman is quoted as saying, "can make money' but money cannot make brains. One of the greatest problems of the day is presented by the inequality of wealth. I begrudge no man his twenty or thirty miilions a year without considering some other things; Has he increased the wages of his employes? Is he using his wealth in a way to benefit the people? If he is, he is a benefactor. All honor to Andrew Carnegie as long as he uses his money in such fashion."

If President Hadley had in view the social ostracism of Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Rockfeller, it is quite apparent that it would be difficult to carry out the scheme without the co-operation of his distinguished colaborers in the field of education.

Other thinkers, after wrestling with this difficult problem of what will become of us if the trusts go on eating up the wealth of the country with such avidity, finally gets down to the conclusion which deserves to rank with President Hadley's. "If we have publicity, the problem will be solved," they say. Yet we have publicity now. Everybody knows the actual facts; there is no disputes regarding the conditions; nothing that could be divulged could be more startling than what we now know; all are agreed, and evidently some of these gentlemen have in mind that old fable of the cat and the mice. If the cat only had a bell on her, they would be comparatively safe, they argue. Ting-a-ling, a-ling, a-ling, and everybody, they imagine, might dodge out of the way. But the trouble is that not everybody can dodge. Pretty much everybody has been hearing the ting-a-ling for quite a while now, and with no other result than that they are compelled to sit still to be presently gobbled up. This gobbling process has now got to a very interesting stage. It is now up to the millionaires.

The other day some of the largest capitalists who have themselves been conspicious in this line of work heard the ting-a-ling, ling, and looking around discovered that the trusts were bearing down upon them; at least, so the public press gave out at the time of the Boston failures and the squeeze in New York Surface railways.

But the gentlemen who are almost equally divided between social ostracism and publicity as a remedy for trusts, are, ostrich-like, simply poking their heads into the sand and kicking their heels in the air. They refuse to recognize this scientific truth, that the trusts are in the direction of good organization. Trusts are doing away with the wasteful methods that have come down to us through barbarism. They are taking the oil business and the iron business and a hundred other businesses and bringing them under that perfect organization which results from one clear brain exercising imperial power in the domain of commerce. Mr. Rockefeller is right, Mr. Carnegie is right, when they say that the world at large is benefited by the trusts. It is the trend of the times; It is bringing accurate thinking and thorough organization to bear upon the great problems of production. The advantages of this process have now been so well learned that the evolution in organization can never stop. Its formulas must be applied to every process of life until they are reduced to a scientific economy. The President Hadleys and the advocates of publicity might as well fix this thing in their minds first as last. What we call the trusts are simply the latest development of organization of the methods of production. Because mankind at large has refused to study these problems of organization and a few individuals have mastered the science, those few individuals are reaping all the benefits.

It is not part of this discussion to here go into the methods under which those organizations have been fostered by national legislation. It is a mere incident of the situation. Four chief points present themselves, and only four:—

First. The trusts are in the direction of scientific organization of the methods of production.

Second. Nearly all the benefits of these magnificent organizations now go to a few individuals.

Third. It is contrary to the best interests of the public and dangerous to a republican form of government that these profits should continue to accumulate in such enormous percentages.

Fourth. How are we going to bring the benefits of scientific organization into the hands of the many instead of the few?

A hundred thousand of the best brains of the world are to-day engaged on this problem. Most of these brains are those of men who have begun life by believing in the system of individual competition. Therefore they turn away now from any true solution of the difficulty. They exchange such valuable suggestions as those regarding social ostracism and publicity. Why? Because they do not wish to see the figure of governmental co-operation, which looms up as the only barrier to individual accumulation.

A man whose father was one of the great operators of Wall Street, who controlled so many millions that he was able to wreck or make great business enterprises, said to the writer recently at a dinner that all investment was becoming doubtful; he did not know where to put a dollar. All classes of enterprises were so largely at the disposal of manipulation in the street, one day depressed far below par and the next raised far above, always with a like purpose, the one of serving individual interests, that investment in securities quoted on the street had become a lottery. It was in the power of four or five men, by manipulation of the stock or by starting a parallel enterprise, or by any other of the numerous methods so well known, to make or break literally anything or anybody. Here were the methods of the father being applied to the son's disadvantage. Greater whales had appeared in the seas which were capable of swallowing the sharks; the sharks were in jeopardy.

No well-informed man in the business world of to-day but believes that with two or three hundred millions at his disposal, a brain as able as some of those now in active careers may in turn attack and crush one leading business interest after another until even the millionaires may be swept from the field and practically all the wealth of the country concentrated in one great corporation.

It is lucky that the first man to perfect a science of business organization should also be a man whose impulses carry him in the direction of education. The same means that build great universities might just as deftly merge the republic into a monarchy. Any one who is at all on the inside of affairs in New York has hourly proof of the endless influence which money exercises over politicians, the press, educational institutions, and even the ministry itself. A hundred thousand apologists of no mean intellectual capacity are always at the back and call of a hundred millions of dollars, together with a less army of viler minds who stand ready to tear down the best and noblest if by so doing they can earn a fee.

Here we are then.

Eighty millions of people under a form of government which may be denominated a republic tempered by the use of money at the polls, up against the question of the distribution of wealth. Let it go on upon present lines, and in ten years more not all the intelligence of the nation can provide a remedy. And is there any remedy to day? One only—governmental ownership. Buy out these great interests; pay them a fair—an extravagent price if need be, but buy them and turn them into the hands of the people to manage for the benefit of all.

Ah! the people! I hear you say that they are crude and stupid and corrupt and will not manage well. Perhaps. Undoubtedly the management of many will never equal in economy of management the management of one brain. But then, economy is not the sole purpose; and if it costs more to manage, let us bear in mind that this additional cost will be represented by salaries of the many.

We have no civil service capable of administering such things? I grant you. We have never had occasion for a civil service. Our postal affairs and our collection of customs dues are comparatively unimportant. A little better or a little worse does not concern the average man. He would scarcely cross the street to help better the civil service. But if the street cars were under the control of the civil service, if the great transportation companies having in charge the safety of his person and the prompt delivery of his freight were in charge of the civil service, how quickly the public interest would be aroused. Then we would have a civil service in reality.

I challenge any reasoning mind taking up this subject without regard to past prejudices to arrive at any other goal than public ownership. "Social ostracism," "publicity"—they are the feeble cries of children. Let us brace up and look the situation fully in the face. Either it must continue and it is every moment growing more like an avalanche, or it must end in public ownership.—*John Brisbane Walker, in Cosmopolitan.*

Prosperity a Delusion.

The din of the many strikes at the present time seems to give the lie direct to the prosperity howlers. If there was real prosperity in our land of freedom there would be very few strikes. Those who give prosperity itself as the cause of strikes forget how much it takes for a workingman to throw up his job and say: "Rather than work under present conditions I prefer to take the chances of a fight shoulder to shoulder with my fellow-laborers, and if need be look for employment elsewhere." But the people who talk about "strike fever" and otherwise accuse the striking toilers of weak-mindedness, have probably so little experience and sympathy with the laboring classes that they are unfit to dive down in the soul of a man with a home and a family, having arrived at the conclusion that he has got to choose between making common cause with others in a fight which may cut off his existence, or being slowly dragged down into misery, family and all, by the unjust conditions surrounding him. The bitterness with which these strikes are fought does certainly not indicate that they are undertaken out of a sense of wanton luxury.

Apart from the real grievance which is conceded by men of sense to be behind each strike, there must be a special cause for the generality of strikes at the present time. Below the demands for shorter hours, recognition of the organization, higher wages, etc., one fact lies concealed, which cements the hearts of laborers together, incites them to common action; reduction in wages, True, there is more work now than two years ago. Wherefore more laborers are employed. But this does not mean a r'se in wages, as one is inclined to think. Capital is so strong to-day that the law of supply and demand is easily regulated by it. The few thousands of laborers taken away from the reserve army of the unemployed has not the least effect on the labor market. The price of labor was not all raised by it, except one considers those 5 and 10 cent additions made by numerous manufacturers, about a year ago, resulting from the operation of that law of supply and demand. The past years, however, were remarkable in another way influencing the income of the laborers. The prices of provisions and commodities have generally risen from 15 to 20 per cent. By this the buying power of wages has become considerably less than two years ago. The laborer must to-day in many instances earn $2 per day to enable him to buy as much as he could buy two years ago for $1.60. This shows that, although seemingly no reduction, even nominal rises took place, there was in reality a general reduction in wages throughout our continent. While more workingmen have employment to-day, the individual laborer earns less than two years ago. Then he earned barely enough to satisfy his wants, but now he is compelled, in this glorious era of prosperity, to suffer deprivations, and, in many cases see his family worse off than ever. This is the real cause of the generality of strikes at the present time. It takes powerful trades unions to guard the interests of the toilers in times like these. Unorganized labor is entirely at the mercy of capital. Even these spontaneous risings of the wage-earners, large and imposing strikes, will not lastingly better conditions. Laborers must unite in permanent organizations, trade unions, and by means of them regulate as much as it is possible for man the price of labor, the only commodity they have to sell.—*The Baker's Journal.*

TEN per cent. of the English trade union glass employes are idle.

Organized Capital.

In this hurrying age of fact and change, capital has been undergoing rapid degrees of organization. The greater its organization, the more complete and absolute its power to dictate to the laboring class how much and to what extent the toilers may enjoy the fruits of their own labors. However much organized capital has been a civilizing agent among men, it never acts from other than a purely selfish motive, for it is without a moral character or a moral purpose. Unrestrained by conscience, it is dishonest, untempered by benevolence, it is cruel; and the fundamental fact which we need to remember is, that capital, in whatever degree of organization it may be, is forever without a conscience to condemn, applaud or guide its actions; and this characteristic of it becomes more and more discernible in the degree its organization becomes great. * * * Its army of employes by sad experience long since learned to recognize this peculiarity as characteristic of organized capital, and it was experience, not shadowy fear, which led them to the belief that unless the aggressiveness of organized capital was checked in some way it would eventually effect the pauperization and hopeless depradation of the toiling masses; and hence, the different labor organizations throughout the country are the effects of which organized capital is the cause.—*Parmer's Coming Conflict.*

An Urgent Appeal.

OFFICE OF
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1900.

To the Trade and Labor Organizations of America, Greeting:

Seven thousand cigar makers of New York have been on strike and locked out for seventeen weeks with unbroken ranks. They have been tyrannized over and forced into abject conditions of labor. The tenement house and sweat shop system of labor and child labor prevailed. They are engaged in a great struggle to obtain decent conditions. In spite of the combination of all the employers, they are maintaining a splendid spirit, struggling in defence of their rights and the hope for a life more fitting American Manhood and American Womanhood.

There can be no doubt of their absolute victory, if they are given simply the barest necessities; that is, bread to live upon. The organization has strained its every energy in support of these heroic striking and locked out workers, and we now appeal to you and every trade and labor organization in the country, to contribute financial assistance to the full length of your and their ability, and thus make victory doubly assured.

Do not fail to read this Circular to your Union, and to urge prompt action and as liberal donation as your means afford, and a glorious victory for labor will result.

All remittances should be made to Albert Marousek, 321-325 E. Seventy-third street, New York city, and notify by postal card N. Rosenstein, 509 E. Eighty-first street, New York city.

Hoping that this appeal will meet with a ready response, we are,

Fraternally yours,
SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President,
P. J. MCGUIRE, *1st V. P.*
JAMES DUNCAN, *2d V. P.*
JAMES O'CONNELL, *3d V. P.*
JOHN MITCHELL, *4th V. P.*
MAX MORRISON, *5th V. P.*
THOS. I. KIDD, *6th V. P.*
JOHN B. LENNON, *Treasurer.*
FRANK MORRISON, *Secretary.*
Executive Council, American Federaon of Labor.

The Oppression of the Poor.

You can not but have noticed how often in those parts of the Bible which are likely to be oftenest opened when people look for guidance, comfort or help in the affairs of daily life, namely, the Psalms and Proverbs, mention is made of the guilt attaching to the Oppression of the poor. Observe: not the neglect of them, but the oppression of them; the word is as frequent as it is strange. You can hardly open either of those books, but somewhere in their pages you will find a description of the wicked man's attempts against the poor, such as:

He doth ravish the poor when he getteth him into his net.

He sitteth in the lurking places of the villages. his eyes are prively set against the poor

In his pride he doth persecute the poor, and blesseth the covetous, whom God abhorreth.

His mouth is full of deceit and fraud, in the secret places doth he murder the innocent. Have the workers of iniquity no knowledge, who eat up my people as they eat bread? They have drawn out the sword, and bent the bow, to cast down the poor and needy.

They are corrupt. and speak wickedly concerning oppression.

Pride compasseth them about as a chain, and violence as a garment.

Their poison is like the poison of a serpent. Ye weigh the violence of your hands in the earth.

You hardly ever address a laboring man upon his prospects in life, without quietly assuming that he is to possess, at starting, as a small moral capital to begin with, the virtues of Socrates, the philosophy of Plato, and the heroism of Epaminondas, "Be assured. my good man,"—you sav to him,—"that if you work steadily for ten hours a day all your life long, and if you drink nothing but water or the very mildest of beer, and live on very plain food, and never lose your temper, and go to church every Sunday, and always remain content in the position in which Providence has placed vou, and never grumble nor swear; and always keep your clothes decent, and rise early, and use every opportunity of improving yourself, you will get on right well, and never come to the parish.

All this is exceedingly true; but before giving the advice so confidently, it would be well if we sometimes tried it practically ourselves, and spent a year or so at some hard manual labor, not of an entertaining kind—ploughing or digging, for instance, with a very moderate allowance of beer; nothing but bread and cheese for dinner; no papers nor muffins in the morning; no sofas nor magazines at night; one small room for parlor and kitchen; and a large family of children always in the middle of the floor. If we think we could, under these circumstances, enact Socrates or Epaminondas entirely to our own satisfaction, we shall be somewhat justified in requiring the same behavior from our poorer neighbors; but if not, we should surely consider a little whether among the various forms of oppression of the poor, we may not rank as one of the first and likeliest—the oppression of expecting too much from them.

But let this pass, and let it be admitted that we can never be guilty of oppression towards the sober, industrious, intelligent, exemplary laborer. There will always be some in the world who are not altogether intelligent and exemplary; we shall, I believe, to the end of time find the majority somewhat unintelligent, a little inclined to be idle, and occasionally on saturday night, drunk; we must even be prepared to hear of reprobates who like skittles on Sunday morning better than prayers; and of unnatural parents who send their children out to beg instead of to go to school.

Now these are the kind of people whom you can oppress, and whom you do oppress, and that to purpose—and with all the more cruelty and the greater sting, because it is just their own fault that puts them into your power. You know the words about wicked people are, "He doth ravish the poor when he getteth him into his net-" This getting into the net is constantly the fault or folly of the sufferer—his own heedlessness or his own indolence; but after he is once in the net, the oppression of him and making the most of his distress, are ours. The nets which we use against the poor are just those worldly embarrassments which either their ignorance or their improvidence are almost certain at sometime or other to bring them into; then, just at the time when we ought to hasten and help them, and disentangle them, and teach them how to manage better in future, we rush forward to pillage them, and force all we can out of them in their adversity. For, to take one instance only, remember this is literally and simply what we do, whenever we buy, or try to buy, cheap goods—goods offered at a price which we know can not be remunerative for the labor involved in them. Whenever we buy such goods, remember we are stealing somebody's labor. Don't let us mince the matter. I say, in plain Saxon, stealing—taking from him the proper reward of his work, and putting it into our own pocket. You know well enough that the thing could not have been offered you at that price, unless distress of some kind had forced the producer to part with it. You take advantage of this distress, and you force as much out of him as you can under the circumstances The old barons of the middle ages used in general the thumbscrew to extort property; we moderns use, in preference, hunger or domestic affliction; but the fact of extortion remains precisely the same. Whether we force the man's property from him by pinching his stomach, or pinching his fingers, makes some difference anatomically; morally, none whatsoever; we use a torm of torture of some sort in order to make him give up his property; we use, indeed, the man's own anxieties, instead of the rack, and his immediate peril of starvation, instead of the pistol at the head: but otherwise we differ from Front de Bœuf, or Dick Turpin, merely in being less dextrous, more cowardly, and more cruel. More cruel, I say, because the fierce baron and the redoubted highwaymen are reported to have robbed, at least by preference, only the rich; we steal habitually from the poor. We buy our liveries, and gild our prayer books, with pilfered pence out of children's and sick men's wages, and thus ingeniously dispose a given quantity of Theft, so that it may produce the largest possible measure of delicately distributed suffering.—*John Ruskin.*

THE Typographical Union of France *La Federation Francaise des Travailleures du Livre*), will hold its next annual convention on the 27th instant in Paris, and will take action on several important matters, among which we notice: The regulation of the apprentice system; the formation of local committees of arbitration; the attitude of the union to the composing machine; the organization of out-of-work and sick funds; the reduction of the hours of labor; the adoption of union labels, and the consideration of the alphabetical system of type measurement. This model union was founded in 1881, and under the devoted, intelligent and conservative guidance of its general secretary, August Keufer, has united upon a firm basis upwards of 160 local unions with an aggregate of about 9,000 members in good standing.

Labor News of the World.

THERE are 10,000 miners on strike at the Rio Tinto mines in Spain.

DARTMOUTH, England, gives a pension to aged workmen.

CINCINNATI boot and shoe workers have won an eleven-day strike for the nine-hour workday.

AFTER a four months' strike, the boilermakers in Buffalo have secured an advance in wages.

THEATRICAL employes in New York city have sent $1,000 to their striking fellow-craftsmen in Detroit.

AN eight-hour workday and $3 a day in wages have been secured by the Electrical Workers' Union of San Francisco.

AFTER a twenty years' fight, the 'Longshoremen's Union has succeeded in almost entirely abolishing the contract system on the great lakes.

THE United States Department of Labor estimates that there were 1, 803,-300 organized workers in the United States on May 1.

THE International Union of Steam Engineers has obtained an eight-hour workday for its members in twenty-six breweries in Boston.

LANCASHIRE (England) cotton spinners, numbering 4,000, have gone on strike for a 10 per cent. increase in wages. The employers offered a 5 per cent. advance, which was refused.

THE Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, operator of the Bessemer Rolling Mill, at Birmingham, Alabama, has signed the wage scale of the Amalgamated Association.

THE Beamers' Union of Columbus, Ga., has won its strike againt a reduction in wages at the Eagle and Phoenix Mills, thereby retaining $2 a week for its members. The strike began July 9.

JAPANESE and white men have combined along the Frazer river, B. C., to demand "twenty-five cents a salmon," as opposed to the Indians, who work at various prices below that demanded by the union.

UNLESS the Consolidated Railways of Dallas, Texas, settle the strike which is now in progress, all the unions in that city will go out on a sympathetic strike, and, by boycotting the roads, force a general suspension of business.

THE trade unions of St. Louis have engaged 2,000 canvassers to collect funds for the omnibus lines of the striking street railwaymen. It is expected of the canvassers that they will at the same time ascertain what proportion of the population of St. Louis favor trade unions.

BY resolution, the officials of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders are instructed to co-operate with the International Typographical Union and the International Printing Pressmen's Union to secure a printing and binding plant under municipal ownership in New York city.

Lessons in Practical Carpentry.

BY FRED. T. HODGSON.

I HAVE pretty fairly gone over the ground of making joints in timber for the manifold purposes for which timber is employed, and it will be in order now to make some application of what has been learned from the examples given in former papers. In placing joists in a frame building, it is usual to allow the ends to run out to the outside face of the building, as has been shown and illustrated in Mr. Maginnis' paper on "How to frame a house," which appeared in this journal a few years ago, a paper the student of this subject should re-read; if, however, the joists are laid on a brick or stone wall, and the face of the wall both above and

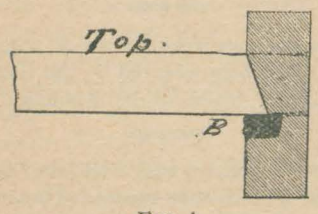

FIG. 1.

below the joist are in the same plane, as at Fig. 1, then the joist should be cut on a bevel, as shown, the long point resting on a hard timber B, as shown; then, if the joists when loaded sags or drops in the centre, it will not disturb the brick or stonework in the least, and in case of a fire and the joists burn through and break down, the walls will not be injured by the falling of the joists, which would not be the case if they were cut off square. All joists, no matter what their dimensions, should be cross-bridged, the same as shown in Fig. 2, the courses of bridging not more than eight feet apart. The

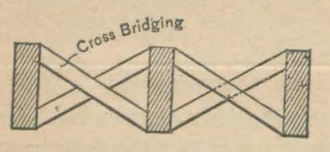

FIG. 2.

employment of bridging is for the purpose of stiffening the joists by keeping them from twisting, and distributing the strain over a larger number of joists than those on which the weight comes. The bridge piers should be 2x2 inches, though 1x2 are frequently used, and they should be accurately cut to the required angle and firmly nailed. A good way to cut in

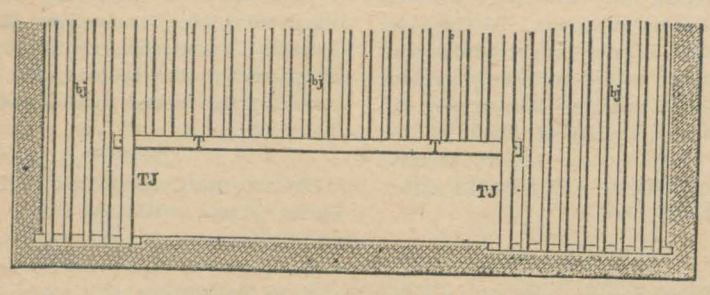

FIG. 3.

bridging is to snap a chalked line across the top edges of the joists, parallel with the side of the wall, and a second line distant from the first, just the depth of joists, and, of course, parallel to the first line. The length and angle of the bridge piers can then be obtained by laying the piece diagonally on the joists, with its edges just touching the chalk lines on the inner edge of both joists, keeping the thickness of the stuff inside the two lines. In this position mark the underside of the bridge piece with a pencil, and both the proper angles and right length are given. Each piece obtained this way answers for the second piece in the same space. Two nails should be driven in each end of the bridge piece, if a good permanent job is desired.

In trimming around a chimney or a stair well-hole, several methods are employed. Sometimes the header and trimmers are made from material twice as thick and the same depths as the ordinary joists, and the intermediate joists are tenoned into the header, as shown in Fig. 3. Here we have T, T, for header, and T, J, T, J,

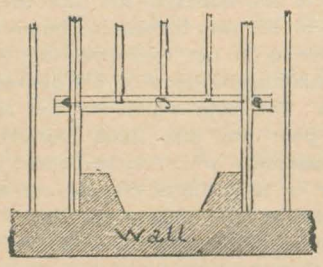

FIG. 4.

for trimmers, and *b*, *j*, for the ordinary joists. In the Western and also some of the Central States, the trimmers and headers are made up of two thicknesses of the header being mortised to secure the ends of the joists. The two thicknesses are well nailed together; this method is exhibited at Fig. 4, which also shows one way to trim around the hearth; C shows the header with tusk

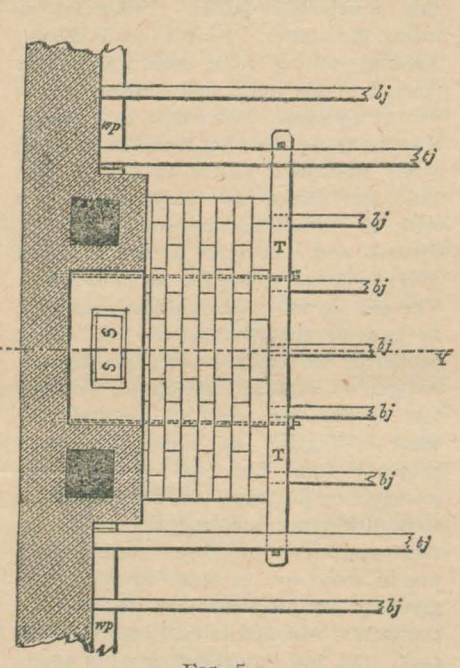

FIG. 5.

tenons on ends, which pass through the trimmers.

At Fig. 5, I show another scheme for trimming around a fire-place, in which the trimmers and headers T, T, are seen, the headers being tenoned through the trimmers, and *b j* and *t j*, while the bond timbers are in evidence at *w p*. Here there are two flues shown, also the hearth tileing. In this example there are two holding bolts shown by dotted lines on each side of the fire-place anchored into the brick wall and passing under the hearth and through the header to which it is secured with a nut and washer. A dump grate is shown at *s*, *s*. This is for the purpose of letting ashes down a shute into the cellar where there should be an iron receptacle to receive them.

Fig. 6 shows a sectional view of the hearth X Y, of Fig. 5. This shows a brick arch turned under the hearth to support it, the centre for which the carpenter is expected to make. There is an oak or other suitable hardwood strip mitred around the tiles and of the same thickness as the flooring. The flooring is shown at *b*, and the joists and trimmer are shown at *b j*, and *t j*, respectively; the dump chute is shown at the shaded part and may continue to cellar floor, or cut through the wall at any desirable point convenient to remove ashes.

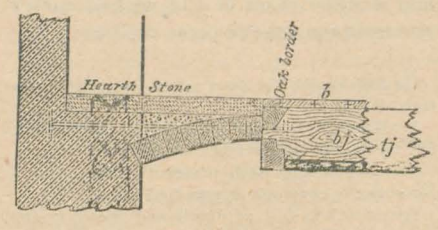

FIG. 6.

In ordinary buildings the brick arch is seldom employed, the header being placed pretty close to the brick work and the joists tennoned into it, and the tops of the joists being cut down enough to allow a layer of concrete cement and tiles on the top of them without raising the tiles above the floor. In such cases strips are nailed to the sides of the joists, three or four inches below the top of the cut joists. Rough boards are then laid

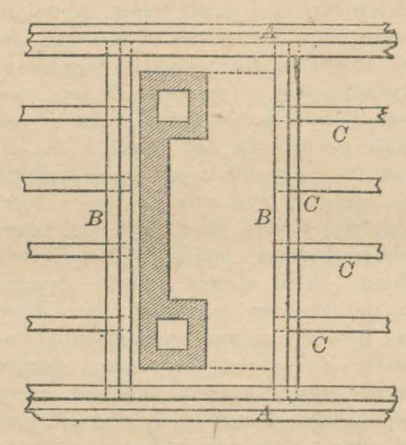

FIG. 7.

in these strips after which the space is filled in with coarse mortar to the level of top edges of joists, then the concrete cement and tiles are laid on this which makes the hearth pretty safe from taking fire.

Frequently it happens that a chimney rises in a building from its own foundation, disconnected from the walls in which case the chimney shaft will require to be trimmed all around as shown

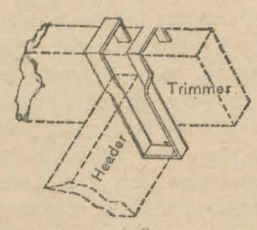

FIG. 8.

in Fig. 7. In cases of this kind the trimmers A, A, should be made of stuff very much thicker than the joists, as they have to bear a double burden, B, B, shows the heading, and C, C, C, C, the tail joists. B, B, should have a thickness double that of C, C, etc., and A, A, should at least be three times as stout as C, C, this will to some extent equalize the strength of the whole floor which is a matter to be considered in laying down floor timbers, for a floor is no stronger than its weakest part.

There are a number of devices for trimming around stairs, fire places and chimney stacks by which the cutting or mortising of the timbers is avoided. One method is to cut the timbers the exact length, square in the ends, and then insert iron dowels—two or more—in the ends of the joists, and boring holes in the trimmers and headers to suit and driving the whole solid together. The dowels are made from ¾" or 1 inch round iron. Another and a better device is the "bridle iron" which may be hooked over the trimmer or header, as the case may be, the stirrup carrying the abutting timber as shown in Fig. 8. These "bridle irons" are made of wrought iron—2 x 2½ inches or larger dimensions if the work requires such; for ordinary jobs however the size given will be found plenty heavy for carrying the tail joists, and a little heavier may be employed to carry the header. This style of connecting the trimmings does not hold the frame work together, and in places where there is any tendency to thrust the work apart,

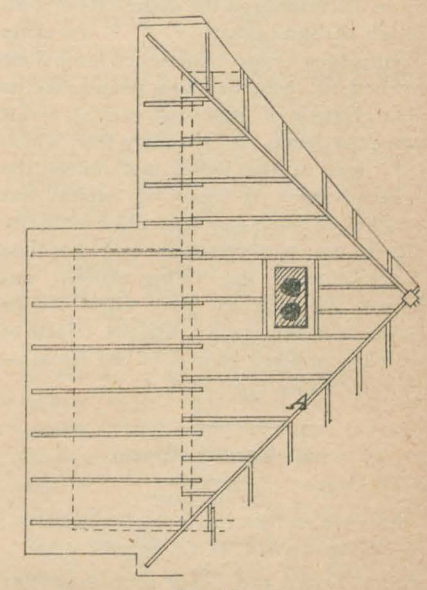

FIG. 9.

some provision must be made to prevent the work from spreading. This may readily be done in many ways that will suggest themselves to the workman. Perhaps the best way is to nail a hoop iron across the points lapping one end up the side of the trimmer or header, and bending it over the arris running it along the edge of the joists across the joints and extending it beyond the joints ten or twelve inches.

In no case where a trimmer or header is placed alongside a chimney stack should the woodwork be less than 1½ inches from the brickwork. This is a precaution taken to prevent the heat of the stack from setting fire to the timbers, the flooring of course is obliged to be within one inch of the brickwork, but the bare board always covers the joint.

In trimming for a chimney in a roof the "headers" "stretchers or trimmers" and "tail rafters," may be simply nailed in place, as there is no great weight beyond snow, and wind pressure to carry, therefore the same precautions for strength are not necessary. The sketch shown at Fig. 7, explains how the chimney opening in the roof may be trimmed—the parts being only spiked together. A, shows a hip rafter against which the cripples on both sides are spiked. The chimney stack is shown in the centre of the roof—isolated—trimmed on the four sides. The sketch is self-explanatory in a measure and should be easily understood.

ORGANIZED Labor does not seek to rule. All it asks is a fair day's wage for a fair day's work, guaranteed by contract.

INDEPENDENT thinking is of the utmost value. A few thousand men who think, own and control this country in onsequence.

Working Rules for Carpenters in London.

In view of the rules and regulations governing union members in the various branches of the building trades in this country it is interesting to contrast with them the rules which have lately been adopted by representatives of the London Master Builders' Association and the Carpenters' and Joiners' Societies. In every instance "employer" means a member of the London Master Builders' Association, and "workman" means a member of a Carpenters' and Joiners' Trade Society.

1. The working hours in summer shall be fifty per week for forty weeks.

That during twelve weeks of winter, commencing on the second Monday in November, the working hours shall be for the first three weeks and the last three weeks forty-seven hours per week, and during the six middle weeks forty-four hours per week.

2. That the present rate of wages shall be advanced one halfpenny per hour from May 1, 1900.

3. That overtime, when worked at the request of the employers, shall be paid at the following rates—namely: From leaving off time until 8 P. M. to 10 P. M., time and a half; after 10 P. M. double time. No overtime shall be reckoned until each full day has been made, except where time is lost by stress of weather. On Saturday the pay for overtime, from noon to 4 P. M., shall be time and a half; after 4 P. M., and Sunday, double time. Christmas Day shall be paid for the same as Sunday.

4. That one hour's notice be given or one hour's time be paid by either side on determining an engagement. All wages due shall be paid at the expiration of such notice, or walking time if sent to yard. All workmen who are in receipt of full wages, and who have been employed for not less than forty-two hours, shall, on discharge, receive one hour's notice, to be occupied, so far as is practicable, in grinding tools, with one hour's pay in addition.

In the event of more than 10 per cent. of the workmen of the trade employed at the job giving notice to leave during any one day (except Saturday), they shall not be entitled to received their money until noon on the following day.

5. That men who are sent from the shop or job, including those engaged in London and sent to the country, shall be allowed as expenses sixpence per day for any distance over six miles from the shop or job, exclusive of traveling expenses, time occupied in traveling and lodging money.

6. That payment of wages shall commence at noon, or as soon thereafter as practicable, on Saturday, and be paid on the job. But if otherwise arranged, walking time at the rate of three miles per hour to get to the pay table at 12 noon.

7. That employers shall provide, where practicable and reasonable, the following conveniences: *a*. A suitable place for the workmen to have their meals on the works, with a laborer to assist in preparing them. *b*. A lockup where tools can be left at the owner's risk. *c*. A grindstone for the use of workman.

8. That wages earned after leaving off time on Friday and Saturday only shall be kept in hand as back time.

9. That the term "London District" shall mean twelve miles radius from Charing Cross.

10. (*a*) For the adjustment of all disputes and to avoid stoppage of work, it is agreed that upon a difference arising between an employer or upon the works of an employer and any of his workmen from any cause whatever, notice shall be given by the association or society of the complaining party to the association or party representing the other side and the subject matter of dispute shall thereupon be referred to the Board of Conciliation, who shall be summoned within seven days, and, if practicable, shall give their decision within the next six working days.

Why I Am Opposed to Trade Unions.

I am opposed to trade unions because I believe the workers should be satisfied with any conditions the bosses want to place on them.

I am opposed to trade unions because wherever they exist the workers are more independent and insist on what they might call their rights.

I am opposed to trade unions because wherever they exist the rate of wages is always higher, and I believe in low wages always and everywhere.

I am opposed to trade unions because wherever the workers are organized the hours of labor have been reduced. Organized trades have the shortest work-day. I believe in long hours, as it tends to keep the toilers ignorant; I don't think they ought to know too much.

I am opposed to trade unions because they are trying to take children out of the shops and factories and put them to school and have secured the passage of laws that prohibits their employment under a certain age. Children will work for almost nothing, and if the unions succeed in sending them to school they will become educated and ask ugly questions when they grow up. The way to keep these working people ignorant is to make their children work.

I am opposed to trade unions because they demand that women shall receive equal pay with men for equal work. I think a woman should be content with whatever she can get. She has got no vote anyway, and if these trade unionists would only stop their agitations we should soon have her to work for nothing.

I am opposed to trade unions because they insist on and have secured the passage of legislation that makes the boss protect dangerous machinery and run his factory under proper sanitary conditions. I think this is all rot; it costs the boss money. Formerly if a man was killed, or lost a limb, or met with an accident, that was all there was about it. Men are cheap and anxious to get work, and if it were not for these blamed unions we could do as we liked and run our business to suit ourselves.

I am opposed to trade unions on principle. I don't think they are any good; they make the wage-earner dissatisfied; they put the idea into his head that he has a right to think for himself; that he should receive more returns from his labor; that he should work less hours; that he has a right to enjoy some of the luxuries of life, and that the children have the same right to be educated as the children of the rich.

Yes, I am utterly opposed to trades unions, first, last and all the time. They make the workingmen think they have the right to set a price on their labor, and say under what conditions they will work. If we could only get rid of the unions we would do pretty well as we liked. We could work men for twelve or fourteen hours a day at a dollar rate, and he would be too ignorant to make a kick. Yes, these trade unions are a bad thing, when they teach our workers that they have rights the same as we have. That is where I draw the line, and I don't see how any intelligent person can uphold them in their outrageous demands. Yes, sir, the union is a bad thing; a bad thing, I say a very bad bad thing; it should be suppressed.—*Rochester Labor Journal.*

The Workingmen's Side of the Labor Question.

Rev. William H. Kerby, Ph. D., a member of the faculty of the Catholic university of Washington, D. C., was the speaker who addressed a large and interested audience at the opera house, Detroit, Mich., last month. In point of attendance this lecture surpassed any of those which have preceded it, and what Dr. Kerby had to say was listened to with a great deal of attention. He is a speaker who has thought deeply of his subject, and he is familiar with both sides of the labor-capital question.

Dr. Kerby spoke in part as follows:

"The labor question is a vital one; first, because it is the logical, necessary and irrepressible result of our institutions and because it constitutes the supreme test of those institutions. Unless intelligently directed, the question will inevitably work out its own solution, to the peril of civilization. In my remarks I am simply describing the feelings and the conditions that exist among the laboring classes, whom we shall consider this morning.

"Those who think the labor movement is the result of demagogues' work are sadly mistaken. It rests upon the same law that governs all social movements, the chief points of which are a condition causing dissatisfaction, a protest against that condition and an effort to organize against it. As to conditions, the workingman complains of oppression, overwork, uncertainty, low wages, dependence on his employer, unsanitary conditions, destruction of the home life. He protests against them in the name of culture, progress and humanity. His aim is to correct all these conditions through organization.

"The more active, more sensative and more intelligent classes among the working men have formed trade unions, and the trade unions is an advance stage of the labor movement The ordinary view of a trade union is that it is an organization whose purpose is to improve condition by legitimate means. Sometimes they form political parties, but this always ends in disaster. Their aim is to regulate supply, hence they seek to regulate wage conditions and hours of labor. Their weapon always reluctantly employed, is the strike. There is also the boycott. The complement of them both is the trade union label.

"For three generations the workingman has been taught that government exists for the benefit of the people; that man has the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Having only natural logic, he accepts this literally. He sees the courts and all their machinery organized to prevent murder and assault. These do not appeal to him, but starvation does, and is it not written: 'A man may not starve.' He sees his children growing up sickly and stunted, and he wonders what means the guarantee he has been taught to believe in. He finds he is politically free but economically a slave. His guarantee of liberty is a mockery. Socially he has no standing, no equality, and his fundamental rights are not protected.

"But this is not all. There is massive persistent misunderstanding, and this adds bitterness and fierceness to his hopelessness and his sincerity. He believes in his great, deep human rights. When he sees them violated there is added to all this a sense of violated justice. Then there are the troubles in the ranks. The unions must do a great deal of work to educate men to belong to their organizations. When the others refuse there is war, bitter and unrelenting. It takes a great effort to hold the unions together. There is always a difficulty in the matter of the choice of a leader or leaders. From all this comes a frame of mind which has the appearance of recklessness, but which may be only chronic impatience. The workingman has a deep conviction that he is in the right, and this gives him tremendous force. He believes that if he does not solve the problem there will be no solution and civilization will be lost. Hence the necessity for war. Right or wrong, such are the feelings that exist. Whether or not the workingman is conscious of them makes no difference. It is for us to understand them from this side and then begin the work of reform."

Trades Unionism.

Many persons express their sympathy with the general purposes of labor unions, but at the same time oppose them because of their methods, and yet it is these very methods that have made the unions effective. When you touch the means which labor organizations adopt, the harsh militant side of the movement shows itself, and, as in every other kind of warfare, those taking part in it do not make delicate distinctions as to the manner of gaining an advantage.

It is safe to say that were it not for the aggressive power of the unions they would not be playing the important part they are now playing. By this I do not mean simply the ability to force concessions from the employers, but the capacity to force into their ranks fellow workers who, by remaining outside, interfere with their progress. I deplore as much as any one the necessity to force workingmen into a union, but I should still more deplore their inability to make the non-unionist feel his disadvantage and to make him realize his responsibility to his fellows.

The democracy of a union admits the "coerced" member upon equal terms with the rest, and shares with him all the benefits which the others made possible. Afterwards he may even become an enthusiast, acting upon the principle that a union strong enough to force him to join can also do him some good. Workmen usually remain outside of the union because of lack of confidence in it, and when they do feel its power they are quick to utilize it.

Unionists insist upon the employment of only their members because it is difficult for a body of mechanics to enter into an agreement with an employer unless all are bound by it. Their purpose would be defeated if a single workman in the ship was not made a party to the bargain.

Laborers regard their union much in the same light as the citizen does the State. For a workman to refuse allegiance to it is to invite ostracism. He must be either for the union or against it. He cannot conveniently withdraw from it, even though the management be corrupt. In that case his duty is to strive to purify it. His lot must of necessity be cast with those of his class. He has no other alternative. As a non-combatant he becomes the ally of the enemy. If the union succeeds in raising the standard of labor in the trade, he profits by it undeservingly.

Whatever conflict may naturally exist between capital and labor it is diminished whenever the capitalist agrees to deal with the union. In some instances even a form of co-operation is thereby created between the two, as in the case where a label of the union is used.—*Exchange.*

CAPITALISTS are careful never to run prosperity to such an extreme that there are no idle men to take the place of strikers.

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PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST, 1900.

Religion and the Labor Question.

THE greatest question before the world in these closing days of the nineteenth century is a deep religious question. The labor question is a religious question—the religious question of the Lord's Prayer: "Our Father . . . . give us this day our daily bread." This century has accepted the economic solution of the social order. I believe that in the first decade of the twentieth century greater progress will be made in its solution than we have made in the past fifty years in this century. The Sovereign Pontiff of the Catholic Church, Leo XIII, says: "The clergy of the One Apostolic Church should throw themselves into the battle of economic right with all the force of their wills and all the energy of their souls." I, with many other thousands of thinkers and toilers, agree with Herron, Professor Marshall, Emerson, and Henry Lloyd, when they say in substance: "We live near the culmination of a social system when every true disciple of Christ feels it his duty to cry aloud and point out what should be the course of all who profess to believe and follow the Master's teachings." So far as industrial organizations have gone, man has been treated as a creature for producing things. Upon the new plane the production of things must and will be treated and organized as a means of associating men for their spiritual education and liberty. The question of how to do this is the great labor, social and religious question of which the world is so full, and the pressure and pain of which no conscience escapes or any longer denies.

Along with the culmination of the social system, indeed at the very heart of it, is being produced a new kind of conscience. The responsibility before God and man of the individual for the whole human life, the responsibility of the whole for each individual, is its distinct mark and quality. The individual feels himself enslaved and pressed into the enslavement and the oppression of his brethren; he feels himself guilty of his brother's blood in every custom or necessity that makes for poverty, pauperism, destitution, ignorance, and defenseless toil. He feels himself a traitor in the prosperity which political debauchery builds on the prostrate bodies of citizens, a destroyer in the luxury that feasts on the flesh of boys and girls, of women and men. No longer is it possible for men to be content to have while their brothers have not. The physical misery of the world's disinherited is becoming the spiritual misery of the world's elect. Superior privileges of any sort, either class legislation or the illimitable power of money, carry with them, in the minds of all thoughtful and honest men, the sense of shame; the disgrace of great wealth, the puerilty of culture, the corruption that inheres in the possession of power, are making themselves widely and deeply felt. Professor Marshall has put it well when he says: Now, at last, we are setting ourselves seriously to inquire whether there should be any so-called lower class at all; that is whether there need be a large number of people condemned from their birth to hard work in order to provide for others the requisite of a refined and cultured life, while they themselves are prevented by their crushing poverty and toil from having any share or part in that life. Thus the might and right of the social problem, with the immensity and intricacy thereof, are matched by the honest and searching subtility of the new conscience.

Henry D. Lloyd, in his "Wealth and Commonwealth," states truly: A new mankind has been conceived and will be born—a winged beauty out of the earth-measuring worm—which will not know force and fraud and hatred, and will let love of the brotherhood be the natural tie to bind men and nations together.

The sayings of Emerson are accepted to-day by many of the best minds in this and other lands. He says the ways of trade have grown selfish to the borders of theft, and supple to the borders (if not beyond the borders) of fraud. A tender, intelligent conscience, he said, was a disqualification for success. A young man on entering life finds the way to lucrative employment blocked with abuses. There is no such thing as an ethical bargain; for bargains are matters of force, fraud and chance. It is only the densest ethical ignorance that talks about a Christian business life. Millions of men to-day feel that a Christian business life does not exist. The Christian business life, according to the Holy Scriptures, is this: "Let no man over-reach his brother in business." Is not the whole business life of to-day to "do" others?—for if you do not do them they will do you. This is a strange perversion of the counsel of our Lord, "Do unto others good—do unto others as you would be done by." Christian business life to-day is intrinsically evil, whatever good may come out of it. Whoever says that a man can live the Christian life and at the same time successfully participate in the present order of things, is either profound in his lack of knowledge or else he deliberately lies. No thinking man can deny that God intended all His creatures to enjoy the comforting fruits of their honest labor of mind and muscle—enjoy the comforting fruits of the earth. Nominal professors of Christianity to-day only pretend to believe and follow Christ's teachings.

The labor question is truly a religious question, for which, as Leo XIII. says, a remedy must be found at once, and quickly, for the shame of mixed luxury and misery spread over the wide world. Commercialism and greed will be forced to remedy the existing mercilessness of grasping wealth The social system must and will be reformed before many years. Man, made by God with an immortal soul and destiny, is of less importance to-day, with the few thousands of the luxuriously selfish, than is the machinery, the horses, and the dogs that contribute to their pagan luxury and indulgence.

The labor question will be settled by two great forces, the force of religion and the just claims of honest industry for proper compensation—a living and saving wage. The labor question will be religiously settled by the laborers, and the time will come when, by their might and through their education, they will get their God-given rights. And when the time arrives for settlement, the educated millions of the sons of toil will dictate the terms to capital, and capital will not oppress them by a single unjust demand. Now economic necessity compels the millions to toil for the luxury and power of the few, and destroys the power of the toilers to revolt against their wrongs; but, mark you, the time is near at hand for the emancipation of the millions. They are grasping with strength and keen intelligence their moral and religious rights and will demand their economic privileges in retributive justice. The few will not and cannot make them mere hewers of wood and drawers of waters, as the Egyptians did of old with the Israelites. In the equal balance of God's justice the oppressor will be weighed and found wanting and the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man will be made manifest.

The social question must be met boldly and the economic evils of our day must be condemned. The social movement of the labor question is not agitated to set any one class against another. It has been well stated that the social movement is not a class movement, but an effort of the whole human life for spiritual emancipation. I hope there is no rightly minded person—no matter how rich, no matter how poor—who does not yearn to live "for the love of the brotherhood. We are every one of us, without regard to place or compensation, miserable at heart over the existing order of things; we know that it does not represent us, that it is not just or noble, and compels us to deeds that violate our manhood and desecrate our life. Then let us meet the monstrous wrongs as brothers and not as enemies, and determine that they shall come to an end, so that we shall at last look God and one another in the face, unashamed, unafraid and free, with the justice of love to organize the world into economic order that shall incarnate peace and good will among men.

How do the pretending teachers and followers of the Christian faith live up to their assumed ideal of life? Do many of these supposedly Christian followers live as they should, or do they in reality make of their faith a mere empty profession? Let us see. Jesus Christ taught His Apostles and the multitude of the people in His day, and He intended that the Apostles' successors should teach the truth to the end of all time; should teach to the multitude of people that they were entitled to the bounty and the fruits of the earth which were given by a merciful Father to all His children.

Where is the wrong in the social system to-day? It cannot be with God; it must be and is in the perversion of the social system by men and women who profess to be Christians. I contend in this closing year of the nineteenth century, that men and women claiming to be followers of Christ, and believers in the mercy of the Father, who do not seek to have this pronouncement of God fulfilled, are not Christians in reality and truth, but modern pharisees and scribes, and worse promoters of wild socialism, anarchy, nihilism than the most prominent authors and professors of these doctrines. For the decay of spiritual dry-rot has taken possession of their minds, hearts and souls. If they are satisfied with the present social condition, I claim that they are open violators of the teachings and doctrines of Jesus Christ.

I have deemed it wise to quote from the thoughts of authors well known to scholars and thinkers, but not so well known to the millions who are too much crushed by toil to find times or means to read and learn the minds of others; and I also do it in the interest of that class so crushed with luxury that they do not care to read or learn the true state of the multitudes of men outside their own circle. It is well to learn and know that there are thousands of men burning with the fire of intense brotherly love for the wronged and oppressed, burning with a radical love for the multitude of their oppressed brothers as taught them by Jesus Christ.—*Rev. Thomas J. Ducey, in Metropolitan Magazine.*

The Labor Skate.

The *Locomotive Firemen's Magazine*, in speaking of this matter, among other things, says: "There are two distinct families of the genus homo known in industrial circles as the 'labor skate.' The peculiar characteristic of the first and most numerous class is a familiarity with the trade union movement on the one hand and with partisan politics on the other. A man of this class is known as a 'political labor skate,' and he usually possesses great ability—the ability to convince his industrial associates that he is their natural leader, and at the same time convince political parties and politicians that he, the 'skate,' has the power to direct votes at elections.

"Workingmen are usually easily imposed upon in union matters. If a man is suave in manner, loud in his 'labor talks,' apparently earnest in the cause of unionism, he easily finds a warm spot in the hearts of his associates. If in addition to these qualities he has the ability to impress upon the minds of politicians that he, the 'skate,' is the idol of his associates, and that 'as he goes, so goes the union,' his victory is complete—he then has plain sailing.

"Of course, every skate has his day. His work finally becomes 'coarse,' and his greed for reward leads him to expose his methods to his fellows, when he falls from his place as the highest of the high to that of the lowest of the low.

"His methods are as varied in detail as the minds of men. Sometimes he is ambitious for the glory and emoluments of political position, and along this line he makes 'trades,' in exchange for a certain position he will 'see that the boys vote right;' but the more usual reward is an appropriation from the 'campaign fund.'

"By the latter method it must not be supposed that he is paid an outright price for the votes of his union. Not at all! It is more like this: A campaign is on; results are in doubt, and candidates and committees are nervous. The skate adopts means whereby those most interested learn that there is 'great defection among the workingmen.'

"As a matter of course, the skate is hastily summoned to political headquarters. In explanation and reply to the nervous candidate or committees the skate explains that the trouble is all due to certain influences that might have been brought to bear that can only be counteracted by vigorous and aggressive work. Counter influence must be enlisted or 'all is lost.'

"The consultation closes by a large slice of the campaign fund being turned over to the skate to be placed 'where most needed.' Of course, what he does not 'place' remains his own property. It may be that the contest is for Alderman, Governor or President, the principal is the same, except that the higher the position the more refined are the methods.

"Large cities furnish fertile soil for the political labor skate; he manages to secure enough spoils during one campaign to tide him over until political excitement brings him new plunder. Sometimes it is an official position which he charges for his services instead of cash payments; but in either case the candidate or party that pays the price is a victim of a 'green goods' scheme, for no political labor skate ever won as many votes for his candidate or party as his methods have driven intelligent voters from that party."

General Officers
of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SECRETARY:
Lippincott Building, 46 N. Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL PRESIDENT.
W. D. HUBER, 95 Waverly St., Yonkers, N. Y.

GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER.
P. J. McGUIRE, P. O. Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM BAUER, 2610 W. Polk St., Chicago Ill.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM A. ROSSLEY, 5 City View Avenue, Worcester, Mass.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.
[All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.]

JAMES M. LANE, 2635 Eighth Avenue, New York.
J. R. MILLER, 2624 N. Taylor ave., St. Louis, Mo.
A. C. CATTERMULL, 1013 W. 86th st., Sta. P., Chicago.
FRED. C. WALZ, 247 Putnam st., Hartford, Conn.
W. J. WILLIAMS, 170 Mills st., Atlanta, Ga.

Proceedings of the General Executive Board.

JULY 16TH — The Members of the General Executive Board assembled at the General Office, Philadelphia, at Eight A. M. Present, Williams, Waltz and Cattermull.

In the absence of Chairman Lane, Bro. Waltz was elected to fill that position and Bro. Cattermull was appointed Secretary Pro tem.

A communication from Bro. Lane to the effect that business affairs would not permit him to attend the Board Meeting, was received and filed.

A communication received from officers of Chicago D. C., requesting further aid, was considered. The G. E. B., decided to donate the sum of three thousand dollars.

The Board considered part of report of G. P. Huber, recommending that a committee be appointed to visit Union No. 51, New York City, Monday evening, July 16th. It was decided to send the G. P., in company with Bro. Lane, Chairman of the Board.

A communication was received from Thos. Meadowcraft, late R. S. Union No. 473, N. Y. City, one of the unions recently suspended; and seventeen other members of the said union, requesting reinstatement, and return of charter to No. 473, as a union of the U. B. The G. E. B. deferred action on the request, and in the meantime advised the said members to apply for clearance cards, as provided by General Officers.

The request of Union No. 73, St. Louis, Mo., that Sec. 57 be set aside, or that permission be given to allow the Fin. Sec., to receive dues at any time, was considered. The Board decided that they have not the power to set aside the Constitution, or any Section thereof.

JULY 17TH.—The appeal of F. D. L. Austin, against the decision of the G. P., was considered. The appeal was sustained.

The audit of books was commenced, and occupied balance of the session.

JULY 18TH.—The audit of the books was resumed and occupied the Board until noon.

A resolution was adopted in regard to the death of Bro. Geo. W. Chance; the same to be placed in the minutes.

The application of the D. C., of Brooklyn, N. Y., for financial aid in support of their strike was granted. The Board donated Eight hundred dollars to aid the movement.

The application of the D. C., of Galveston, Tex., for further financial aid in support of their strike, was granted. The Board decided to make a further appropriation of Five hundred dollars.

The application of the D. C., of Atlanta, Ga., for financial assistance in support of their general strike, was granted, and the G. E. B., decided to appropriate One thousand dollars to aid the movement in that city.

Communications from the D. C., of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Stair Builders Union No. 575, New York City in regard to Stair Builders Union for Brooklyn, N. Y., were considered. The Board decided that the contention of the Brooklyn D. C., that the stair builders of that borough should have a seperate charter is proper, and in accord with decision of the G. E. B., April 10, 1900.

Communication from the St. Louis D. C., filing complaint against the Amalgamated Woodworkers, was considered. The Board decided to refer the matter to the next convention.

JULY 19TH. — The audit of the books was further continued and occupied the session.

The application of Union No. 310, Binghamton, N. Y., for financial aid, was considered. The Board decided they could not comply with the request, as the general funds are not available for detailed movements of the nature stated.

The case of E. A. Burse, Union No. 24, Batavia, N. Y., was reopened. After thorough review of the case, the G. E. B. decided to allow the claim.

A communication was considered from Union No. 24, Batavia, N. Y., relative to the adoption of a label to be placed on all mill work manufactured by members of the U. B. The G. E. B. decided to submit the matter to the General Convention.

JULY 20TH.—The G. P. made a report on the N. Y. trouble, and asked for instructions as to granting clearance cards to several members of the suspended locals. The Board decided that said members should comply with Section 51 of the Constitution. Action was deferred on the other matters contained in the report.

JULY 21ST.—A communication was read from the D. C. of Chicago, acknowledging receipt of the $3,000 appropriated by the Board; also a list of moneys received through donations, from various Unions throughout the country.

A resolution was received from Union No. 33, Boston, Mass., to the effect that a certain percentage of the funds of the U. B. be set aside for the purpose of pensioning members after twenty-five years continuous membership. The matter was referred to the Convention.

Correspondence was received and read from the Louisville, Ky., Unions, regarding the action of the Builders' Exchange in annulling the agreement made last spring. It was decided that should any definite action be required, the G. E. B. should be communicated with immediately.

A communication was received from Union 103, Louisville, Ky., regarding the election of a delegate to the Convention. The delegate in question, not having been a member of Union No. 103 the required six months, is not eligible to serve.

Correspondence and strike list was read from Atlanta, Ga., in conjunction with two telegrams, stating that the situation remained unchanged. On motion an appropriation of one thousand dollars was made to the Unions of Atlanta.

A communication was read from Union No. 54, asking that they be relieved from paying per capita tax for the month of June. The G. E. B. having decided to grant dispensation to the Chicago Unions exempting them from May tax, and as Union No. 54 has paid the May tax, the dispensation is extended to hold good for the month of June only, in the case of Union No. 54.

The application of Union No. 125, Utica, N. Y., for financial aid, was taken up. The G. E. B. decided to make an appropriation of five hundred dollars in behalf of Union No. 125.

JULY 23D.—The appeal of M. Vorhauer, Union No. 375, N. Y. City, against the decision of the G. P., was considered. After a thorough review of the case, the Board decided to sustain the decision of the G. P.

A lengthy communication was read from Unions 104 and 346, Dayton, Ohio, giving a statement of their negotiations and failure to secure an agreement with the contractors of that city. The communication was filed for future reference.

The appeal of the Bronx Borough D. C. against the decision of the G. P. in the case of Union No. 42, New Rochelle, against certain members of Unions 478, 593, 212 and 493, was considered. The action of Union No. 42 is set aside, and it is instructed to proceed in this case according to law.

A telegram was received from Lawrence, Mass., giving information in regard to the strike situation there. On motion the G. E. B. voted an appropriation of two hundred and fifty dollars.

JULY 25TH.—A communication was submitted to the G. E. B. by the G. P. asking for definite instructions as to the course he should pursue in getting the property and funds of the suspended Locals in New York city. The G. E. B. decided to instruct the G. P. to take legal action at once in accordance with the legal advice given, and do everything in his power to protect the interests of the U. B. and the D. C. of New York.

Several applications were received from the D. C. of New York city for a donation to help them tide over the difficulties created by the secession of the several Locals. The G. E. B. decided they could not make a donation at this time.

A report was made by Bro. Cattermull in the case of Bro. Emde, late a member of Union 58, Chicago, Ill., whose death claim had been disapproved by the G. S.-T. The papers in the case show that Bro. Emde owed six months dues on October 31, 1899, and should have been suspended. The claim is therefore disapproved and the appeal dismissed.

On motion Bros. Cattermull, Williams and Lane were appointed a committee to draft amendments to the Constitution, deemed necessary by the G. E. B., to be submitted to the coming Convention.

JULY 26TH.—The application of Union 52, Charleston, S, C., for official sanction and financial aid in their movement for the nine-hour day was considered. The Board decided to sanction the movement; the question of financial aid to be determined later on.

JULY 27TH.—The application of Union No. 223, Fall River, Mass., for financial aid to assist them in their movement for the eight-hour day was considered. The Board decided to make an appropriation of $500 in their behalf.

The appeal of George J. Sommer, of Union No. 45, St. Louis, Mo., against the decision of G. P. was considered. The G. E. B. sustained the decision of the G. P. and dismissed the appeal.

The G. E. B. decided that when they adjourn, they meet again September 10th at the place where the Convention is held, for the purposes of completing the audit up to September 1st.

The G. E. B. and G. S.-T. entered into an extended discussion of affairs of the U. B. in connection with the numerous trade movements and the effect of the Chicago lockout upon the general movement.

The following is a summary of receipts and expenses for the quarter:

EXPENSES.

April	$19,706 41
May	7,235 69
June	7,572 28
	$34,514 38

Balance on hand April 1st	$25,392 02	
Receipts, April	12,504 95	
" May	13,639 45	
" June	13,246 65	
	$64,783 07	
Expenses	34,514 38	
Balance July 1st	$30,268 69	

Adjourned at 10 o'clock P. M. to meet at Scranton, Pa., September 10th.

ATTESTED:

P. J. McGUIRE, *General Secretary-Treasurer.* J. R. MILLER, *Secretary.*

Court Decides For and Against New Labor Laws.

Two decisions of importance to labor interests in Pennsylvania were handed down last month by the Supreme Court.

In the case of the Commonwealth against George Clark, it was held by President Judge Rice that the act of June 4, 1897, which provides that if an officer, agent or employe of any chartered corporation "shall coerce, or attempt to coerce, any employe, or employes, of such corporation by discharging them, or threatening to discharge them, from employment of such corporation, because of their connection with any lawful labor organization which such employe, or employes, may have formed, joined or belonged to, such officer, agent or employe, shall be liable to a fine of not more than $2,000, nor less than $1,000, and an imprisonment not exceeding one year," is unconstitutional."

In his decision Judge Rice says:

"This is special legislation. The only employers affected by it are corporations. The only laborers affected are employes of corporations. It is in violation of Article 3, Section 7, of the Constitution, which provides that 'the General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing.'"

It was held, in an opinion handed down by Judge Orlady, in the case of the Commonwealth against Robert Beatty and John R. Beatty, that the act of April 20, 1897, is valid and constitutional.

The act provides that "no minor, male or female, or adult woman, shall be employed at labor, or detained in any manufacturing establishment, etc., for a longer period than twelve hours in any one day, nor for a longer period than sixty hours in any one week," and Section 14 says that "any person who violates any of the provisions of this act, or who suffers or permits any child or famale to be employed in violation of its provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than $500."

Don't "Chew the Rag."

In the battle of life when your cares as a knife
Cut deep and are freighted with pain,
When your skies are all black and before the track
Is washed by adversity's rain,
Never weaken your grip, keep a stiff upper lip,
And permit not your courage to flag;
Just keep bulging ahead through the gullies, instead
Of sitting 'round chewing the rag.

Though the lightnings may flash and the thunders may crash,
And the tempest in anger may roar,
Every cloud will be rent when its fury is spent,
And the skies be as blue as before.
There is never a woe you cannot overthrow,
But you never must loiter nor lag.
For you never can hope to successfully cope
With your troubles by chewing the rag.

'Tis the will of the King that each mortal must swing
The energy sword in the fight—
Must struggle and toil in the midst of turmoil,
Till the day breaks the shadows of night,
And we surely will miss the bright goal o success.
Of achievements we never will brag—
Never bask in the sun of sweet victory won
If we sit around chewing the rag.

There is never a height in the scope of our sight.
But the feet of ambition can scale;
There is never a prize set to magnet our eyes
But is ours if we hang to the trail.
We can climb every steep, every chasm can leap—
Can surmount every hindering crag,
But we never can take e'en a crumb of the cake
If we sit around chewing the rag.

—*Denver Post.*

Rules Regarding Apprentices.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held August 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft. we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall, on no pretense whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership, apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship they may become acquainted with the workings of the Union, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft Organization.

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.

Carved Back for a Settee.

From Wm. McD., Newark, N. J.:

I am making a settee or settle for my own hall, and would like if some one would send a design for a gothic carved back for same.

Cylindrical Spiral.

From Geo. K., Green Bay, Wis.:

I have received much benefit from Craft Problems department, and am thereby encouraged to ask another question. I want to "lay out" a spiral flute around a cylindrical shaft. How is it done?

Laying Out a Circular Louvre.

From T. T. D., Wilmington, Del.:

Tom B., of Toronto, asks for a solution of the above question. As a matter of fact, he asks for one of the most difficult solutions in the whole art of joining, and one that will take some time and space to explain, but if our good-natured editor will grant me space, I will give the time, and try to explain how the matter is worked out. Suppose the frame of the louvre to be formed of four pieces, as

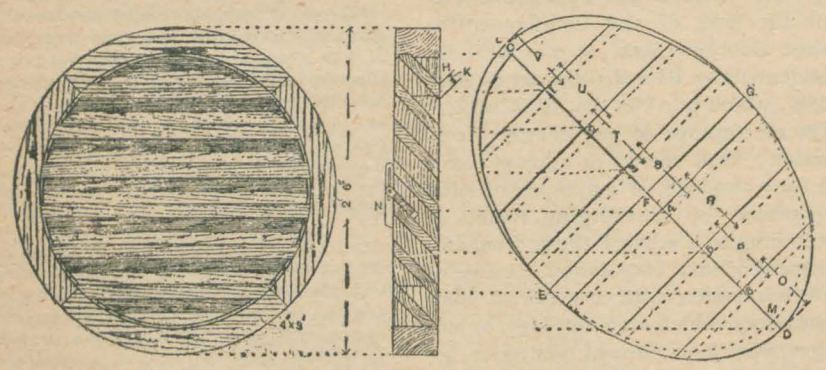


FIG. 1. FIG. 2. FIG. 3.

shown at Fig. 1. These sections may be formed of one thick piece of plank, or may be built up of several thicknesses. If of one thickness, the joints may be held together with handrail screws, or dowelled and keyed. If of several thicknesses then the joints can be broken or overlapped, and the pieces either screwed or nailed together. To set out the louvre boards, make a sketch of the whole thing, full size, as shown at Fig. 1, then set up the section or side as shown at Fig. 2, then project from the quick of the bead, then draw a line C D, Fig. 3, parallel to the inclination of bevel of the louvre boards. This will give the major axis of an ellipse. Bisect this line and draw E, F, G, at right angles to C, D, making E F, and F G each, equal to half the radius from the centre of the frame to the quick of the bead. The ellipse C, E, D, G, may be struck by any of the methods shown by Mr. Hodgson in back numbers. As, of course, all the louvre boards are at one angle, each forms a portion of the same ellipse. From the centre of the front edge of each louvre board, project across to the major axis as shown. Now from any of the louvre boards set off, at right angles, lines from the upper and lower surfaces as shown at H, Fig. 2, then the distance K, is the amount of projection of the lower surface in front of the upper. Taking half the distance of K, measure it off on each side of the centres 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Fig. 3, then through the points last obtained draw lines parallel with the minor axis, the upper line representing the top front board or arris of the

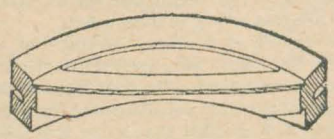


FIG. 4.

boards, and the dotted line the bottom arris. Now measure the distances K, from C to L, and from D to M, and construct the ellipse for the underside of the boards. The following will be found a simple method for making out each louvre board: Cut a thin mould equal to one-quarter of the ellipse, the edges of the louvre boards

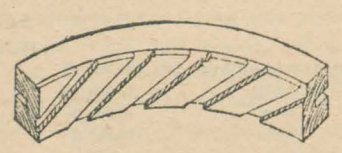


FIG. 5.

having been planed to proper bevel, as shown at N. Fig. 2, square the centre line across the piece that has to form the louvre board, and lay it on the setting out at Fig 3, the centre line of course corresponding with C D. The quarter mould which was prepared can now be laid on the louvre board, with its curve standing directly over the development, Fig 3, the face side of the material being of course the side marked out. The curves for the underside may be marked off on the arrises direct from the development, and the mould then applied to the other side, taking care to adjust it in the right position and to the marks made. The ends should be sawed and turned to the lines. The next process will be to set out the frame for the grooves; these are represented in the conventional sketches 4, 5 and 6. It will be noticed from Fig. 6,

FIG. 6.

that the bottom louvre board is not grooved in all round; this is a better method than bringing it out to the front and thus destroying a part of the margin bead of the frame. The cutting of the grooves and the fitting in of the louvre boards requires careful working in order to get good joints. It must be clearly understood that Fig. 3 is not a full development of all the boards edge to edge, as that could not be represented in the space at my disposal, but enough is shown to give a clear idea of how the lines are obtained. The full breadth of each is represented by the dimension lines O, P, R, S, T, U, V, and from this all the other is easy.

The Ten-Hour Day.

From W. B. T., Trenton, N. J.:

When and how did the custom of working ten hours a day originate?

Attaching Rafters to Plate and Joists.

From T. Berry, Buffalo, N. Y.:

I have recently put up a house for a gentleman, by days work, and I framed the rafters to plate and joists as shown in sketch (Fig. 7), and the owner thinks this

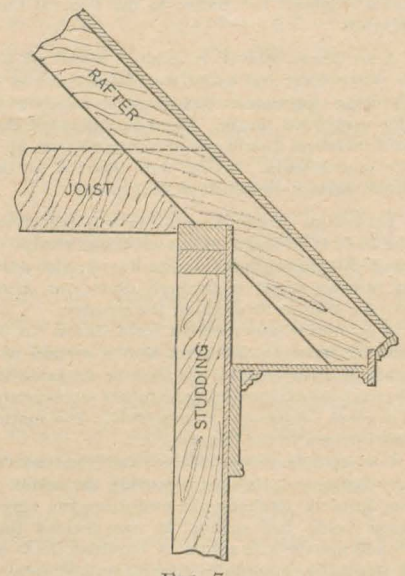


FIG. 7.

is not a good way to do the framing. What do my brother chips think of it?

Collar Beams.

From Wilfred N., Springfield, Ill.:

Answering Geo. K., Green Bay, I may say that a collar beam should be attached to the rafter two-fifths of the distance from the plate to the joint, on a quarter pitch roof. It must be borne in mind that the upper part of a roof is always lighter and under less strain than the lower part, and has to carry the weight of the upper part, also all snow and ice that may stick to the roof. Steeper pitch roofs may have the collar beam attached half way up the rafter.

Defects in Timber.

From Owen B. Maginnis, N. Y.

I here submit for the information of readers of THE CARPENTER some of the faults in timber which are usually to be found. They are something valuable to know especially to those who are framing or handling structural timbers.

1. Wind shakes are serious defects being circular cracks seperating the concentric layers of wood from each other.

2. Splits, checks and cracks extending toward centre if deep and strongly marked render timber unfit for use unless purpose for which it is intended will admit of its being split through them.

3. Brasch, is when wood is porous of a reddish color and breaks short without splinters. It is generally consequent upon decline of tree from age.

4. Belted, is that which has been killed before being felled or which has died from other causes.

5. Knotty, is that containing many knots though sound. Usually of stunted growth.

6. Twisted, is when if it winds spirally it is unfit for long pieces.

7. Dry rot is indicated by yellow stains. Elm and Beech are soon affected if left with bark on.

8. Large or decayed knots injuriously affect strength of timber.

9. Heart shake, several splits or cleft in centre of tree dwindling it into segments.

10. Foxiness, yellow or red tinge indicating incipient decay.

11. Dotiness—A speckled stain.

12. Best timber is that grown in a dark soil intermixed with gravel. Poplar, cypress, willow and all others which grow best in a wet soil are exceptions.

13. Hardest and dearest woods and least subject to decay grow in warm climates, but they are more liable to split and warp in seasoning.

14. Star shake, several splits radiating from centre of timber.

15. Cup shaken, curved splits seperating the rings wholly or in part.

16. Rind gale, curved swelling usually caused by growth of layers over spot where a branch has been removed.

17. Upset fibers injured by cresting.

Scaffolding.

There are three main considerations that compel close attention and careful study to scaffolding. It should be built upon as economical a plan as possible; the system, or plan, should be simple in all its details, easy of erection and easy of demolition; and, finally, it should possess strength sufficient for any load it may be called upon to bear. The conditions are so varying, every change in the plan of the structure demanding an alteration in the work, that no fixed rules can be laid down. Almost every builder has methods of his own, little secrets of his trade learned by years of experience. But in scaffolding for large buildings, while the question of safety should never be lost sight of, the timbers ought to be so used as to permit of their being sold or used after the work shall have been completed. When circumstances allow, they should be kept in marketable lengths, and as free from disfiguration as is consistent with the work in hand. Timber of straight grain, clear, and of a good kind, is cheaper in the end than that not having these qualities, although first cost may be more. The architect when computing his strains figures upon the strength of the best timber; but the builder in his scaffolding is sometimes forced to use timber that is imperfect, and it is then that his past practice comes to his aid. The quality of the material changes the whole aspect of the affair, and its successful use, whether good or bad, can only be learned by actual handling. One of the most important divisions of scaffolding is that in bridge erection; and it is here that peculiarities of education are best illustrated. A long span bridge over a deep ravine or river requires an elaborate system of bracing, and a new factor in the problem now comes forward. In many locations it is necessary to so proportion them that they will resist wind pressure, and be stable in a gale. It is not every engineer who can design a first-class bridge, and then go and erect it in unfavorable situations. Every year the designer and constructor are occupying more widely divergent and independent stations, similar to the architect and builder. As a whole, the science of this class of works, which are used to-day and destroyed to-morrow, is becoming one of great importance, increasing in the same ratio as the magnitude of the works, and it is becoming a distinct profession, demanding specialists to master its ever-varying conditions.—*National Builder.*

A BINGHAMPTON dispatch says that 350 brakemen on the different divisions of the Delaware and Hudson Road in New York and Pennsylvania were discharged last week, the company having equipped their cars with automatic couplers and air brakes.

The Arbitration Law of New Zealand.

Henry D. Lloyd has just written the first adequate account of the compulsory arbitration system now in force in New Zealand in a volume published by Doubleday, Page & Co. Mr. Lloyd's study of the subject was made on the ground, and the results of this law after a few years trial are of exceptional interest to all who are interested in the cause of labor. Mr. Lloyd says:

"We discover that in New Zealand in compulsory arbitration we are dealing not merely with a novelty in a subordinate field of legislation, but with a new growth of the living organism of modern society.

There is only one compulsory arbitration law in the world, and that has been in operation only four years and in an isolated country, and we must not generalize too freely. Similar laws might operate differently in different countries. This may still be crippled by sinister amendments moved by false friends.

Not forgetting this, let us sum up the results and tendencies of compulsory arbitration as evidenced in actual incidents of the industrial life of New Zealand in the last four years.

First—Strikes and lockouts have been stopped.

Second—Wages and terms have been fixed so that manufacturers can make their contracts ahead without fear of disturbance.

Third—Workingmen, too, knowing that their income cannot be cut down nor themselves locked out, can marry, buy land, build homes.

Fourth — Disputes arise continually, new terms are fixed, but industry goes on without interruption.

Fifth—No factory has been closed by the act.

Sixth—The country is more prosperous than ever.

Seventh—The awards of the arbitration court fix a standard of living which other courts accept in deciding cases affecting workingmen.

Eighth—Awards made by compulsory arbitration are often renewed by a voluntary agreement when they expire.

Ninth—Trade unions are given new rights and are called upon to admit all competent workingmen in the trade.

Tenth—Compulsion in the background makes conciliation easier.

Eleventh—Compulsory publicity gives the public, the real arbitrator, all the facts of every dispute.

Twelfth—Salaried classes as well as wage-earners are claiming the benefits of arbitration.

Thirteenth—Peaceable settlement with their men has been made possible for the majorities of the employers who wanted to arbitrate, but were prevented by minorities of their associates.

Fourteenth — Labor and capital are being organized into trade unions and associations instead of mobs and monopolists.

Fifteenth—Trade honesty is promoted by exposure and prevention of frauds on the public.

Sixteenth—Humane and law-abiding business men seek the protection of the law to save themselves from destruction by the competition of inhumane law-breaking rivals.

Seventeenth—The weak and strong are equalized both among capitalists and the workingmen.

Eighteenth—The victory is given as nearly as possible to the right instead of the strong, as in war.

Nineteenth — The concentration of wealth and power is checked.

Twentieth—The distribution of wealth is determined along lines of reason, justice and the greatest need instead of along lines of the greatest greed.

Twenty-first—Democracy is strengthened by these equalizations.

Twenty-second—It furnishes the people their only cheap, speedy and untechnical justice.

If the American people have any lesson to learn from these experiences of New Zealand, they can be trusted to learn it. The object of the writer has not been to enforce his views, but to present facts of an interesting social experiment on which the public can if it choose build views of its own.

Of course "our circumstances are different." Our circumstances have not been so different but that they have developed some evils. Perhaps they may develop the same remedy.

The New Zealanders have had several great advantages. They are a people of one race, and they are isolated. That they are united by race is an accident. Union can be also achieved by moral will, as doctors used to say of the healing of a wound, "by first intention," or "by immediate union," to use the newest phrase.

Men of almost every race have united to form the politics and society of these United States. Why can they not unite to reform them? And as for the isolation, that is a fortunate incident for the weak, but the United States has a nobler kind of isolation in its might and wealth. It can stand alone for any cause it chooses to espouse.

Rights of Employer and Employe.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York has reversed the judgment of the lower Court in the case of the National Protective Association of Steam Fitters and Helpers and Charles McQueed against the Enterprise Association and its officers, with William J. O'Brien as President of the Board of Delegates. Justice McLaughlin gave judgment, perpetually enjoining the defendant from interfering with the work, business or employment of the plaintiff association or any of its members. The injunction forbade the coercing or obtaining the discharge by any employe of McQueed or other members, by commands, threats, strikes or otherwise.

Justice McLaughlin, in his opinion, says:

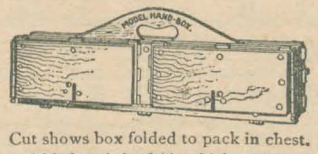
"It cannot be seriously questioned but that every workman has the right, in the first instance, to say for whom and with whom he will work. This right is guaranteed to every person of legal age and competent to contract under our laws. An employer has the absolute right to say whom he will employ and the employe has the right to say by whom he will be employed, and with whom he will work. The right is reciprocal, and once that right is destroyed personal liberty is destroyed and chaos reigns. And if one has the right, acting in his individual capacity, he does not lose it when acting with others clothed with an equal right, so that employers may combine and say they will not employ persons who are members of labor organizations and laborers may combine and say they will not work for employers who engage any but members of labor organizations."

Justice McLaughlin says that the principle is not different where labor organizations are concerned.

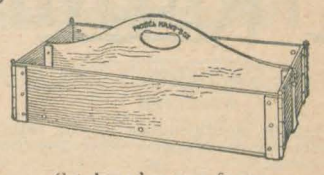
TWELVE hundred iron workers employed by the American Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company, at Lebanon, Pa., are on strike against a reduction of puddlers' wages from $4 to $3 a ton.

THE MODEL HAND BOX.

(PATENTED)



Cut shows box folded to pack in chest. When folded up it is 2¼ in. thick, 7½ in. wide.



Cut shows box open for use.

They are made of three thicknesses of wood glued together—one, ⅛ in., and two, 1-16 in., making ¼ in. thick, and are hinged together with steel hinges, fastened with copper rivets entirely, no nails or screws being used, and are neatly stained cherry color and varnished.

Every Carpenter knows the convenience of a hand box that can be put in his chest. This combines the utility of the Englishman's bag, and the convenience of the American's hand box. It weighs but 4¾ lbs., and is stronger than an ordinary half-inch box. They are made of a uniform depth of 4½ in., 10 in. wide and 24 in. long.

PRICE, ... $2.00 each.

WM. P. WALTER'S SONS,

TOOLS & HARDWARE,

1233 Market Street, Philadelphia.

Increased Stability Means Surer Victory.

Without question, the present era finds the wage-earners of our country more generally organized than ever before, and also finds those organizations upon a higher and better plane than at any previous period.

One of the greatest difficulties with which the workers have always had to contend, and which has always been a great source of uncertainty and consequent weakness, was the occurrence of alternating periods of integration and disintegration. Almost as surely as the oscillation of the pendulum, there would be a great growth in the membership of the unions and then just as surely would an era of decline set in. These recurring periods of decline brought with them the most trying ordeals for the workers. Rapid growth impressed the unions with a belief in their power which they did not really possess, and led them to leap for results which they were only in walking condition to obtain. Defeat invariably followed such rash attempts, and brought on discouragement, leaving an impression on vast numbers of workers that they were absolutely impotent to protect themselves from tyrannical treatment or the grasping greed of employers.

The trade union, the natural outcome of the historic development of the working class, has organized the workers, and has instilled them with the consciousness of their interdependence, not only as members of some trade or calling, but as integral parts of the entire industrial collectivity, skilled and unskilled. Insisting as we do upon a clear demarcation betwecn the unions of the several trades, yet standing for the solidarity of the workers in a broad and comprehensive federation, we assert that it is the recognition by the workers of the imperative necessity of this twofold unity of trade and class, together with the necessity of providing means by which successful trade contests may be fought, that is bringing about a greater degree of permanency in trade union organization and a standard of stability destined to constantly increase with time.

This increasing permanency and stability of the trade unions means the formation of a more enlightened public opinion concerning the laborers' wrongs which have been too long borne, and of the laborers' rights, of which they have been too long deprived. It means the elevation of the working class to a higher plane in economic, political, social and moral life. And it also means that the forward step of labor will no longer be followed by retreat.

It argues well for the abolition of these recurring periods of rapid growth and decline, that one after another of the more intelligent and disciplined unions are establishing adequate protective and benevolent funds upon a national basis, in order to retain their membership as far as possible unimpaired in the periodically recurring dark days of industrial adversity and stagnation.—*American Federationist.*

Want an Eight-Hour Day in 'Frisco.

The Mill Men's Union of San Francisco, backed by the Building Trades Council, has begun in earnest its fight for an eight-hour day. A strike has been ordered, and the strength of the movement will soon be known. The lumber and planing mill owners have not yet decided whether the mill shall try to continue operation with non-Union men or shall close down until an adjustment is affected.

In four San Francisco mills and in all of the Oakland mills the Union men were paid off last week after their refusal to return under the old schedule, and were ordered to remove their tools from the mills.

"Unless some understanding is reached before the end of the week," said Andrew Wilkie, proprietor of the Mechanics Mills, "I believe building will practically cease in San Francisco and the Bay cities, and the 15,000 men in the building trades will be thrown out of employment."

The Union men ask for the same pay for eight hours as is now given for nine hours' work. The mill men say they cannot grant the demand and meet Eastern competition.

The men are well organized and are sanguine as to the result of the movement. It is generally believed that the strike will be of short duration.

AN interesting story of young men who have fitted themselves for good positions in architectnral, mechanical and electrical engineering work is told in a little book called "Support Yourself While Learning a Profession." Its motto is "to earn more, learn more" and the value of a technical education and the ease with which it may be acquired are illustrated with many examples of young men who have spent their spare time in study and risen from the ranks to important positions in professional life. The book will be sent free on application to the International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pa.

FOR TAX, ASSESSMENTS, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending July 31, 1900. Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
2	$136 30	146	$107 80	289	$43 65	453	$41 80
3	31 35	147	54 15	291	27 00	454	14 10
4	102 20	148	23 40	292	6 00	455	11 85
5	45 70	149	11 00	293	13 90	456	16 25
6	15 00	150	7 80	294	12 35	457	157 45
7	396 30	151	37 20	295	5 05	458	8 20
8	529 50	152	18 35	296	27 87	459	11 40
9	65 65	153	8 80	297	18 20	460	6 80
11	64 60	154	20 55	298	5 80	461	16 20
12	132 60	155	44 20	300	27 90	462	6 00
14	19 35	156	4 00	301	30 00	463	8 20
15	18 40	157	7 20	302	50 90	464	85 45
16	107 00	158	26 10	303	24 45	465	42 65
18	6 00	159	25 00	304	41 85	466	16 00
19	83 25	161	13 00	305	12 00	467	11 60
20	16 20	162	18 00	306	174 05	468	25 00
21	22 80	164	11 20	307	6 80	469	11 20
22	337 50	165	93 95	309	206 00	470	77 00
23	51 78	166	33 65	310	16 65	471	38 80
24	46 65	167	108 15	312	20 20	472	2 50
25	61 80	168	25 75	314	7 00	474	8 80
26	74 35	169	58 50	315	4 00	475	2 00
27	46 95	170	9 65	316	27 25	476	2 00
28	13 16	171	30 35	317	55 35	477	13 35
29	197 15	172	50	319	3 20	478	109 20
30	31 05	173	2 00	320	4 40	479	6 70
31	94 50	174	46 20	321	22 65	480	7 40
32	61 80	175	33 78	322	76 95	481	40 65
33	195 50	176	66 45	323	6 75	482	50 70
34	1 50	177	36 70	324	7 60	483	176 50
35	16 20	178	13 85	325	64 00	484	2 40
36	149 60	179	46 85	326	16 25	485	4 25
37	3 40	180	11 35	328	20 00	486	69 50
38	5 60	181	90 80	329	43 31	487	18 45
39	12 80	182	8 00	330	2 40	488	22 75
41	14 20	183	50 10	331	45 45	489	16 65
42	53 05	184	18 30	332	20 50	490	84 60
43	132 85	185	21 70	333	12 20	492	110 32
44	29 75	186	17 90	334	13 00	493	69 10
45	29 40	187	9 40	336	8 20	494	42 15
46	12 00	188	20 85	337	3 60	495	44 30
47	45 20	189	53 40	339	44 30	496	4 40
48	8 40	190	42 60	342	2 60	497	38 20
50	26 10	191	11 20	343	6 40	498	11 00
51	108 75	192	9 70	344	3 60	499	15 35
52	62 40	193	41 60	345	18 85	500	5 80
53	11 05	194	7 50	346	16 65	501	2 80
54	39 40	195	15 55	347	3 00	502	13 50
55	298 65	196	58 55	348	23 00	503	35 35
56	16 50	197	20 00	349	44 25	504	12 50
57	9 85	198	103 10	350	14 35	506	8 80
58	80 00	200	60 05	351	17 90	507	9 00
59	19 15	201	3 40	352	15 80	508	9 40
60	25 45	202	76 45	353	8 70	510	13 32
61	107 00	203	36 15	356	9 45	511	11 60
62	82 20	204	6 30	357	24 30	515	128 80
63	17 80	205	4 80	358	4 20	516	6 60
65	42 15	206	105 65	360	21 25	517	36 90
66	11 20	207	35 80	361	41 40	518	29 25
67	10 20	208	11 35	362	39 75	519	5 40
68	3 40	209	57 35	363	11 20	521	21 40
69	26 40	210	21 40	364	15 20	522	15 80
70	9 20	211	184 20	365	56 15	523	3 80
71	10 00	212	17 60	366	7 40	524	21 00
72	87 05	213	8 75	367	10 40	525	7 60
73	247 50	214	35 55	368	19 35	526	75 40
74	46 30	215	22 10	369	14 45	527	12 80
75	95 30	216	5 00	371	2 00	528	16 20
76	11 15	217	54 65	373	10 70	530	7 20
77	59 30	218	19 00	374	55 90	532	25 20
78	36 00	219	41 90	375	148 00	533	7 20
79	10 00	220	3 50	376	5 00	534	22 30
81	8 40	221	4 20	377	17 20	535	14 55
82	7 95	222	11 20	378	21 20	537	5 20
83	10 00	223	15 75	381	50 65	538	10 40
84	13 40	224	24 00	383	3 00	539	9 50
85	85 30	225	42 20	384	60 25	541	26 00
86	8 65	226	13 40	385	5 40	542	8 40
87	106 80	227	22 60	386	27 05	544	12 65
88	11 80	228	14 20	387	18 15	545	11 80
89	36 10	229	17 30	388	20 00	546	3 40
90	76 75	230	25 05	390	57 45	547	33 80
91	39 80	231	35 40	393	15 10	549	5 60
92	45 10	233	90 60	394	36 70	550	29 60
95	32 80	235	12 75	395	22 60	553	15 80
94	6 45	236	8 10	396	43 00	555	7 90
96	52 40	237	24 60	397	12 15	556	8 65
97	22 15	238	53 00	398	18 60	557	14 10
98	96 60	239	24 60	399	12 00	558	10 15
99	11 80	240	24 85	400	12 30	559	14 05
100	50	241	26 20	401	25 40	561	23 60
101	2 20	243	2 40	402	12 40	562	9 80
102	32 90	244	7 20	403	8 60	563	26 00
103	97 95	245	24 10	404	8 00	564	41 55
104	50 30	246	49 60	406	20 45	565	3 80
105	13 20	247	50 45	407	6 80	566	7 20
106	48 80	248	11 20	408	29 10	567	33 90
107	9 40	249	27 35	409	30 70	568	21 25
108	10 00	250	13 90	410	8 50	569	6 40
110	122 85	251	15 80	411	13 70	570	7 00
112	154 65	252	6 20	412	6 80	571	11 60
113	4 60	253	7 40	415	7 40	573	5 30
114	35 80	254	15 00	416	1 50	574	11 40
115	119 30	255	8 80	417	7 00	575	20 40
116	19 00	257	179 20	421	14 15	576	4 60
117	4 80	258	45 70	422	3 60	577	7 00
118	73 50	259	10 80	423	54 00	578	5 60
119	86 05	260	36 30	424	16 60	579	6 40
120	6 20	263	6 60	426	51 85	581	19 90
122	69 60	264	17 00	427	153 90	582	3 80
123	34 70	265	11 30	428	18 80	583	4 60
124	24 75	266	4 00	429	92 50	584	3 00
125	190 80	267	7 80	430	27 20	585	4 20
126	28 00	268	24 60	431	14 70	586	9 20
127	18 35	269	23 75	432	62 20	587	6 80
129	36 30	270	17 40	433	18 60	589	6 00
130	40 25	271	10 40	434	11 25	590	5 00
131	238 00	272	4 40	435	2 80	591	11 55
132	102 00	273	23 20	436	12 40	592	29 00
133	9 70	274	40 60	437	15 00	593	12 60
134	43 30	275	25 05	438	36 15	594	5 40
135	18 00	277	301 00	439	13 60	595	14 20
136	20 25	279	80 90	440	73 10	596	2 00
137	16 95	280	8 50	441	23 70	597	6 00
138	103 05	281	114 20	442	6 75	598	5 43
139	60 45	282	34 45	443	16 65	599	23 50
140	8 40	283	15 00	444	28 40	601	5 65
141	21 80	284	10 00	446	8 00	602	5 20
142	55 82	285	23 00	447	32 00	603	6 25
143	5 15	286	59 45	448	22 40	604	7 80
144	34 10	287	6 75	450	12 60	606	8 40
145	14 60	288	50 35	451	18 80	607	9 80

Moneys Received.

(CONTINUED).

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount
608	5 40	628	16 05	657	18 10	714	23 40
611	19 60	634	5 00	658	6 80	715	99 90
612	8 35	636	7 00	659	39 95	716	48 40
613	17 40	637	24 55	661	27 85	717	72 15
615	5 00	638	6 80	667	41 20	723	15 10
616	18 00	639	54 45	676	18 30	726	20 20
617	11 25	643	10 00	678	8 20	731	20 75
618	2 80	644	10 00	687	20 25	739	10 00
619	70	645	10 00	692	14 39	746	13 95
620	1 63	646	10 00	696	48 90	750	26 10
621	10 75	647	10 00	698	16 00	757	2 45
622	29 50	648	10 00	703	7 00	767	24 80
623	2 35	649	10 00	704	21 30	785	7 85
624	6 50	650	7 10	707	13 00		
627	10 50	652	50 30	712	17 65		

Total Amount Received $19,572 19

CLAIMS PAID IN JULY, 1900.

No.	Union.	Name.	Am't.
5019.	1	S. Zuckschwerdt . . .	$200 00
5020.	21	Phileas Morin . . .	200 00
5021.	22	Mrs. Charlotte Dober . .	50 00
5022.	27	Mrs. Sarah R. Mulholland,	50 00
5023.	29	Peter Muller	50 00
5024.	29	John W. Nicoli . .	200 00
5025.	32	William Leuschner	100 00
5026.	33	John Griffin . . .	200 00
5027.	33	Mrs. Mary Durant . . .	50 00
5028.	43	Elbridge G. Waite, (dis.)	400 00
5029.	52	Mrs. Sally Byrd	25 00
5030.	54	Vaclav Sorna	200 00
5031.	55	Mrs. Rosa B. Watkins	25 00
5032.	55	Mrs. Annie Hughes	50 00
5033.	64	Mrs. E. McNamara . . .	50 00
5034.	68	Mrs. Maria Williams	50 00
5035.	73	Frank B. Marshall	50 00
5036.	87	Mrs. Barbara Vandraseck,	50 00
5037.	89	Mrs. Mary R. Nelson	50 00
5038.	110	Mrs. Mollie Coe .	25 00
5039.	112	Ras. Peterson . . .	100 00
5040.	115	Mrs. Jennie Simpson . .	50 00
5041.	123	Mrs. Minnie Looft	50 00
5042.	151	Mrs. Eleanor A. Tabor	50 00
5043.	165	Mrs. Annie Bauer . . .	50 00
5044.	167	Henry W. Portmann	200 00
5045.	179	William Grundke . . .	50 00
5046.	202	R. T. Diffenderfer . .	200 00
5047.	209	Mrs. Rose Buhr	50 00
5048.	212	Mrs. Annie Stauder . . .	2 00
5049.	220	Mrs. Elizabeth Martin.	25 00
5050.	239	Mrs. Sarah Ackerman. .	25 00
5051.	239	William Beck . . .	200 00
5052.	247	Mrs. Henrietta Johnson.	50 00
5053.	248	Mrs. Emma N. Frantz .	25 00
5054.	274	Michael Meehan	200 00
5055.	275	Bartholomew F. Ryan .	200 00
5056.	678	John Peters	100 00
5057.	291	Mrs. Annie A. Miller . .	25 00
5058.	306	Edward L. Crowell . . .	50 00
5059.	309	Mrs. Pevetta Gilbrecht	25 00
5060.	309	Carl Katzer	200 00
5061.	309	Jacob Zeun	200 00
5062.	309	Richard Wolf . . .	200 00
5063.	325	Mrs. Ida C. Hopper . . .	25 00
5064.	329	Mrs. Sarah P. Young	25 00
5065.	375	Frank Winkler	200 00
5066.	375	William Koch	200 00
5067.	399	James C. Riddle	50 00
5068.	453	James Gildersleeve . . .	50 00
5069.	476	Frederick Yahle.	200 00
5070.	478	Mrs. Mary Watson . . .	50 00
5071.	716	Mrs. Mary Agnew . . .	50 00
5072.	119	Charles Whagner	325 00
			$5,600 00

The Poor Man's Chance.

What chance has the poor man to day? Has his condition improved? These are questions not hard to answer. No man has a chance who hasn't got a job. The circumstances surrounding the poor man have improved, but the conditions are the same.

The conditions are no different to-day than what they were in the ancient days of white slavery in Greece and Rome. This is indeed a beautiful and grand country in many ways. It is rich with the spirit of progress and invention, rich by nature; but the poor man's condition is no better than if he were a slave.

All this country has done for him has been to give him a little more elbow room. He has a great, beautiful country to roam over, but he is no better off; in fact, not as well off, as the slaves of old.

We used fondly to figure the American who earned his bread by the sweat of his brow and voted with his party as a sovereign, and we invited him to regard himself in that light.

Really, however, without the means of livelihood in his own hands, but in the hands of another, he is scarcely the regal shape we figured him. The workingman out of a job can have little joy of his vote, and if he is very poor, if he is not making both ends meet, he can hardly will good to others, the sovereign act of the freeman, because he has none to will.

It is true that he may rebel, that he may renounce his employment when he has one and does not think himself justly paid, but without the means of livelihood he has no choice except to seek some other employment, and this choice is scarcely freedom. He may, of course, become a tramp, and in the loose play of our circumstances he may not suffer more than any others who remain patiently at work.

But, then, it is our circumstances that befriend him, not our conditions; these are the same for him as the workingman's conditions everywhere.

The only moment of sensible or positive political sovereignty for him is that of voting; but in that moment he parts with his sovereignty for a term of months or years, wtihout respect to the man who shall make his laws, judge them and execute them.

He chooses, he elects, he gives, and "the gods themselves cannot resume their gifts," much less a poor devil who has voted with his party and has nothing to eat.

For such a citizen of the freer state liberty can scarcely be said to exist in the sense that it exists for the more fortunate. He cannot choose, he cannot sacrifice himself for others, for he is already sacrificed; he can impart no advantages, for he has none, and he can have none till he has bettered his fortunes. He remains in the savage necessity of self-assertion, in the warfare which manifests itself in strikes, riots, mutinies, murders. The poor man knows, if the rich man does not know, that the poorer man has always less liberty than the richer man, just as certainly as that he has less money. If he has not the means of livelihood in his own hands he cannot come and go when he will; he cannot command his time; he cannot choose the kind of work he will do, as the richer man measurably can; he is often enslaved to hateful and loathsome services for others, such as each should do for himself. Till a man is independent he is not free; as long as he must look to the pleasure or the profit of another man for his living he is not independent. His employer may not mean to oppress him; he may be his oppressor very unwillingly, as when his own adversity obliges him to cut down his hireling's wages, but he oppresses him then, however unwilling, and he oppresses him when he casts him off to seek some other support, not knowing whether he can find it or not. This fact often comes home to the humane employer, especially in the case of hirelings who have served him long and well, and more than any other it tells with the conscience against the whole relation of "hirelings and him that hires." The hireling may have all those rights which are inseparable from the old ideal of liberty, and which we vainly suppose are the proofs of liberty. He may have the right to speak freely, print freely, pray freely, vote freely; but he cannot manfully use his right, though warranted in it by the constitutions and the statutes of all the States, if he is afraid another man may take away his means of livelihood for doing so.

It is needless to say that the personal equation will have much to do with the character of the event. Many—perhaps most—employers are of a make so noble and of a self-respect so fine that they would abhor to interfere with the constitutional rights of their hirelings, and there are hirelings so brave that they would starve and see their wives and little ones starve before they yielded their rights. But slavery was none the less an evil because most slaveholders were kind and good people, or because there was now and then a heroic slave. The man who is in danger of want, or even in dread of want, is not a free man, and the country which does not guard him against this danger and this dread, or does not assure him the means of livelihood, is not a free country, though it may be the freest of all the freer countries.

The violent unrest which we call labor troubles is nothing more or less than an endeavor for the liberty which the working classes think they see the employing classes possessed of. It seems to be a question of more wages with them, and primarily it is a question of more wages, but ultimately it is a question of more power, more ease, more freedom. It is a question of business, of the means of livelihood, and how to secure every man in the means of livelihood, and so guarantee equal freedom to all, is the great problem for statesmanship to solve.—*William Dean Howell, in New York Journal.*

Eight-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.	Lynn, Mass.
Albany, N. Y.	Maywood, Ill.
Alta Loma, Tex.	Memphis, Tenn.
Ardmore, Pa.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Ashland, Wis.	Mooreland, Ill.
Austin, Ill.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Bakersfields, Cal.	Mt. Vernon, Ind.
Bay City, Mich.	Murphysboro, Ill.
Bedford Park, N. Y.	Newark, N. J.
Belleville, Ill.	New Brighton, N. Y.
Berkeley, Cal.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Bessemer, Col.	Newtown, N. Y.
Boston, Mass.	New York, N. Y.
Boulder, Colo.	Oakland, Cal.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Oak Park, Ill.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Odin, Ill.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Omaha, Neb.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Orange, N. J.
Carondelet, Mo.	Ouray, Col.
Chicago, Ill.	Pasadena, Cal.
Chicago Heights, Ill.	Peoria, Ill.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Plainfield, N. J.
Coffeen, Ill.	Port Richmond, N. Y.
Columbus, Ohio.	Pueblo, Col.
Covington, Ky.	Racine, Wis.
Corona, N. Y.	Randsburg, Cal.
Cripple Creek, Col.	Rochester, N. Y.
Dallas, Tex.	Rogers Park, Ill.
Denver, Col.	Sacramento, Cal.
Detroit, Mich.	Salt Lake, Utah.
East Boston, Mass.	San Antonio, Tex.
East St. Louis, Ill.	San Francisco, Cal.
Edwardsville, Ill.	San Luis Obispo, Cal.
El Dora, Col.	San Jose, Cal.
Elizabeth, N. J.	San Rafael, Cal.
Elmhurst, Ill.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Englewood, Ill.	Seattle, Wash.
Eureka, Cal.	Sheboygan, Wis.
Evanston, Ill.	Shreveport, La.
Florence, Colo.	South Chicago, Ill.
Flushing, N. Y.	South Denver, Col.
Fort Worth, Tex.	South Evanston, Ill.
Fremont, Col.	South Englewood, Ill.
Fresno, Cal.	South Omaha, Neb.
Galveston, Tex.	Spokane, Wash.
Gillette, Col.	Springfield, Ill.
Grand Crossing, Ill.	Springfield, Mass.
Grand Junction, Colo.	Staunton, Ill.
Greenwich, Conn.	St. Louis, Mo.
Hartford, Conn.	Stapleton, N. Y.
Haughville, Ind.	Stockton, Cal.
Hanford, Cal.	Swampscott, Mass.
Highland Park, Ill.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Hitchcock, Tex.	Tacoma, Wash.
Hoboken, N. J.	Texas City, Tex.
Hyde Park, Ill.	Topeka, Kan.
Independence, Col.	Town of Lake, Ill.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Tremont, N. Y.
Irvington, N. J.	Unionport, N. Y.
Jersey City, N. J.	Utica, N. Y.
Kansas City, Mo.	Vancouver, B. C.
Kansas City, Kan.	Van Nest, N. Y.
Kensington, Ill.	Venice, Ill.
Kingston, N. Y.	Victor, Col.
Kingsbridge, N. Y.	Waco, Tex.
La Junta, Col.	Washington, D. C.
Lake Forest, Ill.	Westchester, N. Y.
Leadville, Col.	Whatcom, Wash.
Leavenworth, Kan.	Williamsbridge, N. Y.
Lenox, Mass.	Woodlawn, N. Y.
Long Island City, N. Y.	Yonkers, N. Y.
Los Angeles, Cal.	

Total 145 cities.

OPEN FORUM

Who is at Fault.

JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, N. J.

Editor CARPENTER.

Recently I read in THE CARPENTER an article headed "Who is at fault?" written by Sam. L. Leffingwell, and also the article in the March issue of the CARPENTER to which he refers. It seems to me that however learned men are who have worked themselves to the front as labor leaders, they do not explain sufficiently wherewith a wrong done to the working class can be remedied and why?

Who is at fault? is a good question to put to oneself if in life you make a mistake. It is a question that arises to every workingman when he finds himself in a position where he ought not to be and should not be.

In this wide world of ours there are always teachers who are willing to teach the ones who do not know, that they may know; and leaders that want to lead those that want to be led. When the leaders of the working class know how to better their conditions, how is it that they do not do so?

You may tell me and the like, organize! in union there is strength! Do we organize for the fun of the thing or do we organize to better our condition? I suppose the answer I would receive to that question would be the latter. Now if the answer is the latter, namely, for the bettering of the conditions, then does it not take any politics at all to accomplish a betterment of conditions? I presume it does. Now we are told that we are citizens, we have a vote which we must use to accomplish our needs and wants, and for advice we vote for the producers of wealth. And who are the producers of wealth? The working class, alright! good!! then the working class should use every means to support candidates of their own class, and for their own interest, support such candidates. When was this done? where was there ever such a legislature? Let us give an illustration something like this. Before us this very time stands two parties. Both control the products and the wealth, and to make this illustration a little brighter and catching, "friends of labor," they have been legislating long before you and I were born, and are now.

Our forefathers tried them and we have tried them, and yet where did we come in? Are our conditions better now than were those of our forefathers? I for one do not think so, and have no proofs before me to make me believe so. Well what under the sun are we going to do; Keep out of politics? What will be our gain if we do? Shall we again repeat the dose that has so many times before proved of no help to us. We know of nothing else to do. If it be admitted that the producers of wealth are the workingmen, then I say, vote for candidates of our own class. You cannot find them among any other class than our own. They can easily be identified. They control neither wealth nor product, and never can they buy a seat for themselves in the United States Senate, nor in any State legislature. They must be voted for and sent there by us. Vote for your own, those who have your cause at heart, and not the ones that have a round and fat pocket-book, dress suits and banquets in our capitol.

If this is done we shall succeed and not before, and when it is done there shall never arise such a question as this.

Who is at fault?

MILES M. HEMBERG.

Wisdom is Might

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Editor CARPENTER.

Having read in THE CARPENTER articles treating on various questions I wish that you would publish the following, which has been of great interest to some, and should be so to all wage workers of this country.

While traveling to and from work I meet scores of workingmen and they all read a daily newspaper, well so do I, but in perusing the sheets of the capitalists I cannot find therein any articles in the interest of labor, nor are there reports of strikes and lockouts. To put it in a nut shell all the labor news that I can find fills some sixty to eighty lines in very small type hidden away in an odd corner of a sixteen to twenty page paper.

To cite just one case. Four weeks ago I inquired of a fellow worker whether he had read about the tricks of the firm of Kerp, Werthheim & Schiff, whose cigar-makers had then been on strike some three months, and the reply he made was that he had never read a word about the matter but he did know all about the Boer war.

Of course I do not doubt that but the Boer war, Chinese uprising, what Queen Victoria had for dinner, etc., is of more interest to the Proletarians of this country than it is for them to know how their brothers are faring in their struggle for humane conditions.

Why is it that the working class cannot get out their own daily papers and publish therein all the news of their struggle in a truthful manner, instead of having to look to a lying capitalist sheet for information, which if given at all is always in favor of the bosses side of the controversy.

The working class of this country can do what their brethern have years ago done in Germany, France, Belgium and other countries, start and run their own papers, and thereby keep informed among themselves truthfully about their own conditions.

Is it not embarrassing to us to see how the German workingmen have for twenty-two years had their own paper here in New York City, and the English speaking labor element with a membership known by no one, though it must be great, have no means of communication except through the lackeys of the capitalists.

No one will deny that this is a matter of great importance, and it is to be hoped that the Proletarians of the United States will arouse themselves and follow the example of their brethern in Europe, and publish and print their own daily paper in the interest of the working classes; for workingmen, "you have nothing to lose but your chains, you have a world to gain,"

FERDINAND UFERT.

Local Union 309.

COURAGE! Let us consecrate ourselves. The task of doing one's duty is worth undertaking. Truth, honesty, the instruction of the masses, human liberty, manly virtue, conscience, are not things to disdain. Indignation and compassion for the mournful slavery of man are but two sides of the same faculty. Those who are capable of wrath are capable of love. To level the tyrant and the slave—what a magnificent endeavor! Now the whole of one side of actual society is tyrant, the other side is slave. A grim settlement is impending, and it will be accomplished. All thinkers must work with that end in view.—*Victor Hugo.*

What Advice Would You Give?

I wish I could be of service to some of those correspondents who write to tell me of their unhappy lot in life. Some are in a hard plight, others are wronged by their employers, and many more are out of work. Yet it is impossible for me to give any relief, to provide any employment or even offer any useful advice.

I often wish I had a factory of unlimited size where anybody could get work, where everybody might earn a living and where nobody would be imposed upon. I have no doubt that there will yet be such places. A great Frenchman set up something of the kind in his own country half a century ago, and hundreds of men got useful employment in the public workshops, but unfortunately the enemy found means of breaking up Louis Blanc's magnificent experiment.

I have no reason to believe that the writers of such letters as I have spoken of are sinners above all who dwell in Jerusalem or above all the Galileans, because they suffer such things. I do not believe they are as worthless as many men who are "successful" in life or are as wicked as many Wall street "plungers," mugwump coxcombs, political bosses, trust promoters or others who step high as they go through the world. I do not believe that they are drunkards, rakes, miscreants, loafers or vagabonds. Many of them write in an intelligent manner and seem to have quite as much sense and virtue as ordinary people.

Perhaps the most despondent individual from whom I have heard this week is "H. L. G." He is "fifty years of age, unable to find work, not even able to beg," and he asks, "What shall I do? He says: "I have only got money enongh to live to-day and perhaps to-morrow. And then? Submit to that unwritten law or revolt?"

Now, what answer can be given to such questions? Would you advise him to become a tramp? He would thus have a chance to get some pickings at times, and if he were locked up in jail for tramping, why, what next? But that were horrible advice to a self-respecting man like "H. L. G." Would you advise him to steal? Bad advice again, though the court records show that poor men sometimes steal so that they may get into prison.

It seems that this correspondent has thought of suicide, in speaking about which he says, "I saw in the *World* a few days ago the picture of a young woman who is to inherit $50,000,000, and right underneath her picture there were reports of six cases of suicide."

The subject is a painful one, but I advise him against taking his own life. Anything but that!

That this man is not a shirk or a loafer is evident from a brief argument he makes, a part of which I may quote: "Society imposes upon a man the duty to work and to support his family by that work, and I believe that society properly does so. But to every duty must correspond as equivalent a right, and what is the right of a man corresponding to his duty to work? I think the main right, the first right, is just the right to work, to get work."

It is evident that "H. L. G." is able to reason and that he holds opinions such as are held by many long-headed economists.

I wish I could offer him something better than the hackneyed phrase "Better luck!"—*John Swinton in New York Evening World.*

NO ONE wants to make the rich poor, but many want to make the poor rich nough to live as human being should.

OBITUARY

(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

LOCAL UNION No. 486, Bayonne N J.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, Joseph Weiler; and

WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a faithful member of our Union; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for thirty days, and that we express our sincere sympathy to the bereaved wife and children; also be it

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, that a copy of the same be presented to the family, and that they be published in our official journal, THE CARPENTER.

P. A. MILLER,
S. H. HUSSEY,
T. W. SULLIS,
} *Committee.*

LOCAL UNION No. 500, Butler, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from among us our beloved brother, James L. Smith, and

WHEREAS, The members of this Union feel the loss of a faithful brother and an earnest worker. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days, and that we express our sympathy to the family of our deceased brother.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Union, that a copy be presented to the bereaved family, and published in our daily papers, also that they be published in our official organ, THE CARPENTER.

T. L. SHENCK,
J. C. THORNE,
J. E. SARNER,
} *Committee.*

LOCAL UNION No. 236, Clarksburg, W. Va.

WHEREAS, God in His wisdom has taken from Brother G. S. Wines a devoted wife, and mother, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we tender to our sorrowing and afflicted Brother our heartfelt sympathy in his sad bereavement, to the end that he may be encouraged to accept with resignation the Divine will of the Almighty. Be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to Brother Wines and family, that they be recorded in the minutes of Local Union 236, and that they be published in the city papers and in our official journal, THE CARPENTER.

J. W. STILZER,
WM. Q. MCWHARTER,
J. D. PRINN,
} *Committee.*

LOCAL UNION No. 55, Denver, Colo.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and love, to remove from our midst our beloved and esteemed brother, E. J. SEAMAN, and

WHEREAS, The members of this Union feel the loss of a faithful brother and an earnest worker, therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved family of our deceased brother, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, that a copy be presented to the family, and that a copy be published in our official journal, THE CARPENTER.

J. M. CONNORS,
L. N. PAULUS,
F. L. WESTOVER.
} *Committee.*

LOCAL UNION, 476, Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite goodness, to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, LOUIS BLATTMANN, and

WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a faithful member of our Union, and one who merited the respect of all who knew him, therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that we express our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of our deceased brother; also be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy of the same be presented to the family and a copy to be sent to THE CARPENTER, our official journal, for publication.

WILLIAM E. P. SCHWARZ,
ADOLPH E. KRUEGER,
WILLIAM ZIMMER.
} *Committee.*

LOCAL UNION No. 85, Shreveport, La.

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst the beloved wife of A. R. ZUBER, therefore be it

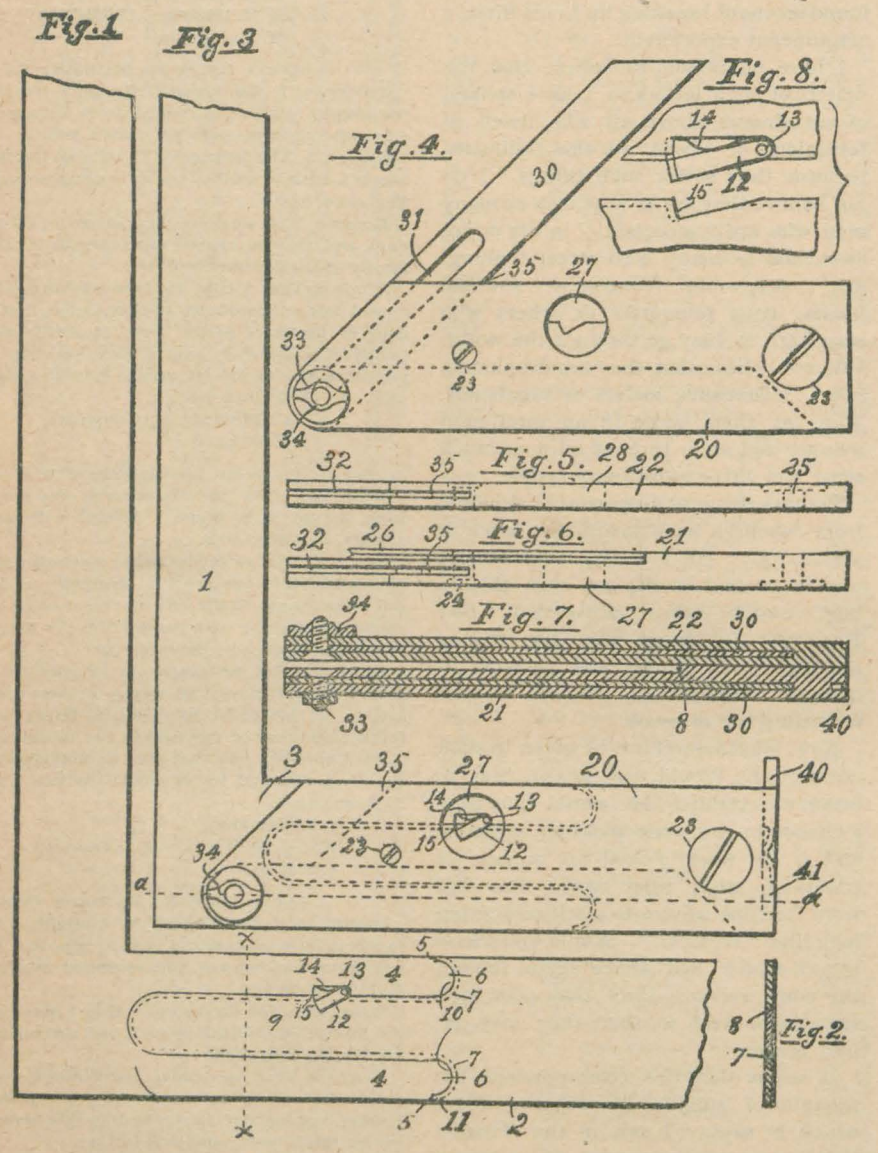
Resolved, That this Union tenders its sincere sympathy to Brother Zuber, and that, in memory of the departed, our charter be draped for thirty days; and further be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in THE CARPENTER and spread upon the minutes of the Union.

JAMES CANNON,
J. A. FRAZIER,
HARRY EVERARD.
} *Committee.*

A New Square.

The steel square, as at present constructed, is a constant source of annoyance, on account of its cumbersome size and shape, in packing the tool in the hand-box and, moreover, often requires a larger tool chest than would otherwise be necessary. An improvement recently brought to our notice is designed to overcome this objection. The square is made in two parts which are fitted together by means of sliding tongue and grooved edges. In addition there is provided a handle which, in conjunction with one of the parts, makes a try or bench square. And this handle itself carries two blades which may be set at any angle to form bevels.



Our readers will obtain a clearer idea of the construction of the square from the following cuts. The first figure is a view of the parts all disconnected, from which it may be seen how small a space they then occupy. The longer section of the square has at one end a tongue which fits into a forked arm of the other section. To put the square together, the mechanic simply inserts the tongue of the one section into the fork of the other section and slides it home, when it is held in place by a spring catch. The result appears in the next figure.

It will be observed that the joint between the tongue of one section of the square and the prongs of the other section is a very long one; also that the prongs are rounded at their ends and fit into corresponding sockets at the base of the tongue. It is claimed that these features of the construction together with the tongue and groove union of the edges of the joint, make the square as stiff, accurate and durable as a square made in a single piece.

Another important advantage claimed is that there being no knobs or the like projections on either of its faces, the square can be laid down flat on a board the same as an ordinary square.

Of the figures in the next cut, the first shows a try square which is got by sliding a specially constructed handle on to the smaller of the sections of the square, and the second figure shows the same handle used as a bevel.

Both the bevel blades may be used at the same time, and either or both may be pushed back entirely out of the way. These additions make the tool very complete.

The square is the invention of Bro. E. W. Hutchinson, member of Union No. 22, San Francisco.

A stock company has been formed in San Francisco, and incorporated March 15th under the laws of the State of California, to promote the new square. The majority of the incorporators are members of Local Union 22. Any information will be cheerfully given by the agent and principal owner, E. W. Hutchinson, 915½ Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Land of "Pretty Soon."

I know a land where the streets are paved
With the things we meant to achieve;
It is walled with the money we meant to have saved
And the pleasures for which we grieve.
The kind words unspoken, the promises broken,
And many a coveted boon
And stowed away there, in that land somewhere—
The Land of "Pretty Soon."

There are uncut jewels of possible fame
Lying about in the dust,
And many a noble and lofty aim
Covered with mould and rust.
And oh! this place while it seems so near,
Is further away than the moon;
Though our purpose is there, yet we never get there—
The Land of "Pretty Soon."

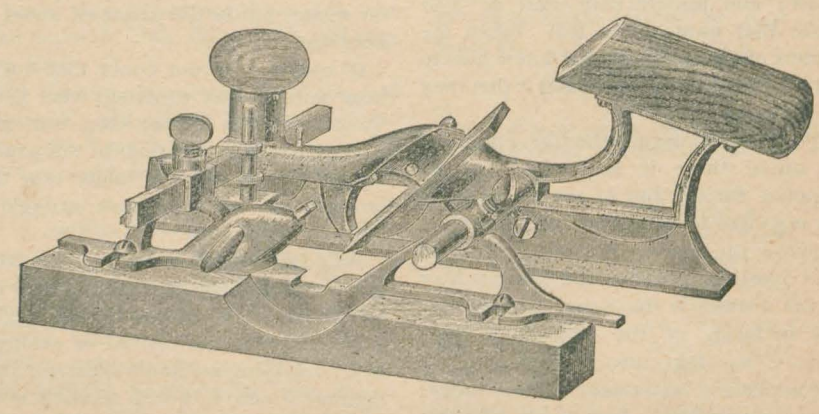
The road that leads to that mystic land
Is strewed with pitiful wrecks,
And the ships that have sailed for its shining strand
Bear skeltons on their decks.
It is farther at noon than it was at dawn,
And farther at night than at noon;
Oh, let us beware of that land down there—
The land of "Pretty Soon."

—*Anon.*

Fales' Patent Variable Bench Plane.

The accompanying illustration shows Fales' Patent variable Bench plane, constituting carpenters' plow, dado, front and back filletster. Matching planes all sizes, hollows, rounds, bends, sash, rabbets, snipes bill, case moulding, quarter rounds, nosing and V planes, etc., of many styles and sizes.

The cut represents the main and auxiliary stocks connected by cross bars, the gauge stop, reversible fence, etc., which are all rapidly and perfectly adjusted with facility and ease, and to which all the various forms and cutters named are quickly, easily and efficiently attached, forming all the planes named above, in all styles and sizes, which in all their operations and in their adaptability to the various classes of work for which the are designed, are as thoroughly practical, efficient and accurate and perfect, as though each plane was in itself independent of, and distinct from any combination, and afford even greater satisfaction than if each tool was seperate or had its own particular stock.



This is the most convenient, useful, economical and indispensable combination ever contrived. With this combination plane all the intricate details as well as the ordinary work occuring in the countless purposes for which the above tools are intended, can be executed with facility and ease.

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THE ugliest of trades have their moments of pleasure. Now, if I were a grave-digger, or even a hangman, there are some people I could work for with a great deal of enjoyment.—*Douglas Jerrold.*

An Appeal.

AUSTIN, Pa., July 14, 1900.

To the Trades and Labor Councils, all Labor Organizations and Friends of Organized Labor, GREETING:

WHEREAS, The Standard Wood Company has been declared unfair by Kindling Wood Worker's Union No. 7,100, of this city. We ask you, our friends, to take notice of our grievance.

This firm has lately given a 20 per cent. reduction in wages in some of their factories, making it impossible for the employes to make living wages. The people affected by this reduction struck, whereupon the employes of the other factories struck in sympathy with their fellow-workers.

At the time of the reduction the Company was receiving more for their wood than ever before. As other firms, whose expenses are higher than this firm, can afford to pay at least as much as we ask for, we think we are asking nothing unreasonable. They are running their factories at the present time by employing unskilled, non-union labor, and paying them by the day instead of the piece, thereby paying more to have their wood manufactured than they would were they to grant the wages demanded by us. The managers of the Company have been waited upon repeatedly by committees in regard to this matter, but they steadily refuse to recognize Union labor.

This Company is possessor of large coal and wood yards in Greater New York and Jersey City, under the firm name of Curtis & Blaisdell.

Secretaries of Unions will confer a great favor to Union Labor if they will read this at their next regular meeting and see that good strong committees are appointed to wait on local dealers and also to request them to write strong letters to this Company telling them the reason they discontinue handling this wood. Tell local dealers to pay no attention to claims of settlement by agents of this firm as official notice will be timely given of the same. Fraternally yours,

O. V. WOLCOTT, *Secretary*,
Kindling Wood Worker's Union No.7,100.

The above appeal of Kindling Wood Worker's Union No 7,100, has been duly investigated, and an effort made at adjustment, and in view of the apparent unfairness of the Standard Wood Company, the position and appeal of the Union above referred to, has been approved by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President of A. F. of L.

A STRIKE has been declared on the Canadian Pacific Railway by the machinists, blacksmiths, boilermakers, fitters, laborers and locomotive painters, who are out from Lake Superior to the Pacific coast. In Winnipeg, including a number of men dismissed last week, 650 are out. The strikers claim the dismissals were for the purpose of breaking up the unions.

Places where Work is Dull.

Owing to local trade movements, suspension of building operations and other causes. carpenters and joiners are requested to stay away from the following places:

Birmingham, Ala.; Colorado Springs, Col.; Cripple Creek, Col.; Denver, Col.; Victor, Col.; Bloomington, Ill., Canton, Ill.; Lincoln, Ill.; Alpena. Mich,; Minneapolis, Minn.; Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; Butte, Mont.; Helena, Mont.; Omaha, Neb.; New Orange, N. J.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Oklahoma City, O. T.; Scranton, Pa.; Taylor, Pa.; Seattle, Wash.; Cleburn, Tex.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Asheville, N. C.; Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Charleston, S. C.; Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Savanah, Ga.; Corsicana, Tex.; Pueblo, Col.; Iola, Kan.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; Mobile, Ala.; Salt Lake City, Utah.; Lima, O.; Austin, Tex.; the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.; Binghampton, N.Y.; Newton, Mass.; Lawrence, Mass.; Joplin, Mo.; Columbus, Ga.; Quincy, Ill.; Kenosha, Wis.; Southern California.; Trenton, N. J.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Long Branch, N. J.; Cleveland, O.; Dallas, Texas.; Easton; Pa.; Macon, Ga.; Marion, Ind.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Atlantic City, N. J.; Rat Portage, Ont.; Florence, Colo.; Hartford City, Ind.; Springfield, Mass.; Missoula, Mont.; Lincoln, Neb.; San Jose, Cal.; Jamestown, N. Y.; Joliet, Ill.; Duluth, Minn,; Rocky Ford, Col.; Saginaw, Mich.; St. Louis, Mo.; Streator, Ill; Little Rock, Ark.; Washington, D. C.; El Paso, Texas.

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334. " —F. C. Trier, 1721 Hancock st.
46. SAULT ST. MARIE—A. Stowell, 227 Magazine st.
226. TRAVERSE CITY—C. H. Brazington, Box 57.

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—John Knox, Box 283, W. Duluth.
7. MINNEAPOLIS—Patrick Chiasson, 915 3rd ave., No.
266. RED LAKE FALLS—N. Holberg.
87. ST. PAUL—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland ave.

MISSISSIPPI.

535. MERIDIAN—B. M. Westbrook, 14th ave.

MISSOURI.

397. HANNIBAL—Ed. Walley, 710 Bird st.
311. JOPLIN—S. P. Woods.
4. KANSAS CITY—J. E. Chaffin, 2600 Park ave.
48. KIRKSVILLE—W. H. Wellbaum.
723. SEDALIA—John L. Cone, 17th and Summit.
110. ST. JOSEPH—W. Zimmerman, 1223 N. 15th.
338. " —(South) W. W. Pendleton, Sta. D.
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, R. Fuelle, 604 Market st.
5. " (Ger.) Charles Thoms, 2406 Victor st.
45. " (Ger.) Edw. Kissling, 1320 Sullivan av
47. " (Ger.) C. J. Hermann, 2712 Chippewa.
73. " Geo. J. Swank, 4428 Manchester ave.
257. " A. W. Ware, 1026 Dillon st.
578. " (Stairs) E. Bruggemann, 2521a N. Jefferson ave.
420. WEBB CITY—W. S. Braustetter.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
345. BILLINGS—Herbert A. Snider, Box 13.
112. BUTTE CITY—O. B. Church, Box 623.
286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
153. HELENA—S. N. Holenquest, 1009 Bedford st.
28. MISSOULA—J. W. Baird, Box 288.

NEBRASKA.

113. LINCOLN—F. A. Hayes, 445 S. 25th st.
427. OMAHA—G. W. Miles, 1911 Charles st.
279. S. Omaha—S. Spence, 525 N. 26th st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

538. CONCORD—G. E. Whitford, 48 Downing st.

NEW JERSEY.

750. ASBURY PARK—Wm. M. Burroughs, Belmar, N. J.
432. ATLANTIC CITY—G. T. Goff, 2505 Artic ave.
583. BAYONNE—Sam. Barshopsky, 506 Ave. C.
486. " —P. A. Miller, 960 Ave D.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20. CAMDEN—Judson H. Morton, 1023 So. 6th
594. DOVER—Halsey M. Hiller.
580. DUNDEE—Jno. Gallga, 60 Fifth st.
519. E. RUTHERFORD—M. A. Herbst, Carlstadt.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 240 South st.
687. " —(Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer.
265. HACKENSACK—E. M. Paton, First and James.
391. HOBOKEN—W. Weidenmeyer, 554 First st.
467. " (Ger.) H. Sivers, 400 Monroe st.
HUDSON CO.—Sec. Dist. Council, Geo. BarWick, 163 Courtland st., No. Bergen.
57. IRVINGTON—Chas. Van Wert.
139. JERSEY CITY—G. R. Edsall, 311 Communipaw ave.
118. " "—(Mill) F. C. Lussenhoph, 839 Walnut W. Hoboken, N. J.
282. " " —Aug. Zimmerman, 57 Lexington ave.
482. " " —L. F. Ryan, 181 Ninth st.
564. " " —Robt. Hamilton, 202 Webster ave., Jersey City H'g'ts, N. J.
157. " " (Stairs) G. Feinan, 225 Dodd st., Weehawken.
151. LONG BRANCH—Chas. E. Brown, Box, 241, Long Branch City.
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
429. MONTCLAIR—James McLeod, 141 Forest st.
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 163.
NEWARK—Secretary Dist. Council, J. I. Skinner, 386 Clinton ave.
119. " —H. G. Long, 10 Davis st., East Newark.
120. " —(Ger.) H. Kachelriess, 24 Jabez st.
148. " —A. Fonfpy, 55 Piers st.
306. " —A. L. Beegle, 122 N. 2d st.
723. " (Ger.) G. Arendt, 330 S. Tenth st.
330. NEW ORANGE—M. A. Stone.
349. ORANGE—F. Schorn 22 Chapman st.
325. PATERSON—S. Sixx, 90 Water st.
490. PASSAIC—J. Van Deel, Lodi, N. J.
65. PERTH AMBOY—W. H. Bath, 33 Lewis st.
399. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison, 8 Fayette.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lunger, 90 Westervelt ave., N. Plainfield.
437. RAHWAY—G. Helmstadter, 89 Grand st.
558. ROSELLE—Edward P. Mannon.
355. SOMERVILLE—E. Opdyke.
31. TRENTON—J. L. Pancoast, 314 S. Broad
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worischek, 721 Adam st., Hoboken.
620. Vineland—Geo. P. Albertson, 513 Park ave.
320. WESTFIELD—John Goltra.
299. WEST HOBOKEN—Charles Burhaus, 518 Gardner st. Hudson Boulevard, Union Hill.

NEW MEXICO.

511. ROSWELL—E. S. Hanson.

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659. " —(Ger.) H. Balfoort, 248 Second st.
270. ALEXANDRIA BAY—F. H. Hamilton.
6. AMSTERDAM—W. H. Prell, 40 Greene st.
453. AUBURN—E. K. Atwater, 68 Mary st.
614. BALDWINSVILLE, H. S. Vosburgh.
24. BATAVIA—Gebherd Wassink, 19 Sever place.
233. BINGHAMPTON—B. W. Taylor, 13 Exchange.
310. " —(Mill) E. P. Safford, 21 Rutherford st.
BRONX—Secretary of District Council, E. S. Odell, 570 E. 164th st.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, J. MacDonald, 422 4th ave.
12. " —Otto Zeibig, 1432 De Kalb ave.
32. " —(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) M. Juergens, 7 Sumner ave.
109. " —Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenk ave., Sub. Sta. 43.
126. " —M. J. Casey, 85 Newell st.
147. " —Martin Pearson, 368 Miller ave.
175. " W. F. Bostwick, 333 Roebling st.
247. " —C. D. Monroe, 42 St. Mark ave.
258. " —M. Spence, 279 Madison st.
291. " —(Ger.) J. Redenbach, 182 Harman st.
381. " —S. E. Elliott, 1295 St Mark's ave.
451. " —Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471. " —F. Small, 353 61st st.
634. " —(Mill), Gus Johnson, 1387 St. Marks ave.
639. " —H. B. Paterson, 212 53d st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of Dist. Council, Miles Little, 17 Poley st.
9. " —Richard Harry, 203 Front ave.
132. " —(Mill) A. Graupner, 75 Marshall.
355. " —(Ger.) E. Ulrich, 38 Roetzer st.
374. " —E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440. " —J. H. Myers, 83 Landon st.
642. " —(Mill), Otto Leonard, 330 Box, ave.
502. CANANDAIGUA—Frank Perry, Box 297.
446. CARTHAGE—Chester Longoy, Box 208.
368. CLAYTON—L. C. Purdy.
99. COHOES—A. VanArnam, 22 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT—Anton Frank.
503. DEPEW—J. M. Cockle, Lancaster, N. Y.
649. Dobbs Ferry—Thos Monahan.
466. DUNKIRK—James O. Bennett, 70 Doughty st
532. ELMIRA—Elmer Ten Eyck, Duhl, P. O.
81. FAR ROCKAWAY—Jos. Nolan, Box 724.
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—John F. O'Brien
714. FLUSHING—M. Kennedy, 158 New Locust st.
187. GENEVA—W. W. Dadson, 26 Hollenbeck ave.
229. GLEN FALLS—Chas. Taylor, 8 Charlotte st.
542. HORNELLSVILLE—G. Wright.
149. IRVINGTON—A. H. Smith, Box 187.
357. ISLIP, L. I.—F. E. Woodhull, Bay Shore.
603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 108 Auburn st.
613. JAMAICA—Chas. Gordon, North First st.
66. JAMESTOWN—C. L. Howard, 13 Scott st.
40. KINGSBRIDGE—John Forshay, 864 Union ave., New York City.
251. KINGSTON—Jos. J. Tubby, Rondout Stn.
635. LIBERTY—A. H. Fraser.
516. LINDENHURST—Wm. Heling.
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan, 142 W. Monroe st.
289. LOCKPORT—Wm. Markley, 99 Mulberry st.
34. LONG ISLAND CITY—Wm. Gotter, 596 Broadway
543. MAMARONECK—John C. Bull.
548. MASSENA—J. P. Bronnell.
574. MIDDLETOWN—C. H. Pickard.
212. MT. VERNON—A. H. Parker, 17 N. High st.
493. " Wm. T. Wood, 16 S. 2nd av.
646. NEWARK—Marcus Brown.
301. NEWBURG—John Templeton, 159 Renwick.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—J. Thompson, 49 Drake ave., N. First st.
507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—Peter A. Anderson, Box 13, Corona, N. Y.
NEW YORK—Secretary of Executive Council, J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, W. New Brighton, S. I. N. Y.
NEW YORK—Sec. of Dist. Council, George Slatter, 49 S. 10th st. Brooklyn, N. Y.
51. " J. J Hewitt, 303 E. 122d, care Lawlor.
56. " (Fl'r Layers) C. G. Johnson, 160 E. 88.
200. " (Jewish) J. Goldfarb, 330 E. 91st st.
309. " (Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Paul Liska, 442 E. 81st st.
375. " (Ger.) R. Mews, 160 Eagle st., E. D.
387. " T. J. Breslin. 3360 Park ave.
457. " (Scan) O. Wallin, 24 W. 118th st.
464. " (Ger.) V. Sauter, 677 Courtland ave.
468. " Thos. Doran, 338 E. 53d st.
476. " Wm. E. P. Schwartz, 29 Fulton ave., Astoria, L. I.
478. " Christian Winter. 4000 Third ave.
497. " (Ger.) John Huber, 263 E. 10th st.
513. " (Ger.) John H. Borrs, 535 E. 87th st.
575. " (Stair) H. Blot, 631 Eagle ave., Bronx.
707. " (Fr. Can.) C. Cote, 245 E. 79th st.
715. " Charles Camp, 223 W. 148th st.
786. " (Ger. Millwright and Millers), Henry Maak, 357 Linden st., Brooklyn.
322. NIAGARA FALLS—F. M. Perry, 530 23d st,
369. NORTH TONAWANDA—C. Pohzehl, 226 Delaware st.
474. NYACK—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, Walling ave.
546. OLEAN—F. C. Weagraff, 1306 W. State.
163. PEEKSKILL—T. J. Gallagher, 25 Williams st.
77. PORTCHESTER—A. Nelson, Madison ave., Hillside Park
606 PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st., New Brighton.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—F. Quarterman, Box 32.
QUEENS CO., Sec. of Dist. Council, T. F. E. Maher, Box 101, Flushing, N. Y.
72. ROCHESTER—S. C. Wright, 12 Walton st.
179. " —(Ger.) T. Kraft. 20 Joiner st.
231. " —J. Buehrle, 30 Buchan Park.
601 ROCKAWAY BEACH—A. P. Snyder, Box 91, Oceanus, N. J.
573. RYE.—Frank Parker, Portchester, N. Y.
412. SAYVILLE, L. I—E. Townsend.
146. SCHNECTADY—A. D. Deuell, 13 North st.
STATEN ISLAND—Sec. of Dist. Council, J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, W. New Brighton.
567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 545.
405. STEINWAY, L. I.—F. B. Merritt.
SYRACUSE—Sec. Dist. Council, J. R. Ryan, 209 Van Buren st.
15 " (Ger.) H. Werner, 201 Rowland st.
26. " E. E. Battey, 517 E. Genese st.
192. " Charles Silvernail, 626 Vine st.
78. TROY—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
636. " —(Mill) Chas. H. Mills, Federation Hall.
389. TUXEDO—T Hopkinson, Box 22 Suffern, N. Y.
125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
278. WATERTOWN—Robt. Parham, 55 Stone st.
170. WESTCHESTER—F. Vanderpool, Blondell av
337. WHITESBORO—Wm. Lamphere.
128. WHITESTONE—George Belton, Box 8.
503. WILLIAMS-BRIDGE—A. D. Drake.
324. WOODSIDE, L. I.—Jno. Ferguson, Box 92.
273. YONKERS—E. C. Hulse, 47 Maple st.
726. " Fred. Saarup, 124 Waverly st.

NORTH CAROLINA.

384. ASHEVILLE—Wm. Francis, 38 Flint st.
558. CHARLOTTE—S. N. Rankin, Gen. Del.
530. HENDERSONVILLE—Jos. McCrory.
630. RALEIGH—A. Kinney.
595. SALISBURY—W. L. Austin.
632. WAYNESVILLE—L. E. Shahr,

OHIO.

84. AKRON—B. F. Ebert, 428 E. Buchtel ave
569. BARBERTON—H. U. Stauffer.
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
170. BRIDGEPORT—B. F. Cunningham, Box 6.
486. BYESVILLE—O. L. Sayer.
245. CAMBRIDGE—J. N. McCartney, 221 N 3d st.
143. CANTON—C. A. Rimmel, 525 N. McKinley ave.
589. CHILLICOTHE—Jos. R. Knapp, 282 S. Mulberry st.
CINCINNATI—Sec. of Dist. Council, B. Bolmer, 3567 Wilson ave., Avondale, O.
2. " J. H. Meyer, 23 Mercer st.
209. " (Ger.) A. Weise, 969 Gest st.
327. " (Mill) H. Brinkworth, 1315 Spring st.
628. " Geo. Petri, 4131 Spring Grove ave.
667. " D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
676. " Geo. Frederick, 2008 Sanders
692. " J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
CLEVELAND—Sec. Dist. Council, A. A. Loreaux, 133 Prospect st.
11. " Jas. Rumsey, 47 Lyman st.
14. " J. A. Koehler, 188 Marcy ave.
39. " (Bohem.) V. Plechaty, 45 Jewett.
393. CLEVELAND—(Ger.) T. Weihrich, 16 Parker
449. " (Ger.) C. Weltzin, 162 E. View ave.
61. COLUMBUS—A. C. Welch, 1127 Highland st.
494. " M. C. Martin, 250 Cherry Alley.
525. COSHOCTON—D. H. Sullivan, 1250 E. Main.
104. DAYTON—John Wehrick, 306 Linden st.
346. " (Ger.) J. Wirth, 234 Hawker st.
328. E. LIVERPOOL—J. T. Michael, 328 Lincoln ave.
557. E. TOLEDO—Henry Comte, 421 Parker st.
294. E. PALESTINE—Geo. W. Strain.
637. HAMILTON—Arthur Sims, 729 Buckeye st.
182. LIMA—D. E. Speer, 114 E. Second st.
703. LOCKLAND—C. E. Hertel.
356. MARIETTA—J. O. Smith, 510 Charles st.
577. NILES—Chas. Humphrey, Box 584.
404. PAINSVILLE—H. C. Collier.
650. POMEROY—E. D. Will.
437. PORTSMOUTH—C. Thoman, 110 Campbell av.
186. STEUBENVILLE—G. E. Simeral, 101 S. 5th.
243. TIFFIN—R. S. Dysinger, 205 Hedges st.
25. TOLEDO—M. Terwilliger, 550 Norwood ave.
168. " (Ger.) W. Morlock, 1203 Page st.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—L. T. Seitz, 142 Byron st.
716. ZANESVILLE—F. Kappes, Central ave., 10th Ward.

OKLAHOMA TER.

276. OKLAHOMA—C. E. Ballard, Box 131.
572. STILLWATER—D. S. Landis.

OREGON.

536. BAKER CITY—W. Bandy.
50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.

PENNSYLVANIA.

465. ARDMORE—S. E. Waters, Haverford.
211. ALLEGHENY CITY—M. M. Wills, 1201 Drover alley.
237. " —(Ger.) A. Weizman, 66 Troy Hill rd.
135. ALLENTOWN—N. K. Frankenfield, 420 N. 11th st.
406. BETHLEHEM—H. S. Ehrgott, 422 E. Broad st.
124. BRADFORD—W. H. McQuown, 14 Charlotte
500. BUTLER—F. E. Mitchell, 439 N. McKean st.
571. CARNEGIE—John G. Garbart, Elliot, P. O., Allegheny Co., Pa.
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 5th and Upland.
587. COATESVILLE—Jno. Finnigan, 559 E. Chestnut st.
321. CONNELLSVILLE—R. L. Hannan, 223 North Pittsburg st.
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
421. ELWOOD—M. Houk.
403. ERIE—A. C. HENTON, 460 E. 17th.
463. FRANKFORD—Geo. A Harper, 4350 Paul st.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duval.
462. GREENSBURG—J. H. B. Rowe, 236 Concord.
208. HANOVER—Charles W. Unger.
287. HARRISBURG—W. Bohner, 222 Peffer st.
129. HAZLETON—C. O. Beck, 572 N. Church st.
288. HOMESTEAD—Edwin Rowe, Jr., L. Box 527
545. KANE—A. B. Chatley.
208. LANCASTER—J. K. Woerth.
556. MEADVILLE—P. P. Kelling, 687 State st.
415. MT. JEWILT—Thomas B. White.
414. NANTICOKE—A. A. Balliett.
246. NEW BRIGHTON—A. Burry, Box 611.
206. NEW CASTLE—W. E. Kramer, 118 Cleveland ave.
333. NEW KENSINGTON—J. H. Moser, Box 168 Parnassus, Pa.
PHILADELPHIA—Sec. Dist. Council, John Watson, 2618 Jasper st. Sta. K.
8. " —Peter McLaughlin, 2203 Vine st.
227. " —(Kensington) John Watson, 2618 Jasper st., Station K.
238. " —(Ger.) Joseph Oyen, 814 N. Fourth.
277. " —E. Detwiler, 2655 N. Colorado st
359. " —(Mill) Wm. Sutton, 528 So. Taney
PITTSBURG—Sec. of Dist. Council, Alfred Madden, Warren st., E. E.
142. " —H. G. Schomaker, 1302 Sherman ave. Allegheny.
164. " —(Ger.) P. Geck, 2143 Rosse st.
165. " —(E. E.) H. A. Hoeftman, 6331¼ Shakespeare st.
202. " —G. W. McCausland, 6038 Hoeveler st., East End.
230. " —W. J. Richey, 114 S. 17th.
254. " —J. M. Reichard, 159 Mayflower st.
385. " —A. Patton, 254 Castor st.
402. " —(Ger.) R. Linnert, 1311½ 12th st., S. S.
401. PITTSTON—W. F. Watkins, 75 Oak st.
150. PLYMOUTH—J. H. Miller.
492. READING—A. Grove, 909 Mulberry st.
145. SAYRE—L. H. Patten.
503. SCRANTON—Geo. Phillips, 820 Cedar ave.
484. S. SCRANTON—(Gr.) E. Schmidt, 820 Meadow ave.
37. SHAMOKIN—Joseph Erdman, 244 S. 7th st.
268. SHARON—S. S. Cairey, 50 Elm st.
757. TAYLOR—Geo. Wicks, Box 45.
541. WASHINGTON—J. Y. McClain, 17 N. Wade ave.
248. WEISSPORT—David Snyder.
93. WILKES-BARRE—J. B. Emery, 129 Stanton.
102. " —A. H. Ayers, 63 Penn st.
430. WILKINSBURG—H. M. Beaty, 1032 Rebecca st., E. E.
191. YORK—I. I. Snydeman, 301 N. West st.

RHODE ISLAND.

176. NEWPORT—J. J. Gallagher, 495 Spring st.
342. PAWTUCKET—J. B. Parquet, Box 183, Valley Falls, R. I.
94. PROVIDENCE—John P. Avery, 56 Calverly.
217. WESTERLY—F. E. Saunders, 47 Granite st.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

469. AIKEN—L. E. Palmer.
52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) J. Pinckney, 36 H st.
159. " —T. G. Fields, 306 Ashley ave.
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1523 E. Taylor st.
140. " —J. P. Westbury, 1113 Jervey st.
376. GEORGETOWN—R. A. Sands.
372. LANGLEY—W. M. Jenkins.
452. SUMPTER—J. W. David.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

197. LEAD CITY—W. E. McGimans Box 794.

TENNESSEE.

590. BRISTOL—F. J. DeWald.
354. CHATTANOOGA—J. Millsaps, Orange Grove.
259. JACKSON—J. O. K. Williamson, 155 Hatton.
225. KNOXVILLE—J. W. Murphy, 1000 Hannah ave.
MEMPHIS—Dist. Council, O. W. Williams, 104 Dupree st.
152. " —(Col.) O. W. Williams, 104 Dupree st.
219. " —F. W. Kirby, 1 Poplar st.
394. " —J. E. Wright, 82 Manassas st.
350. NASHVILLE—L. C. Hayze, 236 Woodland st.

TEXAS.

300. AUSTIN—J. A. Cawfield, 95 Waller.
392. BEAUMONT—H. Marble, Box 236.
185. CLEBURNE—J. M. Rogers, 711 W. Wardville
731. CORSICANA—J. C. Hanson, 221 N. 11th st.
198. DALLAS—William Watkins, Box 299.
371. DENISON—W. W. Neighbour, 1315 W. Gandy.
544. EL PASO—J. T. Wilson, Box 631.
339. FORT WORTH—J. M. Kenderline, Box 79.
506. GAINESVILLE—T. B. Mathews, 408 N. Civant st.
GALVESTON—Sec. of Dis. Council, H. Devlin, Jr., 1001 Broadway.
526. " —J. E. Proctor, 2924 Ave. P½.
611. " —(Gr.) John Bock, 2404 28th Pl.
114. HOUSTON—W. X. Norris, 2310 Rusk ave.
609. " (Col.) Albert Allen.
610. PORT ARTHUR—P. M. McDonnell.
400. SAN ANTONIO—(Ger.) Fr. Zauering, 1111 E. Commerce st.
717. " —A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
197. SHERMAN—F. M. Harris.
555. TEMPLE—J. M. Cook.
602. TERRELL—S. R. L. Gill, Box 519.
379. TEXARKANA—T. O. Willis, 1222 County av. Texarkana, Ark.
622. WACO—A. E. Widmer, Labor Hall.
608. WEATHERFORD—Hugh Davis.
53. YOAKUM—J. B. Atkinson.

UTAH.

450. OGDEN—Fred Howard, 404 Washington av.
184. SALT LAKE CITY—A. Tracy, 976 Liberty ave.

VERMONT.

481. BARRE—D. A. Cook, Box 145.
263. ST. ALBANS—J. W. Lamb, Cor. Rugg and Barlow sts.

VIRGINIA.

456. DANVILLE—J. W. Keeton, 529 Cabell st.
403. LYNCHBURG—W. H. Barger, 208 F st.
373. NEWPORT NEWS—Jas. R. Drew, 715 20th st.
396. " —J. F. Edwards, 2817½ Washington ave.
331. NORFOLK—B. B. Bardin, 101 Mariner st.
397. PETERSBURGH—J. E. Barner, 431 Miller st.
447. PORTSMOUT—L. W. G. Scorey, 706 High st.
388 RICHMOND—D. A. Lacy, 128 S. Fourth st.

WASHINGTON.

562. EVERETT—F. S. Arnold.
528. REPUBLIC—D. H. Bero, Box 112.
131. SEATTLE—H. Hollkamp, 1817½ Seventh av.
98. SPOKANE—J. A. Anderberg, 1929 Gardner av
470. TACOMA—D. McPherson, 1302 S. Prospect st.

WEST VIRGINIA.

435. CHESTER—R. A. Finley, Mercer.
236. CLARKSBURG—J. W. Stealey.
428. FAIRMOUNT—W. R. Hickman, 428 Benona
600. MOUNDSVILLE—Albert Riggs.
3. WHEELING—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.

WISCONSIN.

588. GREEN BAY—A. Jacobson, 1249 Cherry.
161. KENOSHA—F. Shirley, 458 Bond st.
290. LAKE GENEVA—Sam. Wright.
314. MADISON—Carl Gruendlor, 423 W. Mifflin st
MILWAUKEE—Secretary of Dist. Council, Herman Schultz, 1519 Chambers st.
70. " —(Gr.) A. Runge, 1904 Vliet st.
188. " —Aug. J. Hagen, 834 32d st.
202. " —Henry Von Hatten, S. Milwaukee.
302. " (Gr.) Ernest Beckmann, 1164 18th st.
228. " (Gr.) John Bettendorf, 766 7th ave.
222. " (Gr.) Albert Runge, 2104½ Vine st.
252. OSHKOSH—Casper Fluor, 55 Grove st.
41. RACINE—Willis M. Edmonds, 1628 Center st.
657. SHEBOYGAN—Fred. Eckhardt, 1902 N. 9th st.
344. WAUKESHA—Geo. T. Peffer, 401 Lake st.

WYOMING.

267. DIAMONDVILLE—H. C. Topping, Kemmerer.

Cedars Twenty Centuries Old.

Some cedars are undoubtedly more than 2,000 years old, for, though on good moraine soil they grow about as fast as oaks, on bare pavements and smoothly glaciated overswept granite ridges in the dome region they grow extremely slow.

One on the Starr King ridge, only 2 feet 11 inches in diameter, was 1,140 years old. Another on the same ridge, only 1 foot 7½ inches in diameter, had reached the age of 834 years. The first 15 inches from the bark of a medium seized tree—6 feet in diameter—on the north Tenaya pavement had 859 layers of wood, or 57 to the inch. Beyond this the count was stopped by dry rot and overgrown wounds.

The largest I examined was 33 feet in girth, or nearly 10 feet in diameter, and, though I failed to get anything like a complete count, I learned enough from this and many other specimens to convince me that most of the trees 8 to 10 feet thick, standing on polished glacier pavements, are more than twenty centuries of age rather than less. Barring accidents, for all I can see, they would live forever. When killed, they waste out of existence about as slowly as granite.—*John Muir in Atlantic.*

MORRILL'S PERFECT SAW SETS.

Bench Stops.
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Universal Punches.
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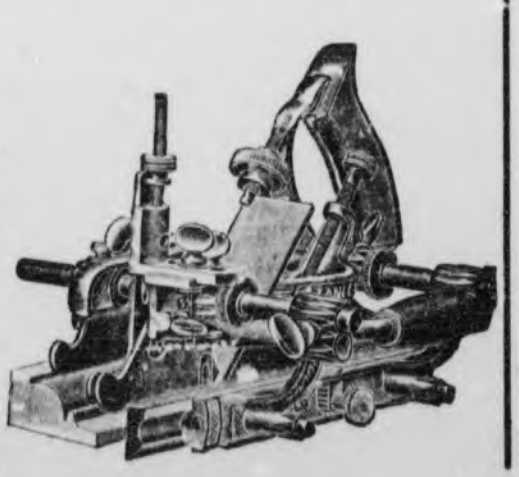

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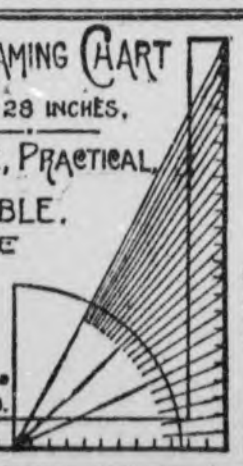

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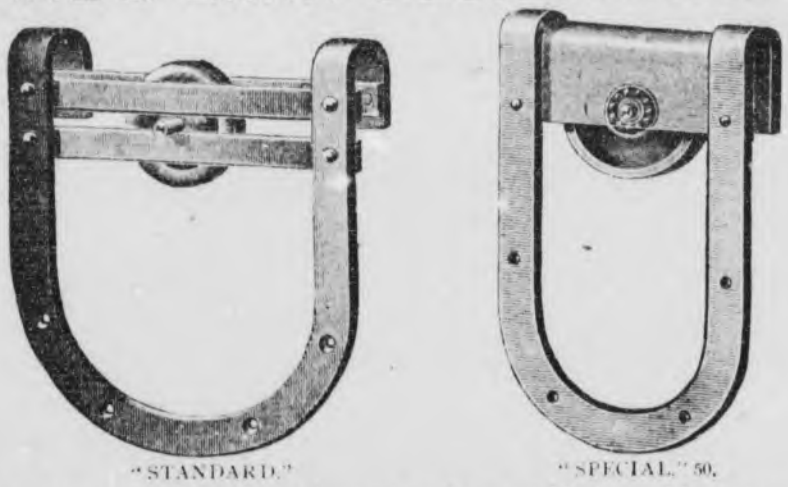

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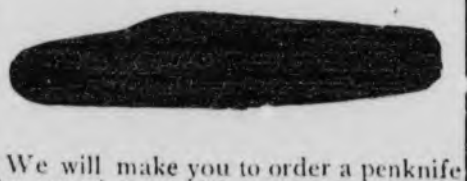

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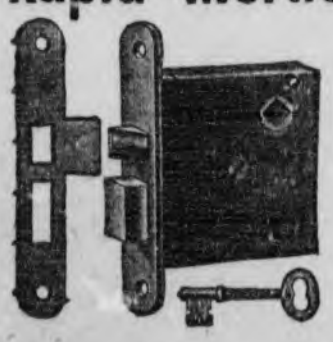

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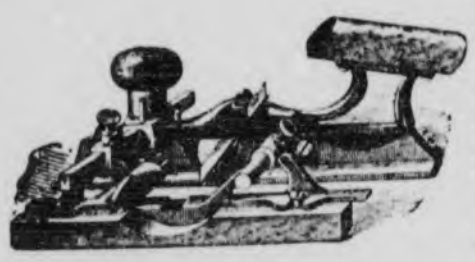

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COMPLETE OUTFITS

Carpenter and Builders without steam power can successfully compete with the large shops by using our New Labor Saving Machinery.

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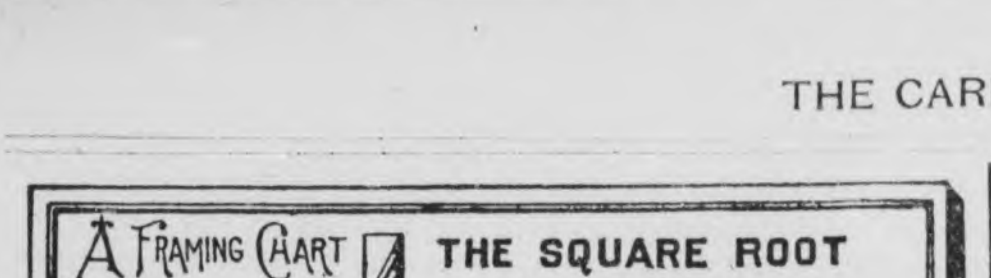

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Warranted the Best

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SAW MANUFACTURERS **INDIANAPOLIS, IND.**

THE MODEL HAND BOX

(PATENTED)

Cut shows box folded to pack in chest. When folded up it is 2¼ in. thick, 7½ in. wide.

Cut shows box open for use.

They are made of three thicknesses of wood glued together—one, ⅛ in., and two 1-16 in., making ¼ in. thick, and are hinged together with steel hinges, fastened with copper rivets entirely, no nails or screws being used, and are neatly stained cherry color and varnished.

Every Carpenter knows the convenience of a hand box that can be put in his chest. This combines the utility of the Englishman's bag, and the convenience of the American's hand box. It weighs but 4¾ lbs., and is stronger than an ordinary half-inch box. They are made of a uniform depth of 4½ in., 10 in. wide and 24 in. long.

PRICE, ... $2.00 each.

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Special Steel. Tested Tough Temper. Solid Tangled Bolster. Heavy Mall Ferule. Fluted Handles.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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is made right here in Philadelphia and is used everywhere by wise people. It is

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and it is the best furnace because it gives more heat to the square inch than any other furnace made. Its unique construction renders this possible.

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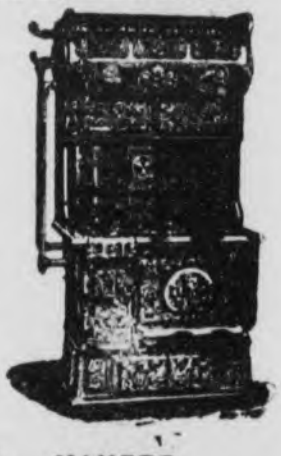

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Established 1891. Capital $1,500,000.
Box 1069, SCRANTON, PA.

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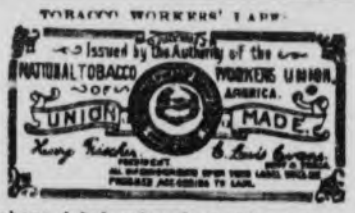
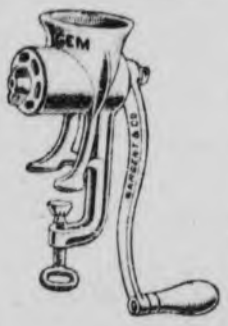


The above label printed on blue paper will be found on all plug tobacco and on the wrappers of chewing tobacco manufacturers in union tobacco factories.

CARPENTERS' WIVES



will be interested in **Sargent's Gem Food Chopper** because it is a great help in housework. It reduces kitchen drudgery, saves time and lessens labor. **Sargent's Gem Food Chopper** is a well made machine, easy to operate and easy to keep clean, with steel cutters that cannot break.

WHAT IT CHOPS.

Raw Meat, Cooked Meat, Vegetables of all kinds, Fruit of all kinds, Crackers, Bread, Eggs, Cheese, Nuts.

HOW IT CHOPS.

Rapidly, Easily, Coarse or Fine, in Uniform Pieces. Without Mashing, Squeezing, Tearing, Grinding.

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VOL. XX.—No. 9.
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT., 1900.

Fifty Cents Per Year.
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OUR BAG MAIL

WABASH, Ind.—Local Union 598 is progressing favorably. Taking in new members at every meeting. The prospects for doing good work here are very encouraging.

MACON, Ga.—Ours is a new union, but we have fifty-two members already on our rolls. Local Union 650 is increasing in numbers. All the brothers are determined to push along the good work.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Local Union 627 is increasing in numbers at every meeting. Our celebration on Labor Day was a big success. Over 2,000 union men were in line and the parade was a credit to organized labor.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Local Union 58 had 318 of its members in the Labor Day parade here. This was very encouraging, as the bosses believed there would be very few in line. The Saturday half holiday movement is progressing. Our membership is increasing.

HOLYOKE, Mass.—Local Union 390 made a splendid showing at Springfield on Labor Day. We went down 225 strong from this city. There were fully 5,000 in line with banners, flags and music. We intend to have a little demonstration in Holyoke next year.

NELSON, B. C.—We have great hopes for organized labor in British Columbia, as the Provincial Parliament has introduced more legislation along lines beneficial to the masses than ever before in the history of the Dominion. Local Union 524 is flourishing.

BRAZIL, Ind.—We have a strong union here and every carpenter and millman in the city belongs to Local Union 431. Brazil is one of the best union cities in Indiana. We have everything organized here. The local is steadily increasing in membership and we are pushing the good work ahead.

TEXARKANA, Ark.—Local Union 379, has started in the good work, the officers have taken charge and we believe that we will succeed in building up a strong organization here. There are 38 members on our roll, and new ones are coming into our ranks right along. The meetings are well attended.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa.—Labor Day was celebrated for the first time on 3d inst., in this city, and our brothers everywhere will rejoice to know that all the various unions participated. Fully 10,000 people assembled to hear the speakers who were all prominent men. Local Union 364 was well represented.

OTTOWA, Ill.—Organized labor in this city celebrated Labor Day with much enthusiasm. There was an immense parade and a grand old time open air meeting, which was addressed by prominent speakers from Chicago. Local Union 661 has over 70 members in good standing, and new men are joining our ranks at every meeting.

CLEBURNE, Texas.—Local Union 185 is in better shape at present than at any time in the history of the organization. New members at every meeting. We are collecting old $5 fines right along, and many are paying the fine and the readmission fee, $12.25. All our members are working.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—We have had quite a rush of business here arising from work on the Pan American Exposition. Local Union 374 is taking in new members right along. We now have about 200 names on our roll. In April last we had about fifty. This is a pretty fair indication of the zeal and enthusiasm of our old members in the movement.

DAYTON, Ohio.—Fully 10,000 union men and women took part in what was the largest and most respectable parade ever given in this city on Labor Day. Every organization was represented and marched to the melody of a dozen bands. Local Union 104 had 250 members, and Local Union 346 had its full membership in line, making about 300 carpenters in the turn-out.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The members of Local Union 426 have rented a new hall. It has a seating capacity of 400. Arrangements are being made to give a series of entertainments to make things interesting for our members and increase our numbers. On Labor Day the trades unions of this city celebrated the occasion and had an enjoyable time at Redondo Beach.

DES MOINES, Ia.—The spirit of unionism among carpenters is spreading rapidly here. In January last the membership of Local Union 106 was less than 200, but since April each member appointed himself a committee of one, and as a result of their efforts over sixty names have been added to our roll and new members are coming in at every meeting. The great majority of carpenters in this city now belong to our union. We do not favor a cheap initiation fee, and in April increased the amount from $5 to $10. We find it easier to get applicants at the latter rate, for they state that they would rather pay more to belong to an organization that is here to stay. We have had several open meeting during the summer season with excellent results.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—An open meeting of Local Union 232 was held at the City Hall recently. All carpenters were invited. There was a large attendance. The object was to set forth the aims of the organization and gain thereby an increased membership. Mr. Henry Hoeltje, president of the Trades and Labor Council presided over the meeting, and in his opening address told of the efforts that are being made to strengthen the Carpenters' Union. The Hon. J. M. Robinson and Attorney Will Ryan were the speakers of the evening.

Mr. Ben. Carey, president of Local Union 232, was the last speaker. He said the carpenters of Fort Wayne are not getting the pay to which they are entitled, or which carpenters get in other cities, and that a union with a fair scale of prices would be a benefit to the master builders as well as the carpenters themselves.

Ten New Unions Chartered During the Past Month.

653. Chickasha, Ind. Ter.
654. Macon, Ga.
655. Key West, Fla.
656. Holyoke, Mass.
660. Brockville, Ont.
662. Mineral Wells, Tex.
663. Hillsboro, Tex.
664. Cincinnati, O. (Stair).
665. Wilkes Barre, Pa. (Mill).
666. Wylam, Ala. (Mill).

Labor Day, 1900.

Never since the first Monday of September was named as a legal holiday, has it been so generally and enthusiastically observed as it was on the 3d inst. Reports received indicate that in every city in the country organized labor celebrated, and hundreds of thousands, men and women, participated in the peaceful demonstrations held throughout this broad land. Excellent weather prevailed everywhere. Business in many cities was practically suspended.

The National Convention.

The following is the programme for the opening session of the National Convention at Scranton, Pa., on Monday, 17th inst: The meeting will be called to order in the Music Hall at 10 o'clock A. M. by Brother E. C. Patterson, President of Local Union 563, who will introduce General President William D. Huber as the first speaker. Mayor James Moir will follow with an address on Trade Unions, and then extend the freedom of the city to the delegates.

Representatives and officers of all local labor organizations have been invited to attend the opening session.

An address on the history of the movement in Scranton and in Pennsylvania as compared with the rest of the country, will be delivered by M. D. Flaherty, President of the Central Labor Union. In the afternoon a tour of the city will be made by trolley, the delegates stoping at the Park.

The joint committees of Scranton and Wilkes-Barre have made all arrangements for the entertainment of the delegates and nothing will be left undone to make the visit a pleasant and profitable one for all concerned.

Trades Union Congress in England.

A dispatch from London states that at the meeting of the Trade Union Congress held last week at Huddersfield, Delegates Kemp and Hunter, of the American Federation of Labor, both addressed the Congress, and were subsequently presented with gold watches as mementoes of their visit.

Mr Kemp contended that the interests of the workers of the world were identical, and that if ever universal peace was secured it would be through the instrumentality of trades unionism.

The two American delegates dilated on the prosperity of trades unionism in the United States, and the necessity for better organization of female labor in the United States and Great Britain.

The Congress received with marked disapproval the announcement that Justice Farwell, of the High Court of Justice, had followed up his judgment of August 30th against picketing during strikes by extending the injunction to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, holding that trade union societies were responsible for the acts of their servants.

Labor Day.

Hush the wheels of industry throughout this
broad, wide land,
Nor let the factory whistle call to toil a single
hand;
Fling pick and hammer, boys, aside—a time
there is for play—
And even progress too must cease, at least on
Labor day.

In former times ere human souls, inured to
strife and strain,
Conceived no other end in view save sneers and
kicks and pain,
A trembling, sulking, sneaking horde of slave-
lings blocked the way,
Excessive toil their heritage—they knew no
Labor day.

But tyranny, not yet content, the more aggressive grew,
'Till e'en the crouching serf at length indignant
ceased to sue;
And casting from his weary limbs the bonds of
former sway,
The cadence of his manly tread is heard on Labor
day.

At length he sees and feels his power, yet modest
he controls
The tempest that with mad intent within his
bosom rolls;
A giant, like a giddy child, when granted leave
to play,
To music's soothing melody he steps on Labor
day.

But, masters, pause! This tinsel show some day
will find an end,
The pomp, and pride of rainbow hues, a message
doth intend,
That those who toil must eat as well—no longer
now they pray—
A meaning deep and resonant vibrates on Labor
day.

In peace and calm MUST justice reign, proclaimeth every heart,
But justice SHALL, though plunged in gore, its
blessings yet impart,
And other men, and other times, while worshipping our clay
Will bless the pioneers who plead their cause on
Labor day.

—*By Edward O'Donnell (now deceased,) Boston, Mass., August 6, 1897.*

Trade Movements for Better Conditions.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.—The difficulty with the Crane Company has been satisfactorily adjusted and the men have all returned to work. Local Union 574 is steadily increasing in membership.

DETROIT, Mich.—Carpenters here are working nine hours per day and five on Saturdays. We expect the eigh-hour rule will be established on November 1st. Local Union 19 is increasing in membership.

HERRIN, Ill.—Local Union 581 is now in a better condition than ever before in its history. We are receiving applications for membership at ever meeting. Our brothers are active and zealous in the cause.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—The demand made on the contractors was from 30 cents to 37½ cents per hour on April 1st, and on July 5th we were successful in establishing a rate of 35 cents per hour. Local Union No. 4 is flourishing.

HANNIBAL, Mo.—In our fight for an advance in wages, the mill owners refuse our demands, but all the outside contractors are with us. Local Union 607 is in splendid condition, and we look for an early settlement of the trouble.

EAST RUTHERFORD, N. J.—Carpenters here are now working the nine-hour day for $2.50 and eight hours on Saturday. We have received the promise of nearly all contractors to agree to the eight-hour day after May 1st of next year.

LAWRENCE, MASS.—Many of the best and most reliable contractors in the city are working under union rules. We have a fair prospect of establishing the eight hours permanently by spring. Local Union 111 is still holding its own.

PADUCAH, KY.—Nearly all the contractors here have signed an agreement to work only union carpenters, and the indications are that Local Union 559 will get the nine hour day by September 1st on all new jobs. The local is increasing in membership.

ARDMORE, Pa.—Out of a membership of 135 only five deserted us in our fight to establish the eight-hour day, but notwithstanding these backsliders we made a creditable showing and won out without their help. Local union 465 is in a healthy condition.

SAGINAW, Mich.—The new schedule includes 25 cents per hour for nine-hour day until November 1st, and from that date eight hours will constitute a day's work. All the trouble is now over. Work is dull in this city at present, and idle men of all crafts going around.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Local Union 318 is in good shape. We have been successful in securing the nine-hour day for most of our members, and trust that with the help of the Southern Cotton Oil Company and other friends of organized labor, we will soon be able to win a complete victory.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—In a recent issue of THE CARPENTER a paragraph was published intimating that the New York business agents had unionized the Young & Gerard's shop. This was an error, as the sole credit of bringing this firm to terms belongs to the King's County District Council.

BETHLEHEM, Pa.—Local Union 406 has won a victory in securing the demands made upon the contractors for a nine hour day and $2.25. Only a few employers refused to work under union rules, but a strong effort will be made by our members to win these over without trouble. The prospects are encouraging.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—All the Trades Unions of this city have decided to work with union men only, and we have instructed our Business Agent to call off all union men where non-union carpenters are employed, and refuse to join Local Union 384. We hope to accomplish our ends without any trouble. Our membership is increasing.

PORT ARTHUR, Texas.—We have succeeded in gaining the nine-hour day, a minimum wage scale of $2.50 and time and half for Sundays and holidays. Our members made a firm stand. Local Union 610 is all right. We are taking in new members at every meeting. A Crowley, La., contractor who is building a rice mill here refuses to work on the nine-hour plan. We hope to get him in line shortly.

ROSWELL, N. M.—Local Union 511 is steadily increasing in membership. Nearly all the carpenters are in our ranks. We are working, and with considerable success, to make this a strictly union town. We have won our demands for $3.25 and the nine-hour day. Four months ago the wages were $3 per day of ten hours. We expect to secure the eight-hour day and 45 cents per hour before the fall season.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—We have gained a victory by compelling the contractor who has the jobs for the Elks street fair and carnival to employ none but union carpenters. A boycott has been declared against the firm of J. Bacon & Sons. With the help of the Building Trades Council and the Central Labor Union we hope to be successful in bringing this firm to time. All the unions here and the Jeffersonville union are in good condition.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The nine hour day has been established, the apprentice system is being enforced and the bosses now pay off during working hours. We had no trouble of any consequence with the contractors and builders, except one, and he fell in line within six hours. A decided victory has been gained by Local Union 52. There is only one non-union contractor in Charleston, and we have got him on our list.

PEORIA, Ill.—Applications for membership are being received at every meeting, although the initiation fee has been raised from $5 to $10. On all union jobs our men work eight hours. Those outside of our ranks work nine and ten hours for the same pay union men receive for eight. They are beginning, however, to see their folly and many of them will soon be with us. The contractors are fairly disposed toward Local Union 183.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind.—Morgan Townsend was among the first contractors here to sign our wage scale last spring, agreeing to pay a minimum rate of 22½ cents per hour for a nine-hour day. Recently he secured the contract for building the Sans Pariel Bottle factory, and employed non-union men. He was furnished with blank applications for membership by Local Union 213 and promised to induce the outsiders to join the organization. After waiting two days over the time agreed on, it was learned that he had again broken faith with the Local, and all the union men were called off the job. We are confident of winning this fight and bringing this contractor to terms.

Eight Hours a Right.

Surely of all labor reforms none could be more reasonable than the demand for an eight hour day. The determination of the wage workers all over the civilized world to leave no stone unturned until the demand for a reasonable share of the leisure and pleasure that at present are largely monopolized by the privileged classes manifests itself in the great demonstrations that now universally characterize Labor Day.

In Germany and France, in Belgium and Denmark, in England, Ireland and Scotland, and in America and Australia the same earnest desire manifests itself, the same united protests against those artificial and remedial conditions that conspire to swamp the workers in the quagmire of unrestricted competition.

The May Day demonstrations denote an awaking consciousness in the minds of the workers. "We, too, have rights which we intend shall not be any longer forgotten or overlooked," it says. "We demand more of the leisure we create for others to enable us to insure a due measure of health and strength and enjoyment. You would turn us into mere machines for the sole purpose of producing wealth. We protest against such treatment. We take our stand on the broad ground of human right. And one thing we demand is an eight hour day."

Socrates said that if you want to build up a great nation you will have to pay some attention to the laws of breeding. It is the duty of the government in the interest of the whole people to pay attention to such laws. A great country is not to be built up on a foundation of toil-worn, physically enfeebled people. When the energies of the workers are absorbed in an enervating struggle for the necessaries of life, or exhausted in the reckless exploitation of producing wealth for others' profit, the reproductive energies are encroached upon, and a degenerate and enfeebled type must sooner or later be the result.

Against such violations of natural law and such degradation of the stock the demand for an eight hour day arises.

"You shall not drain from us the utmost drop of energy that is in us," united labor rises up to thunder at capitalism, the exploiter, on the 1st of May. "Our duty to natural law, our duty to ourselves, and our duty to our race alike impel us to demand the interposition of the State between you and us, to require that it shall place a limit on your inordinate power of driving us to the wall, on your inordinate greed for the utmost profit you can wring out of our economic dependence as a class upon you.

"We demand on our own behalf, on behalf of our civilization and of our race, the right to be allowed to live decent human lives—a right to a better share in the advantages we create. We take our stand on the just demand for an eight hour day."

The economics of the eight-hour day movement are as follows: Labor, like every other commodity, is bought by the capitalist at its market value. Its market value is determined by the average cost of its food, clothes and other common necessities incidental to the human wage-earning species.

The capitalist is aware that in buying labor he is buying a commodity different from all other commodities, inasmuch as it is capable of adding value to the material it operates upon. The capitalist buys labor solely that he may make a profit out of his purchase.

In a working day, the first few hours are devoted by the laborer to recouping the capitalist for the wages with which the labor-power has been purchased. The remainder of the working day is absorbed in making profits for his employer.

In a working day of nine hours the first three would go towards recouping the capitalist for the worker's wage and the remaining six in the creation of profit. It follows, therefore, that the longer the worker is kept at work the more profit he earns for the insatiable employer.

The constant tendency of competition is to force the workers into accepting longer and longer hours, and at the same time to drive capitalists into extending the working time to its utmost limits of exploitation.

The protest of the workers comes when they are driven beyond a certain point, and the demand then arises for a limit of exploitation to be assigned. The universal consensus of opinion fixes such limit at an eight-hour day.

The agitation for an eight-hour day is part and parcel of the whole labor movement. It is but one of the forms under which the universal demands of wage-earners for the participation in the advantages in a higher civilization manifests itself. It is one forward step in the onward march of the proletariat from wage slavery towards economic freedom. It is one kopje that will have to be captured on the road to economic freedom.

Like every other reform, it will need to be fought for as a right and not craved as a condescension. Neither it nor any other reform will be gratuitously bestowed upon the wage-earners by the class that holds them in political and economic subjection.

Like all reform it will have to be wrung out of the monopolists of proletarian liberty, and it will come just as soon as the proletariats are strong enough to effect their purpose; just as soon as they are united enough.

In that one word "Unity," lies the whole salvation of the workers. It is the open seasame to all the rights from which they are now debarred, and to all the better things that make life worth living—it is the star in the East to the darkness of industrial subjection and degradation that envelopes the wage-earning world.

Come shoulder to shoulder,
Ere the days grow older:
Help lies in naught save you and me!
Hope runs before us,
The long years that bore us
Bore leaders more than men may be.

—*Brisbane Worker.*

Tolstoi's Terrible Truths.

The deceived are always the same eternally deluded, foolish working folk, those with horny hands made all these ships, forts, barracks, cannons, steamers, harbors, piers, palaces, halls and places with triumphal arches for the public, and who print all these books and papers, and who procure and transport all these pheasants, ortolans, oysters and wines which are to be eaten and drunk by those who are brought up, educated and maintained by the working class, and in turn prepare for it the worst disasters.

Always the same good-natured, foolish, working folk, who, yawning, showing their white, healthy teeth, childishly and naively pleased at the sight of Admirals and Presidents in full dress, of flags waving above their heads, and fireworks and triumphal music; for whom, before they can look round, there will be no more Admirals, nor Presidents, nor flags, nor music, but only a damp and empty field of battle, cold, hunger and pain; before them a murderous enemy, behind relentless officers, preventing their escape; blood, wounds, putrefying bodies and senseless, unnecessary death.

—*Leo Tolstoi.*

Our London Letter.

BY THOMAS REECE.

HOLIDAY-making is the one uppermost topic in the average man's mind just now and labor disputes are down to very limited extent. This diminution is usual and natural at this time of the year. We have had busy times in trade, and the carpenters and joiners of all parts of the country, but more especially those of London, have managed to get a fair share of the good things which have been going. Not that by any means the British carpenter or joiner gets a wage commensurate with the value of the work he puts in, but he is gradually bettering things (wages, hours, etc.), in the right direction.

The members of the trade here are determined that there shall be no going backward, and where occasionally a relapse to worse conditions has to be chronicled it must be regarded as unavoidable, but temporary. Strong unionism and strenuous organization will see to that.

As I have before shown, the attempt on the part of employers in Scotland to inaugurate a general cut-down in wages has failed. Spasmodic attempts to inflict reductions continue to be made in certain places, at Perth in particular, but the local unionists have their backs against the wall. In England attempts are being made to introduce the tactics which have failed so signally in Scotland, but without success so far.

Three strikes have occurred recently, but altogether they have not concerned a couple of hundred of carpenters. One, at Newark famous of old, lasted but a single day, and the men went back to work with the increase in wages they had asked for—one cent per hour, making the present rate sixteen cents per hour. The strikers, however, had to forego the decrease in winter hours of labor, which had been a portion of their original demand.

At Pershore the strike lasted eleven days and ended in a one-cent increase, making the rate thirteen cents per hour, with a prospect of a further increase of one cent before next June. At Warrington the men are still out for alterations in hours and wages. An older strike, at Earlstown, has been settled by the men receiving an advance from seventeen to eighteen cents per hour, but again in this case the union was not strong enough to force a reduction in the hours.

But hours have been reduced, and without even the necessity of a strike, at Middlesboro and Stockton-on-Tees. At these two cities between five and six hundred carpenters and joiners, after a little skilled negotiation and well manipulated pressure have reduced their hours from 52 and 53 per week to 50.

The proverbial saying above, "peace having its victories as well as war," is again exemplified on the wage-increases gained by the trade recently without the necessity of "downing" tools. At Bristol practically every building trade worker participates in an all-round increase of one cent per hour. The larger section is composed of those workers which this journal represents and to the number of nearly sixteen hundred they find their hourly rate of pay increased from sixteen to eighteen cents. Thus their weekly wages for ordinary time now amount to $9.50. Not bad for this little island. At Keighley and Chesterfield the local carpenters also receive an advance, by quiet negotiation, of one cent from fifteen to sixteen cents per hour.

Generally speaking employment continues good with, however, a tendency toward that inferior condition which is generally referred to as "fair." The number of unemployed is gradually increasing and I think it may be very well indicated this way that for every three men unavoidably out of work at this time last year there are now four. This comparison is based on carefully collated percentages and is sufficient to show that, notwithstanding temporary revivals, the local boom is now well on the wane.

An excellent point stands out in relief. There is no pause in the tide of trade unionist organization. The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and joiners has now a total membership of close upon 63,200—a number which is superior by about 4,000 to the level of a year ago. Unemployed on the books number just over a thousand and the sick, just a thousand. The other societies can show relatively an equally substantial improvement in membership, and, of course, a corresponding expansion in the numbers sick and unemployed.

Delegates are being chosen for the annual convention of British trade unions, which meets at the Town Hall, Huddersfield, on September 3d and five following days. Sam Woods, M. P., the miner and labor leader is certain of his reappointment as Secretary of the Congress, no opposition having been offered. The Congress is being looked forward to this year with even much more than usual interest. While, of course, interest for a purely trade union meeting, general topics are frequently discussed. Probably the war, or wars, will come up for debate, and we shall have some reliable information about the position of British trade unionists on this matter.

Wanted by His Friends.

A suitable reward will be given to any person sending information in regard to the present address of my son, John W.

JOHN W. GRUBER.

Gruber, who is a carpenter by trade, age, 44 years; height, 5 feet 4 inches, dark eyes and hair, sandy moustache and left-handed. Address Mrs. Lydia Gruber, 2631 Washington ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn.

Which First.

You say unless a man shall work
Right earnestly, and never shirk,
He may not eat. Now look—the change is small.
And yet the truth is plain to see—
Unless man eats, and frequently
He cannot work at all.

And which came first? why that is plain,
The man came first. And look again—
A baby with an appetite to fit!
You have to feed him years and years,
Before he works a bit!

So let us change our old ideas
And learn with these advancing years
To give the oats before we ask for speed,
Not set the hungry horse to run,
And tell him when the race is done
That he shall have his feed.

—*The Arena.*

Our Country.

"My country 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty."

The above is the first two lines of the song which the average working man shouts at jingo meetings and elections until he is hoarse. If he would only stop to consider what he is shouting not one in a thousand, unless he is demented, would let the second line slip through his lips. How hollow the words must sound to the ears of the truly patriotic American. America was once a free country and had the opportunity to push the progress of the world 200 years ahead by giving the older countries a lesson in democratic government, but the chance was thrown aside and to-day she is as despotic as the most tyrannical monarchy. The Constitution of the United States in its true sense, and as it was meant to be, is one of the most glorious documents that has ever been drawn up by the hand of man; but it has been misinterpreted, prostituted and perverted until the real meaning of the document is lost to view. A government of the people, by the people and for the people is not the kind of government which we have at the present day. The government has fallen step by step into the hands of the hucksters, boodlers and thieves whose chief aim and ambition appear to be that of selling the people, the country and themselves, body and soul, to the highest bidder; those whose only god or ideal is the stacking up of the "almighty dollar;" men who are dead alike to honor, integrity and fidelity. They trample on the rights and liberties of the people and when protest is made the men who dared to lift up their voices in defense of their rights as citizens are placed under martial law. They are shot down and thrown into jail without trial. The boodlers have corrupted the Legislature, they have polluted the judicial bench and practically own the whole machinery of the government. The men who own the factories own the courts, and the captains of finance and commercialism own the whole of the different parts of the government. The capitalists who have the means of distribution and the living of the great mass of American working people in their power never miss a chance to tyrannize and make their power felt. The people are forced to pay double tribute for the land on which they live, the clothes they wear and the food which they eat, which is generally adulterated and of the poorest kind so that the government may carry on their little game of slaughter in the far off Philippines. They are forced to work nearly every hour that the human body or machine can stand. Their sons and daughters are forced to struggle for their living at a tender age, and their ambition, intelligence and individuality is being steadily ground out of them. The men are rapidly degenerating under the cruel struggle for existence, their life is being sapped and their intellect blighted, and they are settling down to the common level of "the man with the hoe." The women and young girls are forced on the streets where they sell their precious womanhood for bread, and the profligate sons of boodlers and capitalists are ever hovering around the slave pens, or as they are called factories, for the purpose of despoiling a young woman of her virtue. This is free America. America once the free democratic country where every State and community governed itself has become the most merciless oppressor of Liberty, Right and Justice. She is now trying to stamp out of existence a brave and noble little band of true patriots who have been struggling for their liberty for upwards of 200 years. Instead of being the protector of the weak she is the oppressor. Instead of being the one to lift up the banner of Liberty she is the one to crush and trample it in the dust. This is because the country is in the hands of schemers, boodlers and thieves. Peace and Liberty lie bleeding at the feet of Anarchy and Imperialism. The government at the present time is trying to force upon the misguided public imperialism and militarism to still further enslave the working people of country. Will the long-suffering American quietly submit or will the last straw break the camel's back. Will the American workman sing sweet land of liberty at the next election and howl for protection to American labor, or will he take a tumble to himself and forever put a stop to the boodlers and thieves.—*Coast Seamen's Journal.*

Notice.

Brother Oscar Roberts of Local Union 93, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., left his home recently and his friends do not know where he has gone. He is about 5 feet 7 inches in height, dark hair and small dark moustache. Any information concerning his whereabouts will be gratefully received on behalf of his family by Brother J. B. Emery, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Jest Our Jim.

At the school examination when we sot back in the crowd,
Watchin' of the hull procedin's, we was gosh-almighty proud,
An' I noticed that his mother had a tear-drop in her eye,
An' my own ol' grey-fringed blinkers wa'n't oncomfortably dry,
Fur the one that graduated at the head of all the school
Wasn't any goldfish swimmin' in the 'ristocratic pool—
No, there wasn't any sky-blue-blooded pedigree in him.
For the boy that took the honor cake was
Jest
Our
Jim,

An' up yonder in the court-house when he pleaded his first case,
An' the jury got a verdik without risin' from their place,
An' the lawyers crowded 'round him an' the jedge came off his seat
Fur to compliment his talent, I could scarce control my feet
Couldn't hardly keep from dancin', an' I wanted fur to whoop
At the way he put the lawyers fur the plaintiff in the soup,
But although he swum in honour an' they made a heap of him,
In the heart of his ol' daddy he was
Jest
Our
Jim.

Then when me an' his ol' mother went to hear a famous case,
An' we saw him there a-sittin' on the bench with solemn face,
An' the lawyers was a-callin' him "Your Honour" an' "the Court."
How we felt our bosoms swellin' an' our sassy hearts cavort!
There he sot jest like a statute, full o' dignity an' law,
Jest the very grandest picter of a man we ever saw,
An' although our hearts was swellin' full o' pride cleer to the brim,
I kep' whisperin' to mother it was
Jest
Our
Jim.

But the golden fires o' glory seemed a- blazin' in our souls
T'other night when I come singin' "Yankee Doodle" from the polls,
An' jest hollered out to mother they'd elected of our son
Fur to go an' set in Congress in the halls at Washington.
Ort to seen us hug each other and a kissin' jest like kids,
An' the tears a-overflowin' of the dam beneath our lids.
An' a-raggin an' a-waltzin' till our heads begun to swim,
An' a-tellin' of each other it was
Jest
Our
Jim.

THE CARPENTER.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 1900.

Organization the First Expression of Intelligence.

There are some who say that the Declaration of Independence is nothing but a collection of glittering generalities. They are demagogues. To you who have nothing but the right to labor it means a new spirit and a new thought that men do not live for themselves alone. It stands for all that is true and noble in man. The men who signed the Declaration of Independence and many of the reformers who came after them were actual living men, but who in their day did not have any conception of the work they were doing for humanity. We are all making history and the importance of it will be seen later. There has grown up a distaste for liberty, truth, and many of the men who preach it are held up to ridicule and scorn. That was the lot of the men who first preached the abolition of black slavery.

"What is our government, either municipal or federal, but a vast union in which the people have sacrificed some of their rights that they may better protect the rights of others. In 1861 there was a great strike in this country. Some of the States of the Union were striking for the maintenance of the Union, but now, after it is all settled, those who were the Union's worst enemies are among its proudest supporters.

"Freedom is the right of every one who wants to work. But what is freedom to a man without the opportunity to work? There is no excuse for lack of employment of any man. If one man is denied the right to work, our system of government to him is a total failure, because it fails to give him what it guarantees to the humblest citizens.

"The spirit of commercialism has become so rampant in this country that all else is becoming subservient to it. The dispatches tell us that in the recent fire in the harbor of New York, when some of the passengers jumped from the burning ships into the water and swam toward the tugboats in the harbor, crying for help, they were met with the reply: 'What will you give me to save you?' The spirit of commercialism has become so rampant as to make wolves of the men who were once humane. Is it not shocking to see that the dollar is king and almighty and is placed above man? To the dollar modern society is bending its knee in worship. A few days ago two millionaires made the declaration that 70 per cent. is not sufficient for their share of the earnings of their employes. There again is manifest the spirit of the wolf. Two years ago we heard of the ruthless murder of a body of 100 laboring men who were shot down on the public highway of Pennsylvania by hired murderers. In Pana and Virden, in the coal districts of this State, the shooting of workingmen was repeated, and only a few weeks ago workmen of St. Louis were shot down on the street while returning from a picnic. Humanity sinks below the scale when weighed in the balance with the almighty dollar. In Alabama ten years ago a law was passed making sixty hours the limit for a week's labor for a child in the factories. Two years ago that law was repealed and now the people of Alabama are enduring the disgrace of sacrificing children on the altar of mammon. There again is a manifestation of the spirit that knows no right but the right of money. These are but a few of the instances where capital is arrayed against the rights of man. It is ignorance that makes the struggle such a dire one. It was ignorance that induced men to go to St. Louis to take the places of strikers.

"The Declaration of Independence should be amended to read: 'Thou shalt not take thy neighbor's job.' There would then be less government by injunction, fewer sheriffs' posses and clubbings by policemen. When an establishment is closed on account of a disagreement between employer and employe, workingmen should remain away and allow it to remain closed until the trouble is adjusted. Workingmen are not always right in what they attempt, but organization is the first expression of their intelligence. Organized labor is the promoter of public peace and happiness, for it is a fact that where labor organizations are strongest there strikes are most infrequent. With the great aggregation of capital on the one hand, what hope would there be for the people were it not for the balancing influence of the labor organizations? What hope is there for the welfare of the Republic in the action of the Astors, the Vanderbilts and the Rockefellers? If they would pay thousands to marry their daughter to a title, what would they give to possess a title themselves? It has and always will be the mission of the poor to preserve the republican form of government.

"The labor question is one of the most important confronting the world. It is being discussed by the pulpit, the press and the diplomat. Political parties vie with each other in adopting labor planks, whether they expect to carry them or not. Organization is seen on every hand. There are boards of trade exchanges, the builders' exchange, bankers' associations and railroad associations. Even the doctors have their associations and feel mighty badly toward a member who does not live up to the tenets of the society. The lawyers have a union, although they call it a bar.

"The judge of the court is the walking delegate of the union, and he is mighty quick to call for the working card of a man who attempts to practice law in his court without a 'diploma,' as they call their working card. Unions are found only in civilized countries. They do not have them in China or India. The strike is the weapon of defense of the labor organization. While we do not encourage strikes, workingmen would be foolish to give up that strong weapon. If the labor unions should declare against strikes the capitalists would soon be doing all the striking for us. Labor wants more. It is entitled to more and will get more of the products of their toil. It is a crime against the citizenship of the future to make men and women work more than eight hours per day. We want the children taken out of the workshops and the factories and educated. It may be new to some of you, but it is a fact that during the last Congress a bill was passed annexing the Sandwich Islands and the Island of Hawaii. Slavery existed in those islands and it was by the untiring efforts of the committee on legislation of the American Federation of Labor that a resolution was finally passed abolishing slavery in the islands. It is the prayer of the labor unionist that the flag shall never wave over any but a free people. We ask no favors, simply our rights, and it is our rights that we are going to have."

SAMUEL GOMPERS.

ONE hundred and fifty men, employed by the Ætna Nut Co., at Southington, Conn., are on strike, as a result of a 5 per cent. reduction in wages.

Unions a Safety Valve for Discontent.

To a workingman it is a puzzling fact that the question is never asked, why should a physician join a medical society? Why should a lawyer affiliate himself with the Bar Association? What induces a business man to pay initiation fees and dues into a Chamber of Commerce?

These people join the society of their business or profession for the standing it gives them, for the advantages of exchange of ideas and community of effort along well defined lines; and that the common standard of excellence is raised thereby and the individuals benefited is never questioned. In practice, the objects of the trade unions are identical with those of the association mentioned and many others, and the inducement for a professional or business man to join an organization of the character indicated is many times intensified in the case of the workingman.

In the keen competition of the business world expenses of production must be kept at the minimum by the employer who would maintain his position. Labor receives no more consideration that it is in a position to demand and enforce. This is not the fault of the individual, but of the system, and many times employers are forced against their inclinations by competition to give the screws on labor one more turn in preference to yielding the field of trade to less honorable competitors.

Unaided by co-operation of his fellows the individual laborer would be reduced to a pitiable state by the constant encroachment of capital in the hands of the capitalist. United for a common object the workmen become an effective force; effective in direct ratio to the thoroughness of their organization. United they are in a position to arbitrate the question of a just division of the profits of their toil supplemented and directed by the capital of the employer. One single man, standing out from his fellows, unaffiliated with the union of his craft, sullenly accepting its benefits, or bawling of his "freedom from the tyranny of the trades union," is a breach in the citadel, and every such man but forges the chains to bind himself and his fellows to conditions of serfdom.

That labor unions uniformly secure better wages, shorter hours of labor, improved conditions and better treatment for all the men engaged in the trade or calling within the spheres of its influence, needs no demonstration. No man worthy of the name would enjoy these advantages without willingly joining with that union and aiding in shaping its policy and assisting in defraying the necessary expenses of its maintenance in the highest conditions of efficiency. And yet there are individuals who not only do that very thing, but abuse the union that helps to feed them, vilify the leaders and seek favor in the eyes of the employer by claiming their superior subserviency to the bosses' wishes.

Trades union makes for a higher class of workmanship, The most skilled artisians of all trades are to be found in their ranks and great care is used in securing new members to the end that the standard of excellence is not lowered by the admission of incompetent men. A union card is an excellent guarantee of skill. If the unions could only exercise their powers more fully than they are allowed to do in nearly all the trades, the apprentice systems would be something more than is usually the case, systems in theory only. The employer seeks only to produce goods at a low cost. He cares nothing about the instruction of apprentices.

Trades unions care for their sick and needy. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are poured from their treasuries annually for charity, and of this the general public never hears a word. It is done silently, sympathetically and promptly. They bury the dead and comfort and aid the widows and the orphans. There is no proclaiming from the housetops. They educate their members on economic lines and without entering partisian politics teach the workingman the true significance of the ballot and the most affective methods for its use. All social and political reforms of importance spring from and are disseminated through trades union agencies.

They are a safety valve for the natural discontent engendered by the fierce competitive system. In European countries where labor unions are suppressed and restricted, red anarchy rears its ugly head. In this country of comparative freedom, no terrible danger threatens.

The wasteful competitive system of the present is not the system of a higher civilization toward which the world is striving. Co-operation in some form—community of effort—must take its place, and when the inevitable change comes, the ground will be paved therefor and the first steps taken in and by the labor unions. The thinking disciplined coherent mass of workingmen embraced in the labor unions are the men with whom the movement will be given the first grand impetus. That the change will come without serious friction or the interference with any existing property rights is fully assured, one thing being permitted, and that is the right of organization of labor, unfettered by further restrictive legislation, or oppressive utilization of the courts to deprive labor of equal rights with capital for combination of effort.

A workingman should join a labor union for his own material and moral good and for the benefit of mankind. Not one valid reason can with candor be urged against it. He owes his allegiance to the union of his craft, in justice to himself, to his fellowmen, to his family and to posterity—*Charles H. Wright in the Social Age.*

Places where Work is Dull.

Owing to local trade movements, suspension of building operations and other causes. carpenters and joiners are requested to stay away from the following places:

Birmingham, Ala.; Colorado Springs, Col.; Cripple Creek, Col.; Denver, Col.; Victor, Col.; Bloomington, Ill., Canton, Ill.; Lincoln, Ill.; Alpena. Mich,; Minneapolis, Minn.; Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; Butte, Mont.; Helena, Mont.; Omaha, Neb.; New Orange, N. J.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Oklahoma City, O. T.; Scranton, Pa.; Taylor, Pa.; Seattle, Wash.; Cleburn, Tex.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Asheville, N. C.; Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Charleston, S. C.; Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Savanah, Ga.; Corsicana, Tex.; Pueblo, Col.; Iola, Kan.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; Mobile, Ala.; Salt Lake City, Utah.; Lima, O.; Austin, Tex.; the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.; Binghampton, N.Y.; Newton, Mass.; Lawrence, Mass.; Joplin, Mo.; Columbus, Ga.; Quincy, Ill.; Kenosha, Wis.; Southern California.; Trenton, N. J.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Long Branch, N. J.; Cleveland, O.; Dallas, Texas.; Easton; Pa.; Macon, Ga.; Marion, Ind.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Atlantic City, N. J.; Rat Portage, Ont.; Florence, Colo.; Hartford City, Ind.; Springfield, Mass.; Missoula, Mont.; Lincoln, Neb.; San Jose, Cal.; Jamestown, N. Y.; Joliet, Ill.; Duluth, Minn,; Rocky Ford, Col.; Saginaw, Mich.; St. Louis, Mo.; Streator, Ill.; Little Rock, Ark.; Washington, D. C.; El Paso, Texas; Davenport, Ia.; Port Arthur, Texas; Mena, Ark.; Racine, Wis.; Atlanta, Ga.; Des Moines, Ia.

Ninety Years Ago.

The most important of the early labor troubles in New York city was the strike and subsequent prosecution of the journeymen cordwainers (shoemakers) in 1809–10. It is singular that a case so interesting and one which for a time probably attracted wide attention should have left so empty a record in history. It is not mentioned in the city histories of Mrs. Lamb, Miss Booth, Mr. Lossing, General Wilson, Mr. Stone or Mr. Valentine. Professor Elm says nothing of it in recounting the early labor troubles in his "History of the Labor Movement," and Professor McMasters likewise fails to mention it in the latest volume of his "History of the American People," wherein he gathers the record of a number of similar cases.

A history of the affair it to be found in a little volume presented to the Astor Library by Worthington C. and Paul Leicester Ford. It bears the title "Trial of the Journeymen Cordwainers of the City of New York for a Conspiracy to Raise Their Wages" and was printed by I. Riley in 1810. The compiler of the volume was William Sampson, who defended the shoemakers in the trial. Sampson was a remarkable character. Born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1764, the son of a Presbyterian minister, he became first a solicitor and afterward a barrister. His political activity led to his prosecution in 1798, and he was exiled to Portugal.

Again arrested and for a time imprisoned, he escaped from the continent and came to New York, where he remained till his death, in 1836. He continued the practice of law, and also published a number of works of a religio-political nature, but his chief activity lay in a constantly maintained hostility to the common law of England as applied to American judicature, and it is due to his efforts that a great deal was done, in the early days of this state, toward the passage of legislation amending and clarifying the residue of English common law left over from colonial times.

He was something of a political and social radical, and he eagerly took up the cause of the shoemakers. These craftsmen had formed a union in 1805, had adopted a scale of prices and had made certain conditions requisite to employment of the members. By 1809 the union had 186 members, probably about half of the journeymen of that trade in the city. It appears also (though this point is not clear) that a higher scale for piece work was demanded at this time. Among the items in the scale demanded are two requiring $2.75 and $3.75 for the making of the Suwarrow boot, a showy dress boot named after the Russian Marshal, which had a fifteen years' run of fashion in America, beginning about 1801. Feeling its strength, the union determined to enforce its scale, and a general "turnout" occurred during the summer or early fall of 1809.

Twenty-four members of the union were indicted on December 12th, in a bill of nine counts, charging them with "perniciously and deceitfully designing," by means of a union of workers in their "art, mystery and occupation," "unlawfully and unjustly to extort great sums of money" from their masters; with refusing to work for two masters, James Corwin and Charles Aimes, unless they discharged one Edward Whitess; with "wickedly trying to impoverish Whitess," and so on against the peace and order of the good people of New York State.

The preliminary hearing was held on December 16th, before Mayor De Witt Clinton and Alderman Peter A. Mesier and Thomas Carpenter, Justices of the Court of General Sessions. Sampson, who was assisted by Mr. (afterward District Attorney) Colden, intimated his intention of moving to quash the indictment, and the Justices set the following Monday, the 18th, for the hearing. Then occurred a great legal battle. Sampson, who was no mean orator and was besides an educated and resourceful man, spread his argument over the greater part of two days. He contended that under the common law of England such combinations were never held to be conspiracies; that even if they had been they never were so in this country; that in England such indictments could only be made on the basis of the statutes of laborers, the first of which was passed after the black death of 1348–9, and that these statutes never were in force in America. His speech bristled with classical allusions and was weighted heavily with citations from English statutes and rulings. He quoted Blackstone to show that the doctrine that English common law went of its own force into lands colonized by Englishmen was subject to important qualifications and restrictions.

Finishing his argument on the second day, Mr. Colden continued the defense, attacking both the form and the substance of the indictment, declaring that the shoemakers insisted merely that they wouldn't work under certain conditions and that the law had no power to compel any one to work unless he wished. He furthermore instanced the thirty-fifth section of the State Constitution, which ordained that only such parts of the common law of England as had been made a part of the colonial law of New York previous to April 19, 1775, and were not repugnant to the United States Constitution and to the peace and order of a republican form of government, were to be considered a part of the common or statute law of the State. The refusal of the right of workingmen to organize was clearly repugnant to a constitution based on equal rights.

District Attorney Riker, prosecuting the shoemakers, contended that the common law was the same in this country as in England, with no other exceptions than those specified and declared; that by the common law of England the conspiracies stated in the indictment were criminal and that the counts in the indictment were good in form and substance. New York was territory conquered by the United States and ceded by Great Britain, and the ancient law remained until new laws were made. The royal patent given to the Governor of the colony had contained a grant of the common law of England, and this remained as the fundamental law of the State in the absence of express counter provisions.

Mr. Emmet (in all probability Thomas Addis Emmet, grandfather of the more famous Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet) followed in a scholarly presentation of the prosecution's side of the case. He was followed by Mr. Sampson, who now made a general attack on English common law, instancing the innumerable absurdities, injustices and cruelties of which it was formed. He still declared that a combination such as that of the shoemakers was not indictable under the common law and that no one pretended it was indictable under statute law.

And now followed a series of interruptions.. The court deferred judgment, and at the next session, Mayor Clinton being absent, the other two Justices could not agree, and no judgment was given. In the meantime the Jeffersonians had carried the State at a general election, and the new council of appointment removed Clinton and made Jacob Radcliff Mayor. At the April (1810) session the new Mayor declared that since he had not heard the arguments he could not decide, and at the June sessions it was agreed to call a special session for rendering judgment. The three Justices now consisted of Mayor Radcliff, Recorder J. O. Hoffman and Alderman Nicholas Fish. They met July 12th. Mr. Colden had in the meantime been appointed District Attorney and, having appeared for the defense, declined to take part in the prosecution. Accordingly a Mr. Griffin was substituted, Mr. Emmet continuing as assistant prosecutor.

The first thought of all present was to submit the arguments as already made for a decision. But the printer had been delayed and Mr. Colden's argument had been lost. The motion to quash the indictment was waived by the defense, a jury was chosen, the defendants pleaded not guilty and the trial began.

A number of witnesses were examined, including several of the masters and the non-union workman, Edward Whitess. The constitution and scale of prices of the union were presented as evidence of a conspiracy by the District Attorney without objection. Trade unionists of to-day who pay from 50 cents to $1 per month for dues are far more heavily taxed than their forerunners a century ago. The shoemakers paid but 6¼ cents per month, and their initiation fee was but 43½ cents.

It was shown by the evidence that Whitess was a troublesome customer to deal with. He evidently belonged to the union when he chose and let his obligations go by when it pleased him. The union men had "turned out" from the Corwin & Ames shop on account of him, but the proprietors, with a sapience which has been imitated since, had their work done secretly in union shops. This caused a general "turn out," whereas the masters gave in.

The defense wanted to show that the masters had themselves formed a combination to protect themselves in precisely the way of the workmen. But the court refused to hear this, declaring that such an act, even though unlawful, would not justify the workers in doing an unlawful act.

Further, the defense wanted to show that the scale of prices of the union was reasonable, since it furnished the workers only a bare maintenance, and further that the masters made an extortionate profit off the workmen's labor. The court refused to hear either of these contentions.

July 14th, the case was concluded. The attorneys summed up, and the presiding Justice charged the jury. A verdict of guilty was given. The presiding Justice then gave at some length his sentence and his reasons therefor. Workmen were entitled to combine for their interests, to decide upon conditions and wages and to refuse to work. The shoemakers had been too arbitrary, and the case must therefore go against them, though the punishment would be but nominal. Accordingly they were each fined $1 and costs.

There the record ends. Doubtless the finding has been used in subsequent cases as a precedent, and perhaps one may find it referred to in the State reports. Oddly enough, it passed out of the notice of chroniclers and historians, even from the notice of historians of the social and labor movement.—*W. J. Ghent in the New York Commercial Advertiser.*

THE New York State Federation of Working Men, at Utica last week, adopted resolutions protesting against "large standing armies as being a menace to the liberties of organized wage-earners and a heavy burden upon them."

THE five brotherhoods of the Lackawanna employes held a federation meeting in Binghamton, N. Y., last Sunday, the locomotive enginees participating. Grievances were considered.

A. F. of L.

The American Federation of Labor, legal and lawful in all its attributes, is the growing power which will, in time, save this country from economic ruin and desolation.

Founded and sustained upon the broad principles of trade unionism—perfect equality of rights between the weak and the strong—composite in its formation, regardless of political affiliation, race origin, sex or nationality, it is as holy as the church, and in its expanding beneficence will mitigate the wrongs, ameliorate the conditions and work growing good to the suffering and struggling masses contending against the harsh and oppressive environments which encompass them in their battle for a common existence and sustenance. The growth of the Federation is simply phenomenal. The coming convention in November will find representatives for over one million men and women enrolled in the ranks of organized labor. Outside of the 262 national, international, state and city branches with over half a million members, it has besides enrolled membership in 1,316 local and federal labor unions numbering nearly a half million more. May it continue in its efforts of education, enlightenment and organization and extend the blessings of justice, equity and righteousness to the entire mass of suffering, struggling manhood in every clime and country.—*The Reason Why.*

Directory of Brotherhood Business Agents.

Akron, Ohio, B. F. Ebert, 428 East Buchtel ave.
Alton, Ill., Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.
Asheville, N. C., J. H. Brooks, 210 Victory ave.
Austin, Texas, J. Geggie, 205 West Sixth st.
Birmingham, Ala., J. Judge, Woodlawn, Ala.
Brooklyn, N. Y., James Thompson, 252 Third ave.
Brooklyn, N. Y., D. W. Sutherland, 2096 Fulton st.
Buffalo, N. Y., C. Donald Glass, 44 Theke st.
Chicago, Ill., William Hambach, 338 North Paulina st.
Cincinnati, Ohio, D. P. Rowland, Symmes st.
Cleveland, Ohio, William Schultz, 35 Conrad st.
Corona, L. I., N. Y., Philip Gibbins, Box 374.
Covington, Ky., E. Watkins.
Dallas, Texas, S. Lotzenheimer, 336 Main st.
Dayton, Ohio, John Weyrick, 306 Linden st.
Detroit, Mich., T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
Elizabeth, N. J., John T. Cosgrove, 76 Park st.
Hartford, Conn., Fred C. Walz, 247 Potnam st.
Holyoke, Mass., R. E. Bonville, 168 High st., Room 5.
Indianapolis, Ind., H. C. Travis, 144 E. Washington st.
Kansas City, Kansas, J. W. Jones, 964 Osage ave.
Kansas City, Mo., S. Cantwell, 1416 Belvidere st.
Knoxville, Tenn., W. B. King, 336 Woodland ave.
Louisville, Ky., Charles Dietz, 1036 E. St. Catherine st.
Marion, Ind., Joseph Shellhouse, W. Tenth st.
Minneapolis, Minn., L. U. 7, L. F. Blackfield, 2308 Twelfth ave South.
Oklahoma, I. T., C. E. Ballard.
Oshkosh, Wis., Frank Meyer, 22 W. Western ave.
Peoria, Ill., L. G. Humphrey, 123 S. Adams st.
Philadelphia, Pa., Joseph Holt, 36 N. Ninth st.
Richmond. Va., James H. Pond, 1 East Clay st.
Rochester, N. Y., F. J. McFarlin, 93 Litchfield st.
Saginaw, Mich., B. Marxer, 1648 Holland ave.
Schenectady, N. Y., Charles N. Nelafant, 827 Strong st.
St. Louis. Mo., L. U. 5, A. Hartman, 1702 South Twelfth st.
St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 257, J. R. Miller, 2624 North Taylor ave.
Springfield, Mass., George W. Bruce, 30 Quincy st.
Syracuse, N. Y., John T. O'Brien, 307 Oak st.
Washington, D. C., J. T. Barknam, 609 C st., N. W.
Waterville, Maine, F. A. Stephens, 46 Elm st.
Worcester, Mass., William A. Bossley, 5 City View ave.
Wyoming Valley, D. C., John R. Mullery, Room 15, Weilzankorn Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Lessons In Practical Carpentry.

BY FRED. T. HODGSON

IN previous papers I have dealt at length with points in timber, and the various methods of trimming openings in floors of all kinds, and it may not be out of place now to say something regarding the timbering of roofs.

The simplest form of roof is that known as the "lean-to" roof. This is formed by causing one side wall to be raised higher than the opposite side wall so that

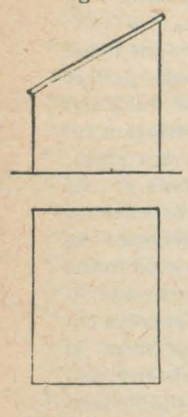


FIG. 1.

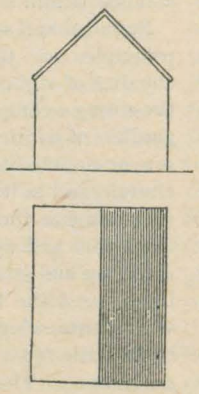


FIG. 2.

when rafters or joists are laid from the high to the low wall a sloping roof is the result. This style of a roof is sometimes called a "shed-roof" or a "point-roof." The shape is shown at Fig 1., the upper sketch showing an end view and the lower one a plan of the roof. The method

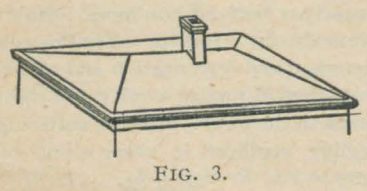


FIG. 3.

of framing this roof or adjusting the timbers for it, is quite obvivous and needs no explanation. This style of roof is in general use where an annex or shed is built up against a superior building, hence its name of "lean-to" as it usually "leans" against the main building, the work of which is utilized for the high part of the shed or annex, thus saving the cost of the most important wall of the structure.

Next to the "lean-to" or "shed-roof in simplicity, comes the saddle or double

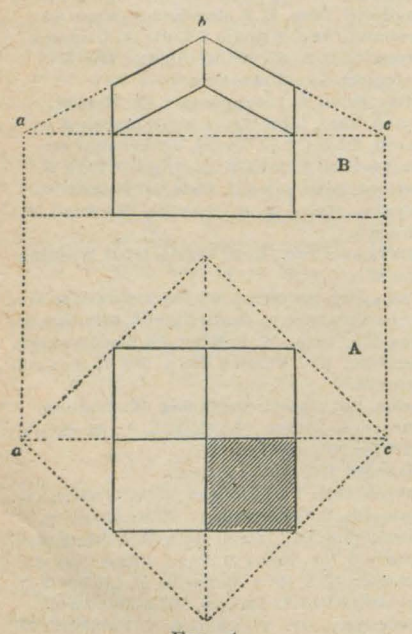


FIG. 4.

roof." This roof is shown at Fig. 2., by the end view on the top of the figure, and the plan at the bottom. It will be seen that this roof has a double slope, the planes forming the slopes are equally inclined to the horizon; the meeting of their highest sides makes an arris which is called the ridge of the roof; and the triangular spaces at the end of the walls are called gables.

When a building is erected an a rectangular plan of which the four sides are equal it may be covered with a roof of two slopes, the same as shown at Fig. 2., but it may so happen that no necessity may exist for making any of the opposite pairs of side gables; or there may be a reason why all the sides should be gabled. In the latter case, two roofs of equal slope intersect each other. This of course makes two ridges at right angles with each other, and requires four valley rafters or hollow arrises made by the intersections of the planes of the slopes and lying over the diagonals of the square. These arrises form the valleys or planks. In the former case a mode much more simple and often preferable because simpler in construction, is to make the sides of the roof spring from the sides of the square with an equal slope, thus forming a pyramid with more or less acute sides, or in other words we make one of four hip-rafters at the angles as shown at Fig. 3., instead of valley rafters. This style of roof is adopted for square cottages, pavilions or other similar buildings.

Another style of roof is shown at Fig. 4., where A, is the horizontal and B, the vertical projection of a square building,

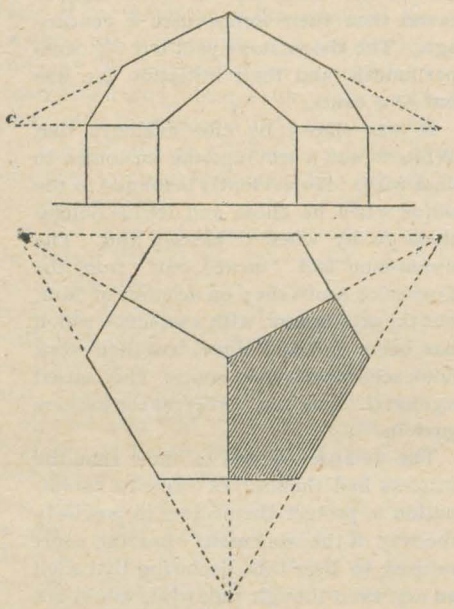


FIG. 5.

presenting four equal gables and as many equal slopes; but the intersections of the slopes in place of lying over the diagonals of the square the same as the last example, they connect together the summits of the gables. This roof, it will be seen by the dotted lines, is the section of a pyramidal roof *a*, *b*, *c*, made by the four planes parallel to its diagonal.

The combination of hips and gables may be used for figures of any number of sides. If the number of sides is even

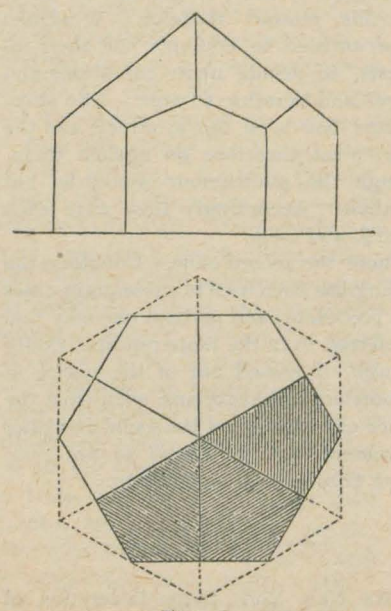


FIG. 6.

the sides may be alternately gabled and horizontal as in Fig. 5., the plan of which is a hexagon, the result of the truncation of a triangular pyramid by planes parallel to its opposite sides. When each side has a gable as in Fig. 6., the resulting figure is a hexagonal pyramid terminated by six planes forming gable sides.

It is but a few years ago when the mansard roof was very popular, and many of them can be found in the older parts of the country, having been erected between

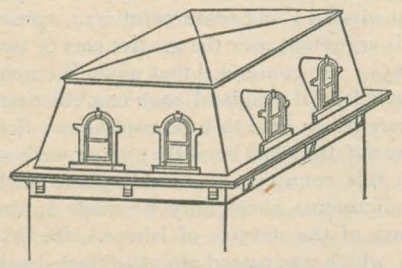


FIG. 7.

the early fifties and the eighties, but, for many reasons, they are now less used. Fig. 7 shows a roof of this kind. It is penetrated generally by dormers, as shown in the sketch, and the top is covered either by a "deck-roof" or a very flat hip-roof, as shown. Sometimes the sloping sides of these roofs are curved, which gives them a graceful appearance, but adds materially to their cost. Methods of construction of this and other roofs, will be given in a later paper.

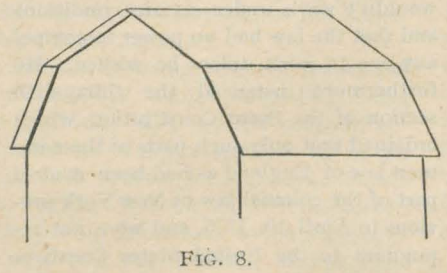


FIG. 8.

Another style of roof is shown at Fig. 8. This is a gambrel roof, and was very much in evidence in pre-revolutionary times, particularly among our Knickerbocker ancestors. In conjunction with appropriate dormers, this style of roof figures prominently in what is known as early "colonial style." It has some advantages over the mansard. A roof to

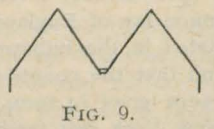


FIG. 9.

be avoided whenever possible, is shown at Fig. 9. This is what is termed an M roof. It will be seen that two eaves form a junction in which is placed a wide gutter to carry off the water. This seldom proves a success, as ice is apt to form on the end of the gutter which forms a barrier and prevents the water from running off, which backs up and gets under the shingles or slates and leaks into the building below.

Fig. 10 shows a scheme for roofing a structure being irregular on the plan. The lines converging towards the centre

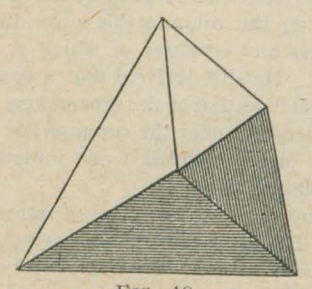


FIG. 10.

are all hips in this case; but the same structure could be covered with a roof having four gables, then the converging lines would become seats for valley rafters. The study of irregular plans is important, as it aids materially in working out designs for roof where gables, valleys, hips and decks are required in covering a building having a number of ells and other projections on the plan. Sometimes carpenters find it very difficult to form a roof over the very complicated plans drawn by modern architects, where no roof plan is submitted, and under such circumstances a knowledge of covering irregular forms comes in very conveniently.

Fig. 11 shows a circular tower attached to a building having a hip-roof. Less than one-third of the circular part adjoins

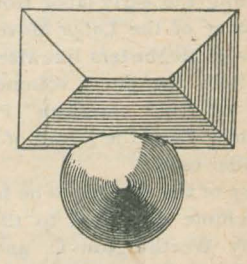


FIG. 11.

the main roof. In this instance, the eaves of the main building are on the same level as the eave of the conical tower, so that the junction of the two roofs may be easily made water-tight by flashing under the shingles or slate. If the body of the tower

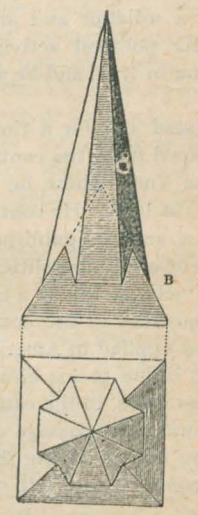


FIG. 12.

extended above the roof of the main building, the tower would require to be flashed above the junction, and the main roof would require a wide flashing to insure tight work.

At Figs. 12 and 13 are shown two examples of towers or steeples rising out of roofs. In Fig. 12, A is the horizontal and

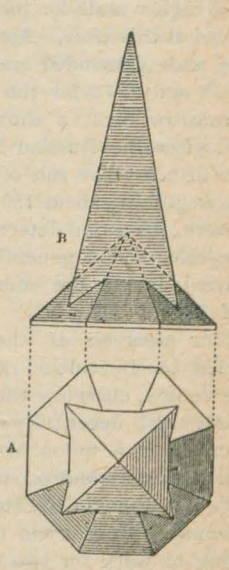


FIG. 13.

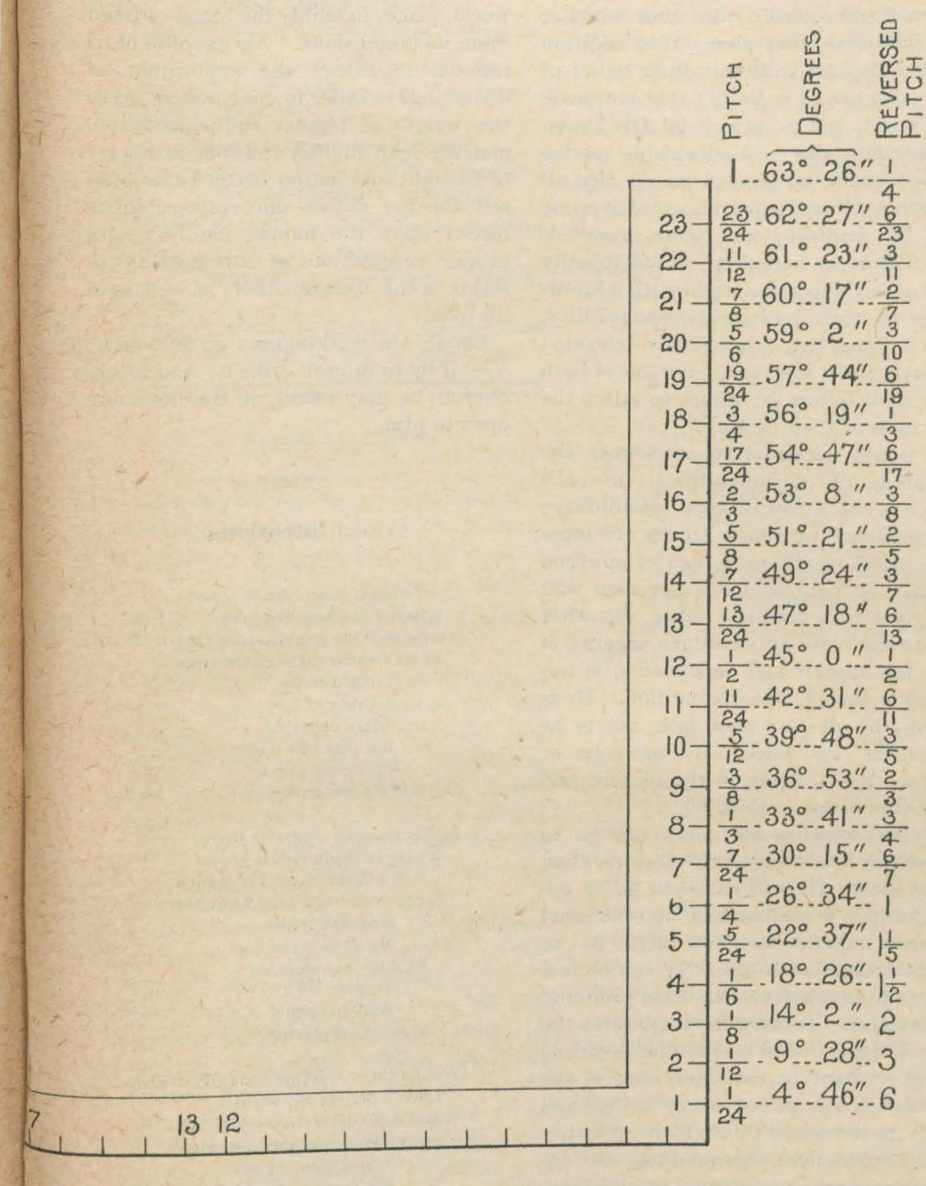
B the vertical projection of a pyramidal roof, with a square base set on an octagonal hip-roof of lower elevation. In Fig. 13, A is the horizontal and B the vertical projection of a pyramidal roof, with an octagonal base set on a hip-roof having a lower pitch, with a square base.

Something About Pitches.

BY A. W. WOODS.

FOR our subject this month we will take that of pitches and how to readily apply the same to the steel square.

The word pitch has reference to the rise given the common rafter in proportion to the span. Therefore by letting 12 on the tongue represent the run of the common rafter the figures on the blade will then represent the rise in proportion to its length (the blades), as 6 being ¼ of 24 represents the ¼ pitch. 8 represents the 1-3 pitch, 12 the ½ pitch, etc. See illustration.



For the corresponding hip or valley for the octagon or square-cornered building substitute 13 and 17 on the tongue, respectively. However, neither are absolutely correct, but near enough for practical purposes.

The lengths taken diagonally from 12, 13 and 17 on tongue to the figures designating the rise on the blade represents the lengths of the above rafters for a one foot run. Only three of the lengths out of the seventy-two are without fractions and they are for the common rafters, as follows: 12 to 5 = 13 inches, 12 to 9 = 15 inches and 12 to 16 = 20 inches. It is on the latter that the rule 6, 8 and 10 so generally used for squaring frame work is founded. Of course, any of the other angles could be used for this purpose, but the above being without fractions are easy numbers to remember.

The length of the common rafter doubles its run or has a length equal its span when it has a rise of 60°, which taken on the square is 20.784 inches rise to the foot. The same occurs of the octagon hip when it has a rise of a fraction less than 23 inches, and that for the common hip at nearly 29½ inches rise to the foot.

In the illustration we also give the reversed pitches. That is, by letting the blade represent the run and the tongue the rise. The length of the diagonal lines in that case becomes the length of the rafter for a one-foot rise to the inches in run taken on the blade.

The reader will notice that several of these pitches are transposed and are found in the first column, as follows: The 1 pitch is the same as the ¼ pitch when reversed. The ¾ same as 1-3. The 2-3 same as ⅜. The ½ remains unchanged. The low pitches in the first column become very steep when reversed. Thus, the 1-24 pitch becomes 6 pitches or a rise of 12 feet to a 1-foot run. The 1-12 pitch is equal to a rise of 6 feet to a 1-foot run, etc.

For the corresponding lengths of the hip or valley for the reversed pitches add 1-12 and 5-12 to the run of the common rafter for the octagon and right-angled corner respectively. In our illustration we also give the degree of pitch for the common rafter. To find the same for the reversed pitches, it is only necessary to subtract the degrees here given from 90°.

Why Employers Oppose Unions.

The hostility of some employers to members of trade organizations rests solely on the ground that union workmen demand what they consider just wages, while the average non-union employe takes what he can get. The one gets his rights through organization, the other suffers through the weakness of individual effort, and the weakness of the latter is the unjust employer's opportunity.—*Exchange.*

H. L. NEWALD, has received the unanimous indorsement of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New Orleans, La., representing fully 12,000 workers, for the position of Labor Commissioner of Louisiana. It was through the efforts of the Council that the bill creating the department was passed.

Assaulting Central Labor Organization.

The lockout in the Chicago building trades has aroused national attention. The contractors, represented by a strong centralized body called the building Contractors' Council, declared war on the several unions in the building trades, as well as on the federal organizations called the Building Trades' Council, on February 1st. Originally, the subjects of controversy involved no attack on the fundamental rights of labor. The contractors alleged that the unions, under the guidance of the Trades Council, had restricted unduly the use of machinery, the employment of apprentices, the use of material manufactured outside of the city, and—worst offense of all, from their standpoint—the amount of work which an individual journeyman was to perform in a normal working day. The contractors raised the cry of "A free market," and easily succeeded in enlisting the aid of the press and that portion of the public which is ignorant enough to believe that organized workmen are the unfortunate victims of a a few designing "walking delegates."

How much truth there was in the "case" of the contractors is a matter that does not concern us here. Let it be granted, for the sake of argument, that they had grievances. The workman and their duly elected representatives stood ready at every time since the beginning of the lockout to submit the differences to impartial arbitration. Nothing more can be asked as a mark of good faith and of a disposition to reach an equitable settlement.

But shortly after the opening of the struggle the Building Contractors' Council issued a so-called ultimatum, which, among other things, demanded the withdrawal of the several unions from the federal trades council. There was to be no arbitration, no consultation or conference even, until the unions had withdrawn. Subsequently this "condition precedent" was slightly modified, but not improved. The contractors agreed to discuss terms with the representatives of the unions, and even to form agreements with them respecting the future; but none of these agreements, they insisted should take effect until the unions had withdrawn from the federal council, and, in addition, bound and pledged themselves *not to join any similar body* during the life of the agreement.

Of course the unions flatly declined to dissolve their federal organization or to bind themselves to leave it at any time and form no others on simiiar lines. The contractors' demand was impudent and intolerable in the extreme and submission thereto meant suicide. Yet the Contractors' Council, presuming upon public misinformation and prejudice steadily maintained the false pretense that it had absolutely no quarrel with the *principle* of unionism and that no warfare upon the organization was intended. And the public whose mind had been poisoned by malignant lying and ignorant newspaper comment, believed the hypocritical assertion of the contractors and withheld its sympathy from the locked-out men.

What difference is there from the standpoint of principle between a trade union and a federal or central union of a number of trade organizations? If workmen have a right to form trade unions for the advancement of their interests, have they not also a right to form a larger body in order to insure co-operation, mutual assistance and harmonious relations between the particular unions? It is as preposterous to ask workmen to give up the right to form central councils as it is to demand the dissolution of the constituent unions. In either case, the assault is upon the very principle of legitimate combination.

As a matter of fact, federal and central organizations are simply a logical, inevitable development of the labor movement, The same sophistical and silly objections are now raised against them as were originally urged against the smaller and limited unions. There is the same unintelligent talk about "the interference of outsiders" about the "right of men to manage their own business" and deal with their own employes directly, the same stupid nonsense about the "tyranny" of the "leaders" and the walking delegates, as was heard when labor had to make its initial fight for the fundamental right of combination. It is wearisome to have to defend elementary propositions, but there are fanatics and Bourbons among the employers who learn nothing and forget nothing.

Labor has no intention of yielding an inch of the ground acquired with so much effort. It insists upon the right to form unions and to deal through duly chosen representatives. Where unity of action and successful pursuit of the objects of organization demand federal councils these must and will be maintained. Intelligent employers ought to perceive that federal organizations, instead of breeding strife, prevent it. Their policy is necessarily more conservative, practical and prudent. They are less prone to hasty and precipitate action. Their great responsibilities render them careful and anxious for peace and the minimum of friction. They are a restraining, steadying influence. They are a source of strength to organized labor, but also a protection to employers against extravagant demands and injustice. They promote conciliation and arbitration and lessen the number of strikes and bitter controversies.

In a word, their utility is as demonstrable as their necessity. No fair minded man can concede the propriety of an attack upon them. Denials are vain; whoever wages war upon a federal council wages war upon unionism itself. Only those who conspire to destroy unions in a given place or a given industry can make the outrageous, unheard of demand that labor shall sign away its right to organize a general, superior council for the harmonization of the separate interests of the trades or local unions. There can be no compromise upon this vital issue. Surrender would be fatal. Capital must be impressed with the futility of any opposition to organization of workmen on any scale and in any form not itself illegitimate. The employers who sincerely desire peace will recognize accomplished facts and make no impossible attempts.—*American Federationist.*

OH, Labor, Labor! Creator, sacred Creator! It is thou who ennobles. It is Thou who consoles. Under Thy footsteps ignorance is dissipated and pain flees. By Thee humanity has leaped over the barriers of the night, and mounts unceasingly toward that luminous and serene region where, one day, will be realized the ideal and the perfect accord of the power of justice and good. —*Millerand, in his speech opening the Paris Exposition.*

THE Vancouver City Council has adopted a motion, "That union labor be required on all clothing made for the city." A contract for bread has been taken away by the same city, because the baker would not consent to employ union labor

THE CARPENTER.

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PHILADELPHIA, SETEMBER, 1900.

The Church and the Workingman.

BY SAM L. LEFFINGWELL.

EGOISM, or subjective idealism, is in no phase of action displayed with more emphasis of assurance and individual selfishness than by the self-assumed leaders of public opinion who sermonize with high-salaried encouragement through the medium of the average daily newspaper. Being paid for their work, as professionals, they are expected to handle, with the skill of artifice, any subject that may suggest itself, and, although absolutely ignorant as to either cause or effect, stalk brazenly to the front with their panaceas and with as much assurance and about as much to the purpose as that of a fish-monger who would instruct the baker in a preparation of a loaf of bread.

This is more forcibly shown, probably, in the editorial space-writer's general dealing with the intricacies involved in a solution of the problems with which labor has to contend. It may be that the writer of such a solution has never in his life done a day's work; he may have been reared in idleness and luxury; may never have been called, in youth, even to bring a pail of water or carry up an armful of wood; have been waited upon and nurtured, with hired help, till private school awaited him; have passed through a course of select tutoring to college and graduated with crammed and overflowing cranium of book-knowledge galore, and can word an essay of such magical obtundity as to puzzle even the professors with whom he is about to separate on his entry upon a literary career.

One of the surprising things about the largest of our metropolitan daily newspapers is that the proprietors, stockholders, companies or syndicates who produce them are "in it" wholly as a business proposition. As a mass, they are totally incapable of inditing a paragraph on the most ordinary topic, and if they attempted the effort, would follow the instincts of the generally illiterate boor, and bungle the sentences into an array of high-sounding words, the meaning of which they themselves did not understand. Thus, in their dilemma, they turn to the other extreme; call in and employ a staff of young experts, a species of spawn freshly emitted from the hot-bed of collegiate, classic lore, the highest ambition of whose efforts are to mystify and dumbfound the reader with words and phrases which he may not comprehend, but with which he is profoudly impressed, because he is unable to question the correctness of adaption in their application.

And these are of the class who set hemselves up as the propounders of doctrinal dogma for the regulation of society; who dissertate fluently and flatulently upon the results of cause and effect; who pose ambiguously as oracles of profundity in answering questions upon the important affairs—political, theological, scientific or economic—as the framers and regulators of *public opinion*, all with impudent and defiant assumption, but with about as much ignorance of the subject as would be displayed by the unsophisticated plow boy in navigating a vessel upon the high seas.

And this brings us down to the subject of our theme—"The Church and the Workingman." What do men of this class know about the wants, necessities and anxieties of the laboring man? What does this class of hot-house, nursery productiveness know of the struggle of the hardy beech or the giant oak of manhood to maintain his standard of equilibrium in the widespread forest of humanity? What do these flattered and pampered household pets know of the throes, the anguish, the agony of the world's suffering, worthy poor? What do they know of his consciousness of responsibility to some unseen and unknown power for the liberties he enjoys or the ills which affect him? What do they know of the reflections which deter him from embracing the scores of alleged opportunities afforded him for enlightenment of a destiny which awaits him in a long sleep, "after life's fitful fever?" And yet there is scarcely a day passes but we find in one or the other of the daily papers some expression of impudence, prompted by what seems almost a halo of ignorance, in censure of what they term the disolute chararcter of the workingman—the wantonness of his action—his abandonment to vicious pleasures, instead of his attendance regularly at church and his devotion to church worship.

Why do not workingmen go to church? Some of them—many of them—do. In the exercise of his will-power, the workingman may also exercise his choice of selection with the same liberty as of any other class. Who is in authority to say him nay? Who has endowed any one with authority to direct his course? Who shall tell him what church he shall make selection of? And, if he should, fortunately or unfortunately, seek his choice, may he not find the doors closed against him; may he not be deprived of the privileges, though small, he desires to enjoy? Is he welcomed joyously to the gorgeous edifice of the wealthy nabobs, with cushioned pews and the orchestral accompaniments of holy worship? If he is allotted a place, even under the very droppings of the Sanctuary, does he hear the word of God or the word of Mammon? Is he enlightened and refreshed when he comes away, or is he impressed more strongly with the insignificance of his person and the vanity of his struggle for a higher sphere? He may not in all of the churches find himself surrounded by the same evidences of affluence and worldly wealth, but he will most likely find, in most of them, the same sham and show of dress and finery which serves to clothe a pseudo respectability. He will hear dissertations upon the Word, from the same book, in as many varieties of form and elucidation as he will find churches in which to give them ear; and, if he is not firmly fixed in his belief on doctrinal lines, he will retire in a condition of mind more mystified than when he entered.

The question of the workingman going to church, is a matter of no consequence, even to those who make such loud professions of church attendance and fealty. How many who do go are earnest and honest in their effort to put in an appearance; in their pretence to superior knowledge: to proclaim themselves as peculiarly versed in doctrinal uprightness? That they differ in their method and mode of procedure is not more strange than that the average workingman hesitates and even stumbles upon what others conceive to be his duties toward the church. Skepticism is the result of intelligence. Slavery to a single line of thought, and the absolute abandonment of all others, frames the mind into bigotry and superstition.

Workingmen as a class are as intelligent, naturally as men of any other class. They are made like other men. They have organs, dimensions, affections, passions as other men have. They are fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same summer and winter as other men. If in addition to this they are willing in their belief of the existence of a Deity; that He made the world, and governs it by His Providence; that the most acceptable service of God was doing good to man; that all human souls are immortal, and that crime will be punished and virtue rewarded, either here or hereafter; if individually they stand before the world with a knowledge of their individual responsibility, who is there that is especially delegated to direct them what particular line of faith they shall follow, by which to attain the best ends of their destiny?

It is not necessary to enumerate the hundreds of denominational heal-alls which invite a test of their infallibility; the tendency of whose efforts are more of political significance than of spiritual welfare or beneficence. The man who struggles in a ceaseless labor, day after day to maintain an existence, meager at best for himself and dependents, is not facing a theory, but a condition. He is filling the destiny of a fate, not to be pursuaded or moved by entreaty or prayer He is living in the present and even time is inexorable.

If the working-man does not go to church, it is not because he is worse than other men. He will strive to go, if opportunity is favorable, and he is satisfied he owes such devotion as a duty. But he is not compelled to go. He can be just as free in his choice as the most profound of devotees. It is not fair to question the choice of any one in his peculiar doctrinal belief. Infant or early teaching is the foundation of almost every belief, and holds its influence throughout an entire life. Subsequent surroundings and influences that accompany growth into manhood may modify or even change his line of belief, and he may seek, as is his right, as is the right of any free agent, to exercise it in form and ceremony best suited to bring the happiness and contentment he desires.

There is no more right and reason for the censure placed upon the workingman for not going to church than there would be in placing censure upon any other man for his attendance upon any particular church in preference to any other particular church. Church attendance and church worship should not be followed as a matter of commercialism. It should not be brought down to the level of trade or traffic in souls. It is not here asserted that it is so; but the active enmity, violent hatred, rancor and even malignity exhibited by many religious denomination towards others of like privileges and rights with themselves, is the most destructive stumbling block to the doubting, hesitating wayfaring man in his observation and inspection of the proper course to pursue in search of means to bring him the consoling influences for a better life, assured peace and quiet, and the consequent happiness and contentment of himself and those dependent upon him.

It is not here urged or advised that the workingman should not go to church. All that is asked that he be granted the exercise of his will to do so or not, with the same liberty that any other man may exercise in going to any church of his own peculiar selection.

It is possible there are just as good, just as pure men outside of orthodoxy as of those professionally clothed in in its man-made habiliments. If the Divine right theory could find no other contention of its authority than is developed through reason and intelligence, the assumption of its claimants, the violence of its methods, the tyranny of its power, the heartlessness of its exactions, the hypocracy of its teachings, and the futility of its promises in all ages of the world, places indelibly the brand of fraud upon its pretensions. An exercise of its rational faculties; the application of deductions in order to convince, weakens the weight of bigotry and superstition, and the man finding freedom in liberty of thought and action better befits himself for the duties and responsibilities forced upon the human family, and a proper recognition of an equality of rights in the lives of others as well as of his own.

Should the workingman go to church; Yes, if he so himself wills it; and to any church he may select, if the doors are open to him.

Good Intentions.

I've found a quiet, shady place,
Where I can hear the bees
And watch the sunbeams as they trace
Their frescos through the trees.
I ought to do
A thing or two
Ere day's departed.
But just you wait!
I'll hustle great,
When I get started.

Is that the sun way over there,
Where twilight colors glow?
'Tis but a little while, I d swear,
Since morning's mist hung low!
How oft before
My conscience sore
At dusk has smarted!
To-morrow I
Will do or die,
When I get started.

What's this! Another hair grown gray!
I won't believe my sight!
It seems no more than yesterday
Since youth was smiling bright.
Those plans of old
For fame and gold!
Those memories light-hearted!
But don't you fret;
I'll do things yet,
If I get started. *Anon.*

Never Give Up.

Never give up! it is wiser and better
Always to hope than once to despair;
Fling off the load of Doubt's cankering fetter,
And break the dark spell of tyrannical care.
Never give up! or the burden may sink you;
Providence has kindly mingled the cup,
And, in all trials and troubles, bethink you,
The watchword of life must be—Never give up!

Never give up! there are chances and chances
Helping the hopeful a hundred to one,
And through the chaos High Wisdom arranges
Ever success—if you'll only hope on;
Never give up! or the burden may sicken you;
Knowing that Providence mingles the cup,
And of all maxims the best as the oldest,
Is the true watchword of—Never give up!

Never give up though the grape-shop may rattle,
Or the full thundercloud over you burst;
Stand like a rock, and the storm or the battle
Little shall harm you, though doing their worst.

Never give up! if adversity presses,
Providence wisely has mingled the cup,
And the best counsel, in all your distress,
Is the stout watchword of—Never give up!
Anon.

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Appeal to Labor.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR,
HEADQUARTERS, 423–425 G ST., N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

JULY 28, 1900.

To all Wage-workers in North America, Greeting:

Throughout our country a struggle is raging between the oppresser and the oppressed, the possessors of wealth and the laborers; concentration of industry and wealth is the order of the day. Everywhere the workers must suffer disastrous results, unless they organize and federate to protect and promote their mutual interests.

In this combination and concentration of wealth the possessors permit no sectional or state lines to interfere with their power, and it therefore behooves the toilers, the wealth producers, to unite and federate, regardless whether they are located East, West, North or South; irrespective of sex, politics, color or religion. The hope of the workers, the prayer of all our people, for justice and right and the perpetuation of republican institutions lies in organized labor.

Recognizing these essential truths, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor appeals to all wage-workers of whatever trade or calling to organize unions where such do not now exist; to join those already organized; to form unions and international unions of their respective trades and callings, and to affiliate in one common bond of labor upon the broad platform and under the proud banner of the American Federation of Labor.

Trade unions have shortened the length of the workday and prolonged the lives of the workers, as well as raised the wages, lightened toil, fostered education, increased independence, developed manhood, reduced prejudice, cheered the home and fireside and established fraternity.

The American Federation of Labor calls upon all the workers to unite, and in that unity to bring about solidarity of the labor movement, thus getting the various sections of the grand army of labor in touch with each other. It urges the greatest freedom of government for all, yet creates a bond of all unions similar to that which obtains between the members of any given union. By organization and education, it places the workers' efforts upon a higher and more effective plane in the economic, social, political and moral fields; it uses all honorable and lawful methods; and while reducing strikes to a minimum, yet to resist a wrong or to obtain a right, as a last resort, it strikes, and through that method, as well as by legislative and political action, prevents the curtailment of the liberties of a portion of the people for the advancement of another. Though strikes do not often win, even those that are lost at least induce employers to forbear and teach a lesson not soon forgotten—that labor is the most important factor in production, and is entitled to consideration and consultation regarding the conditions under which labor shall be performed, and thus paves the way to conciliation and prevents disputes.

In calling upon the workers to unite and federate we aim to do no one a wrong, but to establish justice for all. To secure this, to protect the rights, liberties and freedom of the working people in our own time and for those who follow, we must be possessed of determination, steadfastness of purpose, practical methods and perfected organization, the highest form of which is to be had in federation.

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS, *President*,
P. J. McGUIRE, *1st V.-P.*
JAMES DUNCAN, *2d V.-P.*
JAMES O'CONNELL, *3d V.-P.*
JOHN MITCHELL, *4th V.-P.*
MAX MORRIS, *5th V.-P.*
THOMAS I. KIDD, *6th V.-P.*
JOHN B. LENNON, *Treasurer.*
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Executive Council American Federation of Labor.

This World of Ours.

Occasionally the world's plutocracy pauses in its wild revelry of luxury and power, and with an air of assumed innocence asks: "What is wrong? In the name of justice what is right? Liberty is being crucified! Patriotism is dying! Justice is dethroned! The rich are reckless in their extravagance; the poor are starving. Government, that is supposed to find justification in principles of reason and humanity, and derives its powers from the consent of the governed, has become a tool of oppression. Armed invaders are sent from one country to another to conquer its subjects. The military is being strengthened. Plutocracy is arming itself for a contest, and labor is preparing to accept the battle. Legislative influence is bought and sold as though it was an ordinary commodity. Courts are corrupted and justice bartered. The ballot, the only instrument the people have to protect themselves with, except the bullet, is being tampered with, and to a great extent, controlled by corrupt "rings." A selfish, unscrupulous "ward heeler," or squirrel-tailed politician, is considered of more account than a dozen honest voters. Corruption, monopoly, oppression, is everywhere. The people are taxed on everything they handle, whether they eat it, wear it or use it in their different vocations. The genius of man discovers new inventions, but the avarice of man at once monopolizes them, and they become agents of oppression, instead of beneficient discoveries. Wealth is concentrating in the hands of the few, and children are begging for bread. The wise are blind; the church is asleep; the press is subsidized or hipnotized, and the statesmen are scrambling for a "job." The idle army of workmen is increasing. Directly they will get hungry—ah, they are hungry now. Some are begging; some are stealing; some are starving. But all are verging on to that madness which is the sure precursor of revolution. The eyes of the triumphant plutocracy see not the danger, and their hearts heed not the cries of the oppressed. The world is bright for them. Why should they care? "Am I my brother's keeper?" "Eat, drink and be merry, for to-morrow ye may die." And the world swings round. The gulf is widening. "The conflict is nearing." Plutocracy is preparing Belchazzer's feast. Nero is fiddling while Rome is burning. Cæsar is crossing the Rubicon. History is repeating itself and God will wipe out the wrongs of humanity, although it sets back the hands of progress on the dial of civilization.

God pity the houseless, homeless poor in this world of ours; the weary earth pilgrim with no place to call home. God made the beautiful shining lakes, the winding rivers, the babbling brooks, crystal springs and waving forests. He gave them to man. He gave them countless millions of acres of fertile land. Among his princely gifts were rich deposits of gold and silver, lead and iron, zinc and copper, and every metal that could add to the happiness of mankind. He gave us strong arms, cunning hands and willing hearts. Man accepted the gift and before his sturdy blows forests were felled; in their place sprang up cities with golden spires and smoking chimneys that pierced the blue above. Fertile fields yield their bountiful store of golden grain. The iron horse, shaping the ground beneath and outstripping the wind above, carries its load of human freight and delivers its precious stores in distant cities, bringing back the products of the artisan and the factory. Over the earth are stretched a net-work of wires on which messages are borne on lightning's wing. All these are the gifts of God and the products of man's labor. God sends refreshing showers and the beautiful sunshine and coaxes mother earth to yield her bountiful stores. Soft winds kiss the beautiful flowers whose myriads of colors please the eye and gladden the heart. But amidst all this plenty and beauty there is much sadness. "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn." The rich have seized the land. The poor have no home. The flowers do not bloom for them. The beautiful palaces which they build with their own hands afford them no shelter. The song of the babbling brook is hollow mockery. Of the bountiful harvests they get a mere sustenance, and many beg that. The laws protect the rich and allow them to rob the poor. Each day the rich are growing richer, and the poor poorer. Usury and extortion are sapping the industries of the nation. What fond memories are connected with the word home. "There's no place like home." There a man's patriotism is anchored. There in the atmosphere of its wholesome influence, his whole being is ennobled. There, in the sweet companionship of wife and children, his character is cast in a finer mould. There he builds him an altar and worships God. There is exerted the kind influence of mother that will be carried over the golden wires of memory, in years to come, to guide the earning ones when they reach manhood. O, home! Around thy sacred altar are clustered in golden sheaves and sweetest memories of childhood. Looking back through the varying scenes of fleeting years we behold the sweet smile of mother, the kind caress of father and loving confidence of sister or brother. O, home! In thy sacred precincts were formed ties of love that will never go out in life. How cruel to be robbed of home! How great the nation's sin that permits it? God pity those who have no home!

—*Morgan's Buzz Saw.*

Eight-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Aiken, S. C.
Alameda, Cal.
Albany, N. Y.
Alta Loma, Tex.
Ardmore, Pa.
Ashland, Wis.
Alton, Ill.
Anderson, Ind.
Atlanta, Ga.
Austin, Ill.
Bakersfields, Cal.
Bedford Park, N. Y.
Belleville, Ill.
Berkeley, Cal.
Bessemer, Col.
Boston, Mass.
Boulder, Colo.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Brighton Park, Ill.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Carondelet, Mo.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Heights, Ill.
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cleveland, Ohio.
Coffeen, Ill.
Columbus, Ohio.
Council Bluffs, Ia.
Covington, Ky.
Corona, N. Y.
Cripple Creek, Col.
Dallas, Tex.
Danville, Ill.
Davenport, Ia.
Denver, Col.
Des Moines, Iowa.
East Boston, Mass.
East St. Louis, Ill.
Edwardsville, Ill.
El Dora, Col.
Elizabeth, N. J.
Elmhurst, Ill.
Englewood, Ill.
Eureka, Cal.
Evanston, Ill.
Evansville, Ind.
Fall River, Mass.
Florence, Colo.
Flushing, N. Y.
Fort Worth, Tex.
Fremont, Col.
Fresno, Cal.
Galveston, Tex.
Geneva, N. Y.
Gillette, Col.
Grand Crossing, Ill.
Grand Junction, Colo.
Greenwich, Conn.
Hartford, Conn.
Haughville, Ind.
Hanford, Cal.
Highland Park, Ill.
Hitchcock, Tex.
Hoboken, N. J.
Houston, Tex.
Hyde Park, Ill.
Independence, Col.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Irvington, N. J.
Jersey City, N. J.
Joliet, Ill.
Kansas City, Mo.
Kansas City, Kan.
Kensington, Ill.
Kingston, N. Y.
Kingsbridge, N. Y.
Knoxville, Tenn.
La Junta, Col.
Lake Forest, Ill.
Lawrence, Mass.
Leadville, Col.
Leavenworth, Kan.
Lenox, Mass.
Long Branch, N. J.
Long Island City, N.Y.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Lynn, Mass.
Maywood, Ill.
Memphis, Tenn.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Mooreland, Ill.
Montclair, N. J.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, Ind.
Muncie, Ind.
Murphysboro, Ill.
Newark, N. J.
New Brighton, N. Y.
New Castle, Pa.
New Haven, Conn.
New Orleans, La.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
Newtown, N. Y.
Newport, R. I.
Newport, Ky.
Newton, Mass.
New York, N. Y.
Oakland, Cal.
Oak Park, Ill.
Odin, Ill.
Omaha, Neb.
Orange, N. J.
Ouray, Col.
Pasadena, Cal.
Passaic, N. J.
Paterson, N. J.
Peoria, Ill.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Plainfield, N. J.
Portchester, N. Y.
Port Richmond, N. Y.
Portland, O.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Pueblo, Col.
Quincy, Ill.
Racine, Wis.
Randsburg, Cal.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rock Island, Ill.
Rogers Park, Ill.
Sacramento, Cal.
Saginaw, Mich.
Salt Lake, Utah.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Francisco, Cal.
San Luis Obispo, Cal.
San Jose, Cal.
San Mateo, Cal.
San Rafael, Cal.
Santa Barbara, Cal.
Scranton, Pa.
Seattle, Wash.
Sheboygan, Wis.
Shreveport, La.
South Chicago, Ill.
South Denver, Col.
South Evanston, Ill.
South Englewood, Ill.
South Omaha, Neb.
Spokane, Wash.
Springfield, Ill.
Springfield, Mass.
Staunton, Ill.
St. Louis, Mo.
St. Paul, Minn.
Stapleton, N. Y.
Stockton, Cal.
Streator, Ill.
Swampscott, Mass.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Tacoma, Wash.
Texas City, Tex.
Topeka, Kan.
Toronto, Can.
Torrington, Conn.
Town of Lake, Ill.
Tremont, N. Y.
Tuxedo, N. Y.
Unionport, N. Y.
Utica, N. Y.
Vancouver, B. C.
Van Nest, N. Y.
Venice, Ill.
Victor, Col.
Waco, Tex.
Washington, D. C.
Westchester, N. Y.
Whatcom, Wash.
Williamsbridge, N. Y.
Woodlawn, N. Y.
Yonkers, N. Y.

Total 182 cities.

Information Wanted.

Concerning the present whereabouts of Michael Casey, 48 years old and fair complexion. He left County Waterford, Ireland, in 1874. He was at one time a member of the Carpenters' Union in Troy, N. Y. Any information regarding him, whether dead or alive, will be gratefully received by his niece, Mrs. James Sheehan; Gunderson, Butte, Mont.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft Organization.

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.

Making Mouldings.

From Wm. D. V. Montreal.

I want a quick method and a reliable one, for setting out the lines for making mouldings.

Finishing Oak.

From a "Young Joiner," Wilmington, Del.

I am doing some work for myself in quartered oak, and I want to finish and polish it. What steps will I take to make the best job of it?

Laying out a Spiral.

From J. Nilcox, Springfield.

In answer to Geo. K., Green Bay, I send the following, which I think will answer his purpose. Suppose a piece of paper be cut to the shape of a right angled triangle and wound round a cylinder, the top edge forms a pelix or spiral line, as in the accompanying illustration, (Fig. 1.) The larger the angle A, the steeper the pitch of the spiral. In the case mentioned the simplest method would be to first get the column ready then mark off the base of each spiral line at the lower end. Cut a piece of brown paper to triangular shape and to the

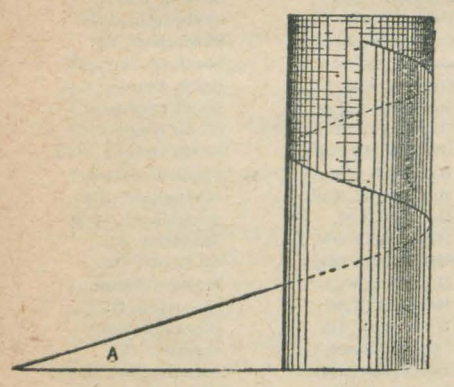


FIG. 1.
SHOWING PITCH OF SPIRAL.

required pitch, wind it round the column and pencil the outline as shown by the top edge of the paper. The pitch of the spiral may be found by making the length of the triangle equal to the circumference of the column and the height of the triangle equal to the height of the spiral is to use in one revolution. Any pitch of spiral may be obtained by this method. and the width of flute or incision may be formed by using a pair of compasses, or by winding a ribbon of paper around the column made to the width of the flute, letting one edge touch the top edge of the triangular paper. Mark along the line of the ribbon and it will be parallel to the edge of the spiral pattern.

Sliver Nailing.

From B. Window, Birmingham, Ala.

I would be pleased if some one who knows all about it, would tell us through these valuable columns how "sliver nailing," or as some call it "secret nailing" is done. I am a young fellow and am on the lookout for all the good things going, of which THE CARPENTER is among the very best.

Designs for Cabinets.

From Alex. Y. D., New York City.

In answer to request for designs, made by John D. L., of Dayton, Ohio, I send the following: Fig. 2., shows a plain cabinet in stained green oak. The metal work is of natural fired copper. Four tapered champered pillars with copper feet support the cabinet, and the two doors have convex or *bombe* panels with quaint inlay in the centres. The pilaster dividing the cupboards is carved, the idea of natural growth being conveyed by the design adopted, and the top of the cabinet is supported by small square spindles. Another cabinet of oak of a different style is the one shown at Fig. 3. This is a chaste piece of work, and not beyond the skill of the ordinary good workman. I send a design of a small wall cabinet that will answer to be made to fit into a corner if necessary. The panels are carved, the design for the work being quite simple and easily executed as the work is in low relief, and nearly all of it having a flat surface. I hope these designs will suit John D. L., if not I will gladly send more for publication.

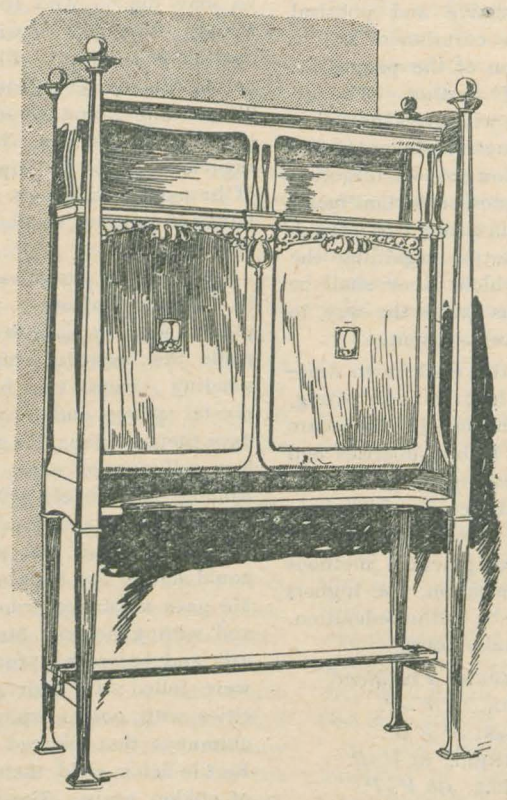


FIG. 2.
A PLAIN CABINET.

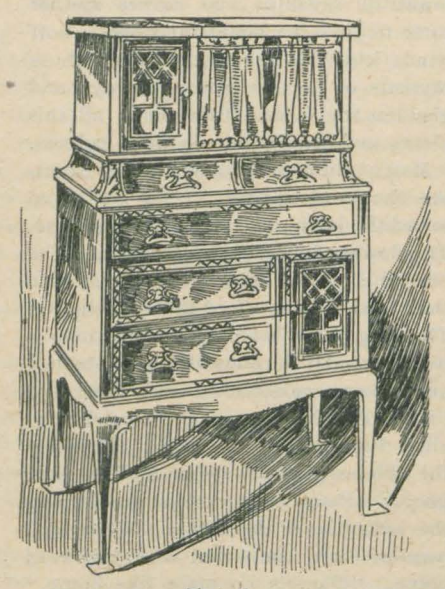


FIG. 3.
A MORE ELABORATE CABINET.

Straightening Warped Panel Doors.

From Duke S., Jersey City.

I have been in the same fix with regard to "warped" doors, as P. J. W., of St. Paul. My doors were hard-wood, black birch, and were made solid, several of the styles sprung—one of them very badly—and I had to make them right. This is how I managed it: I plowed the crooked stiles one and a quarter inches deep with a ¾ inch iron, then I straightened the stiles with two clamps and a heavy scant-ling straight-edge, then glued in the plow groove a tight fitting feather of black birch, and let the whole get hard and dry, after which I took off the clamps and shaved the feather down to edge of stile. The trick was a success, and though done several years ago the doors have remained in good workable order. With a pine door the scheme would be a sure remedy.

Cost of Stairs.

From V. B. S., Louisville, Ky.

Novice, of Duluth is not very clear about the kind of stairs he wishes to know the cost of building. However, if the stair is plain, no brackets, all the sluff machine dried, the labor of making and setting up is worth here about 60 cents per step. This of course means returned nosing, cut dovetails for balusters and curve under tread. This work should always be done by the day. It will be more satisfactory all around.

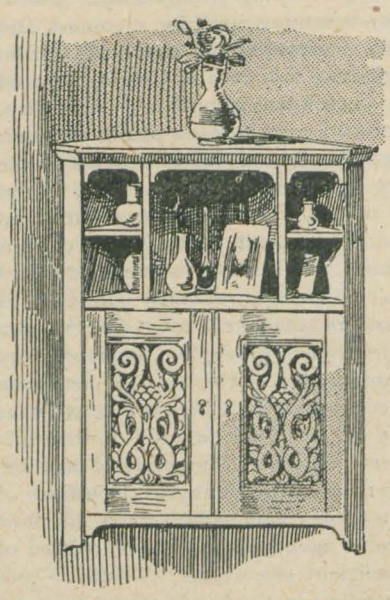


FIG. 4.
A WALL CABINET.

Window Pockets.

From J. Van D., Milwaukee, Wis.

I would like to know if there is not some better method of "cutting in pockets" for admitting the weights in box frames, than that usually adopted? It seems to me that the old method of cutting the pockets is clumsy and out of date. Does any reader know of a better method?

Eight-Hour Bill Defeated.

The Norwegian Parliament recently had a bill under consideration in which it was proposed to establish the eight-hour day on all governmental and rail road works. The eight-hour law which was in operation in a few places was found to be beneficial to all parties, and it was therefore favorably recommended by the standing committees on social improvement of the Norwegian Parliament.

But the bill was defeated by the capitalists and land-owning interests. The argument against it was that such a measure would soon tempt the farm hands to demand the same reform.

The large builders also strongly opposed the measure on the ground that working-men who are employed in the open air have enough rest through bad weather. New elections will soon take place in Norway, and it is expected that the supporters of the bill will be returned to Parliament in great numbers.

Rules Regarding Apprentices.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held August 6–11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft. we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written con tract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall, on no pretense whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership, apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship they may become acquainted with the workings of the Union, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

Refined Savagism.

In the latter part of June the war office at Washington had for days been so overwhelmed with letters from individuals and organizations from all over the country offering volunteers for military service in China that the government had to remind our bellicose and patriotic citizens of its inability to raise such volunteers without the authority of Congress, now adjourned. All the same, the government thanked the people for their willingness to carry the flag wherever it should be needed to fight humanity's battles, etc.

That little incident ought to certainly be highly flattering to our plutocratic friends, in wealth or in poverty. We seem to have ten of the latter class to one in the former and perhaps 50 to 1 But that incident indicates a retrogressive national tendency and comes to reenforce the previous ones. No nation of sound thinkers would anticipate warlike developments with the glee and ferocity with which we seem to long for military glory away from our own habitant or natural frontiers. We all should know that such wars are and have always been the greatest enemies of the plain or bottom workers of nations. Only the rich or those who may happen to rise into wealth through intrigues or dishonest processes, only those men obtain some advantage from warlike processes. Even our war of independence enriched the few and impoverished the working masses. And yet that was certainly a war which no real lover of freedom can impeach on the part of the American people. In similar cases alone are wars excusable or praiseworthy no matter what the price they may cost. In all other cases what we call military glory brings national demoralization on top of the usual sacrifices invariably paid by the working masses in wealth thrown away, in physical sufferings almost boundless, as well as in noble lives lost which nations have no right to sacrifice for ignoble purposes.

Even those who have but a surface knowledge of history or want to have it because afraid of truth are forced to confess in their sober moments that all international wars are provoked for the benefit of monopolistic wealth accumulation, such wars being the best promoters of social injustice, the greatest narcotizer of all noble perceptions on the part of the people, who are thus disabled from ever working for their emancipation. The most brutalized races are always found to be very fond of all military struggles, willing and anxious to kill at the beckoning of their respective masters. That is what happened in the dark ages between the serfs and vassals of any two barons, counts, princes, etc., that saw fit to quarrel for the sake of one of them getting an additional section of land from the other, the serfs or the vassals simply changing masters after they had killed each other and made their life harder than ever. Under our modern dark ages we have simply applied the same process between the masters of any two or more national compacts, each set bent upon extending their dominion, their profits over some additional group of workers of some other nation.

That "open door" in China of which they so much prattle means simply "the hidden robbery" of Chinese workers by white plutocracies and thus to more thoroughly rob the white workers in the respective white nations, forcing the latter to compete with the Asiatic workers and hence lowering the living standards, the wages of our white industrial slaves.

Those "spheres of influence" about which they also squeal so much are nothing but "spheres of robbery," the control of railroads, rivers, seaports and vast sections of territory by our modern predatory plutocracies. Thus they are able to fix prices, wages, land values, thus absorbing all the earnings of Asiatic workers above their bare animal existence, making their work harder than ever, teaching them how to be as efficient as our white workers and thus getting higher monopolistic profits for the modern white barons, counts, millionaires, captains of industry, call them as you like. Demons would be the most appropriate title.

We speak of our high civilization and never tire of assumptions of superiority over other times or other nations. Man can only be civilized when he hates, despises, abhors, abominates all forms of brute force, all military displays, all heroisms in battles of wholesale murder, totally forbidden by the "Thou shalt not kill." Under that conception of life even the getting ready for such battles by constantly devising new weapons with which to kill ten men for every one we may lose, even that means our wholesale brutalization, just the opposite of civilzation. It also means cowardice.

Freedom worth having is impossible in the midst of the miserable militarism of modern nations. The workers of those nations are being lowered to the levels of the worst middle ages. Our wealthy fellows don't seem to know where they are at. They are certainly playing with fire. They are hastening their own destruction or rather that of their own wretched civilization. Its real name is "refined finished savagism," repudiating all men's natural rights at home and abroad.—*Jose Gros, in Southern Economist.*

Nothing Succeeds Like Success.

The task of the reformer is a difficult and thankless one. The pioneers in every movement begun in the interest of humanity have met opposition from all quarters including those in whose behalf reform was necessary.

People as a rule are wedded to custom and are slow to comprehend the necessity for change. But once the reform idea becomes a fact none are so loud in its praise, or so ready to avail themselves of its advantages, or even to credit themselves with having helped to bring it about, as some who from the beginning were its opponents. The movement to abolish slavery in this country illustrates this fact. The little band of anti-slavery agitators were ridiculed and abused on all sides for attempting to overthrow a system that was upheld by the constitution, sanctioned by the churches and endorsed by a majority of the people. But, in spite of opposition the reform idea prevailed, and to-day the abolition of slavery is rightly regarded as the great achievement in our history. No one would now dare to advocate a return to the old system.

So it has been with the ideas advanced in the labor movement. In the various stages of its progress one reform after another has been secured only through aggressive and persistent agitation, yet no one would now suggest the surrender of any of the ground gained. No labor reform idea met with stronger opposition than the one to reduce the hours of labor. But repeated reductions have been made, and the individual who would now seek a return to long hour work days would be considered crazy. We remember the time when a labor union, if noticed at all, was looked upon with derision. To-day it commands respect. Where but a few years ago there were in this country but a small number of national trade unions, some of these of doubtful stability, to-day hundreds of strong national unions are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, the great labor army which has become a power that cannot be ignored. The unions overcame opposition. Success won supporters for their cause. But the task of the trade union is far from being ended. On the contrary, it has scarcely begun. The rapid changes that constantly take place in our methods of production requires continued efforts on the part of the unions to maintain the rights of their members. —*Exchange.*

Union Wreckers

A good deal is said in union meetings and labor papers about the bosses who are termed union wreckers, but the worst wreckers of unionism are men inside the organizations.

One hypocrite inside does more harm than a dozen open enemies on the outside.

These outside wreckers are of several types. There is the man who is more interested in currying favor with some political boss than he is in the advancement of the interest of those who work. He keeps his political master secretly informed of all that is being done by the organization, and if anything is contemplated which will be likely to injure the party, he helps to plan some way of defeating the aims of the workingman, and then goes into the meetings and on the streets and serves his master and sacrifices the union. These men are not only to be found in the old parties, but in some places members of the Socialistic Labor alliance are doing all they can to break up trades unions in hopes that in this way that party will be strengthened. Every man has a right to act politically as he sees fit, but the man who would use his membership in a labor union as a means of helping his party to the injury of the union is a hypocrite of the most despicable character.

Another type of union wreckers are the men who seek to get personal advantages by tricky methods in connection with union matters. Usually these fellows are just well enough informed to be able to make a show of knowledge, and for a time they are able to deceive those who are not keen enough to see through their superficial pretenses. They are afraid to openly antagonize those who are thoroughly informed and so they go around circulating dirty insinuations about the motives of others, and making loud boasts of their own devotion and sincerity. They tear down others in hope of elevating themselves. Their underhand and sly methods make it very difficult to expose their crookedness, and oft times they do so much harm before being forced out that an organization is ruined by their treachery and tricks in spite of all that the genuine workers can do.

Jealousy and egotism are also characteristics of a class of Union wreckers. Incapable of holding places of responsibility themselves, they are jealous of any who because of their abilities take a leading part, and the work of these men is to belittle and misrepresent every man who is progressive and active. The egotists imagine they know it all, and they want all the credit.

There are others who help to wreck unions by doing nothing. They are a drag, and it takes more effort to keep them up than to get new members. They are usually the most chronic fault-finders. Nothing suits. They will not help nor will they let others do anything if they can prevent.

The inside wreckers put on such deceiving appearances usually that the general membership does not know of their crooked ways, but a man who tries to run a labor paper finds them out.

If he does not oppose their schemes everything is lovely, but let him make a move to express the crookedness of one of them and there is trouble. About the first thing is "stop my paper." Then they start a boycott. They tell others that "the paper is no good anyway, there's nothing in it, and the editor is a crook," etc., etc. Seldom do they come out openly, but do their boycotting and backbiting slyly and in whispered slings and insinuating side glances. Being mostly cowards as well as hypocrites, they are afraid to openly defame the editor, and so they sneakingly circulate their insinuations and lies.

Running a paper is a thankless task at best. The indifference of many makes it hard to get paying support even in cities where unionism is well advanced, but this difficulty can be overcome by active effort. Some men do not realize the great help a labor paper is to the movement even though it is small in size. In a great majority of cases the man who conducts a paper is an enthusiast in the cause, and though they all make mistakes the intention is to do the cause of labor the most good possible. When the indifferent realize the necessity and importance of having a paper that will when trouble arises, present the laborer's side in a fair and honest way, they give their support to the local paper even though not at all times agreeing with its management or what it says, but the "wreckers" are of an entirely different stamp. Just as soon as the labor editor disagrees with them in the smallest particular they do all they can to injure him and take support from his paper. One of the tactics they use is to influence those who have job work to take it to some enemy of the union movement rather than to the labor paper office. Most labor papers depend on the profit on job work to make up the loss on the paper, and if the unions would use their influence to get work of this kind for the labor paper office it would be the means of giving the union a much better paper.

It is time that labor paper publishers insisted upon having justice done them by the union members.

The paper that is run in the interest of the labor movement is entitled to the support of all union men even though it does not at all times please each individual member.

Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is to-day, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause. If you don't agree with the policy of the paper go to the office and say so in a manly way, but don't go around throwing out slurs and petty insinuations.

Perhaps you are wrong and the paper is right. If the paper has made a mistake you can depend upon it that a correction will cheerfully be printed.

Corporations give their organs loyal support and if labor is to be successful in securing justice labor papers must be supported.—*Trades Union Journal.*

FORTY Portuguese laborers were recently taken from the mines of Pennsylvania and shipped like cattle to the sugar plantations of Hawaii. No one was allowed to talk to them, and the captain of the steamer John North, on which they sailed, declared twenty minutes before they were embarked that he was not going to carry passengers. The doors of the car in which they were shipped to the wharf were either boarded up or closely guarded, and to all intents and purposes the laborers were chattle slaves.

FOR TAX, ASSESSMENTS, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending August 31, 1900. Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	$486 20	150	$5 80	301	$65 02	451	$40 50
2	73 80	151	53 15	302	24 30	453	95 00
3	12 80	152	9 10	303	12 60	454	16 50
4	220 90	153	8 80	304	18 20	455	5 00
5	103 40	154	1 85	306	84 40	456	22 50
6	16 20	155	21 90	308	15 40	457	1 00
7	176 50	156	3 00	309	468 90	458	13 35
8	151 65	158	15 40	310	6 70	459	10 40
9	47 80	159	56 25	311	74 50	460	14 90
10	147 20	160	7 65	312	7 70	461	7 20
11	82 75	161	27 95	314	26 90	462	9 70
13	72 50	162	10 45	315	4 00	463	8 20
14	8 60	163	29 25	316	13 70	464	36 10
15	18 60	164	11 40	318	15 40	465	24 60
16	51 40	165	45 00	319	3 80	466	7 00
17	8 60	166	21 00	320	4 40	467	12 00
18	13 90	167	47 05	321	9 60	468	29 25
19	89 30	168	40 05	322	34 40	470	34 40
20	8 40	169	28 00	323	3 00	471	87 90
21	21 40	170	5 00	324	7 40	472	4 50
22	143 70	171	24 90	325	64 25	474	3 80
23	79 10	172	18 60	326	5 45	475	3 00
24	23 50	173	2 00	327	8 80	476	234 35
25	92 70	174	35 50	328	21 00	477	7 20
26	40 00	176	28 20	330	2 40	478	44 60
27	24 00	177	70 25	331	75 80	481	25 40
28	27 70	179	21 40	332	11 00	482	19 80
29	106 60	180	10 60	333	11 80	483	78 90
30	14 60	182	3 50	334	7 45	484	13 05
31	50 10	183	102 00	335	10 00	485	4 85
32	54 40	184	10 40	336	18 40	486	32 90
33	84 60	186	36 60	337	3 80	487	8 40
34	40 50	187	10 10	338	15 05	489	7 20
35	7 60	189	59 80	339	92 00	490	73 20
36	47 40	190	25 00	342	2 60	491	17 90
37	8 40	191	26 50	343	7 00	492	63 75
38	13 40	192	9 55	344	8 60	493	29 40
39	12 80	193	25 60	345	7 80	494	32 90
40	6 00	194	6 40	346	7 60	495	18 60
41	5 20	195	7 00	347	7 65	497	35 60
42	24 80	196	27 00	348	11 30	498	6 00
43	63 00	197	20 60	349	28 60	499	12 40
44	12 60	198	86 20	350	8 40	500	10 20
45	94 95	199	33 50	351	15 00	501	2 20
46	28 40	200	29 80	353	18 25	502	13 20
47	112 75	202	35 40	355	112 60	503	25 60
49	157 80	203	16 80	356	4 80	506	8 40
50	11 00	204	3 05	357	10 80	507	11 45
51	47 40	205	4 80	358	9 45	508	12 65
52	149 30	206	90 60	359	50	510	21 15
54	88 80	207	12 80	360	13 05	511	24 80
55	98 10	208	2 60	361	99 75	513	80 55
56	35 20	209	27 20	362	26 30	515	74 00
57	4 60	210	11 80	363	16 95	516	4 00
58	86 00	211	73 30	364	27 50	517	17 10
59	20 75	212	14 70	365	2 25	518	12 60
60	10 80	213	65	367	21 60	519	5 40
61	57 60	215	8 60	368	15 65	521	21 60
62	71 40	216	12 70	369	38 60	522	16 20
63	35 40	217	19 60	370	10 85	525	13 10
65	20 26	218	48 90	371	2 00	526	23 80
66	13 90	219	13 80	372	8 00	529	10 00
67	8 45	221	4 80	373	3 60	530	7 40
69	33 75	222	24 20	374	37 30	531	16 70
70	20 25	223	41 15	375	147 00	532	21 00
72	41 55	224	45 40	376	10 00	533	6 20
73	109 00	226	13 20	377	38 50	534	60
74	20 40	227	18 60	378	6 20	535	9 60
75	43 00	228	12 80	379	12 20	536	12 00
76	8 50	229	42 25	381	20 20	537	5 20
77	37 95	230	13 00	384	35 70	538	10 20
78	70 60	231	19 00	385	12 60	540	8 80
80	23 00	232	11 30	386	54 00	541	25 20
82	16 20	233	55 00	387	8 00	542	5 00
83	25 40	234	10 00	388	47 25	543	8 40
84	42 95	236	6 00	389	63 60	544	12 60
85	22 10	237	10 25	390	25 80	545	16 60
86	8 80	238	23 80	391	50 40	546	3 95
87	235 15	239	24 00	392	18 50	547	34 60
88	5 30	241	24 20	393	31 83	549	5 40
89	13 35	242	21 60	394	16 20	550	40 80
90	36 60	243	2 40	395	10 60	551	7 00
91	14 20	244	13 40	396	80 75	555	8 20
92	19 85	245	12 90	397	3 40	556	20 70
93	55 40	246	22 20	398	5 80	557	25 60
94	6 15	247	22 40	399	7 95	561	29 90
95	12 20	248	24 10	401	55 40	563	57 60
97	16 40	249	12 00	402	12 40	564	17 80
98	43 00	251	33 10	403	19 70	566	7 00
99	12 40	252	16 90	404	8 20	567	74 25
100	12 90	253	7 40	405	10 00	568	5 60
101	2 20	255	6 00	406	9 80	570	7 20
102	12 65	257	77 60	408	33 65	571	12 00
103	12 50	258	21 60	409	28 40	573	8 55
104	107 65	259	4 80	410	16 00	574	13 60
105	15 30	260	59 00	411	8 80	576	5 85
106	100 25	261	17 80	412	14 50	577	6 00
107	11 00	262	10 00	413	6 00	578	4 40
109	191 20	263	4 60	414	35 20	581	17 20
110	58 10	264	11 80	415	3 45	582	4 20
111	36 80	265	26 85	416	35 80	583	5 80
112	78 50	267	7 50	417	18 25	584	156 90
114	101 60	268	24 80	418	2 00	585	5 25
115	57 70	269	12 20	419	43 00	586	17 60
116	46 20	270	31 05	421	6 80	587	7 40
117	10 20	271	44 40	422	10 15	588	11 45
118	41 80	272	11 25	423	122 85	589	14 80
119	39 40	273	48 15	424	8 65	591	6 60
120	6 40	274	86 90	425	24 00	592	55 40
122	44 00	276	76 55	426	25 20	593	81 15
123	12 00	277	241 80	427	66 20	594	5 60
124	10 60	278	63 65	428	9 60	595	37 20
126	47 55	279	33 20	429	49 40	597	7 40
127	31 90	280	4 40	430	32 20	598	5 00
128	4 80	281	57 80	432	148 25	599	9 20
129	16 00	282	14 00	433	19 00	601	8 80
130	15 90	283	12 50	434	4 60	602	5 00
131	125 20	284	8 80	435	3 40	603	5 00
132	84 60	285	18 20	436	12 60	604	8 45
133	10 00	286	30 20	437	13 00	605	12 35
134	29 90	287	3 00	438	19 00	606	8 40
135	19 20	288	27 10	439	16 30	607	9 80
137	18 70	289	27 80	440	42 90	608	5 40
139	28 00	290	6 80	441	45 95	609	2 00
140	20 55	291	54 90	442	3 00	610	8 20
141	20 40	293	6 40	443	8 20	611	8 40
142	113 14	295	4 60	444	29 40	612	7 40
143	2 40	296	53 00	446	8 00	613	17 50
144	61 45	297	7 40	447	57 25	614	3 45
145	6 00	298	6 20	448	11 60	615	3 00
148	22 40	299	60 15	449	45 00	616	7 40
149	6 60	300	14 30	450	5 80	617	5 50

Moneys Received.

(CONTINUED).

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
619	25	637	12 40	656	10 00	707	27 85
620	6 40	638	6 40	657	29 90	712	11 40
621	27 80	639	22 40	659	17 00	714	10 40
622	14 00	640	12 80	660	10 00	715	49 85
623	8 00	642	1 00	661	13 00	716	20 85
624	15 20	643	5 66	662	12 00	717	27 40
625	6 60	644	4 20	663	10 00	723	34 80
627	20 70	645	3 00	667	21 65	726	42 45
628	24 70	646	11 25	676	9 50	731	15 40
630	9 70	647	7 50	678	18 95	739	5 80
631	2 70	651	10 00	687	9 45	746	6 70
632	1 00	652	13 60	692	5 91	767	15 20
633	10 00	653	10 00	696	29 05	785	2 60
635	8 10	654	10 00	703	7 40	786	13 70
636	6 50	655	10 00	704	33 25		

Total Amount Received $17,402 52

CLAIMS PAID IN AUGUST, 1900.

No.	Union.	Name.	Am't.
5073.	1	Mrs. Jane Garvey	$ 50 00
5074.	4	J. H. Toohey.	100 00
5075.	5	Albert Keller	200 00
5076.	7	Mrs. Marie Steinert	50 00
5077.	7	Mrs. Sadie Hanson	50 00
5078.	8	Mrs. Honora Troy	50 00
5079.	10	Mrs. Mary Couse	50 00
5080.	10	John W. McCown	200 00
5081.	10	John Horne	200 00
5082.	10	Richard J. Parker	200 00
5083.	11	Julius Besnosky	200 00
5084.	11	Edwin Quillian	100 00
5085.	12	John Kopprend	100 00
5086.	12	Adam Ruppert (dis.)	200 00
5087.	16	Mrs. M. A. Thompson	50 00
5088.	19	William Meinke	200 00
5089.	20	Isaac J. Potter	200 00
5090.	21	Mrs. Stella Defresne	50 00
5091.	21	Jacob Kramer	200 00
5092.	22	Mrs. Lillie M. Roberts	200 00
5093.	23	William M. Watkins	200 00
5094.	24	Mrs. Mary A. Burse	50 00
5095.	29	Felix Gruber	200 00
5096.	29	Henry Rupprecht	200 00
5097.	33	Mrs. Evalina Gaynor	50 00
5098.	44	Lewis Roder	200 00
5099.	47	Mrs. Johanna Volkmann	50 00
5100.	47	Joseph Hartung	200 00
5101.	49	Mrs. Lydia Patnaude	50 00
5102.	51	Mrs. Alma Hallberg.	25 00
5103.	52	Solomon Ferguson	100 00
5104.	54	Gustav Krejci	200 00
5105.	54	Mrs. Jossie Maaz	50 00
5106.	55	Edward J. Seaman	200 00
5031.	55	Mrs. R. B. Watkins, (bal.)	25 00
5107.	61	Mrs. Lucretia J. Hilty.	50 00
5108.	62	A. H. Dolan	200 00
5109.	62	Andrew J. Olson.	200 00
5110.	64	Robert W. Roberts	200 00
5111.	67	Richard Marks	200 00
5112.	69	Adam R. Sightler	200 00
5113.	73	James H. Wells	200 00
5114.	75	J. H. Martin	200 00
5115.	83	John R. Colp	200 00
5116.	87	Mrs. Selina Lindbeck	25 00
5117.	91	Milton G. Kiug	200 00
5118.	103	J. H. Grove	50 00
5119.	109	Theodore F. Smith (dis.).	400 00
5120.	109	Mrs. Lydia Blades	50 00
5121.	110	Samuel M. Reynolds	200 00
5122.	112	Martin Dewey.	200 00
5123.	114	S. A. Wright	100 00
5124.	119	Mrs. Amelia Ramsen	50 00
5125.	125	James Larkin	50 00
5126.	132	Mrs. Louise E. Honeck	25 00
5127.	132	Jacob Szyzepaniak	100 00
5128.	137	Mrs. Helen G. Starr	50 00
5129.	146	David Reamer	50 00
5130.	148	Henry H. Schulze	200 00
5131.	152	James Camp	200 00
5132.	155	William Cortright	50 00
5133.	159	Mrs. Anne E. Lafourcade	25 00
5134.	181	Mrs. Charlotte Benson	50 00
5135.	181	Mrs. Christina Newman.	50 00
5136.	181	Mrs. Anna I. M. Linquist	50 00
5137.	181	Mrs. Annie Collins	50 00
5138.	183	Henry C. Herman, (dis.)	100 00
5139.	184	John W. Ward	200 00
5140.	199	Hannah G. Swanson	50 00
5141.	206	John K. Kerr	200 00
5142.	209	William Katker	200 00
5143.	211	Mrs. Lena Flick	50 00
5144.	214	Mrs. Rosina Schladant	25 00
5145.	219	Mrs. Ellen C. Kain	50 00
5146.	224	Tony Robinson	200 00
5147.	237	Mrs Sophia Raush	50 00
5148.	239	Henry Cressman	200 00
5149.	241	Peter Bauer	200 00
5150.	257	Mrs. Margaret Kewley	50 00
5151.	268	William T. Lawrence	200 00
5152.	277	Mrs Margaret J. Martin	25 00
5153.	281	Frank Helve	200 00
5154.	289	George Avery Tolhurst	100 00
5155.	299	Daniel Hager	50 00
5156.	302	Mrs. Augusta Haase	25 00
4996.	309	F. Boschutz, (bal.)	150 00
5157.	309	Anna Margaretha Rehse	50 00
5158.	309	Mrs. Anna Christensen	50 00
5159.	309	Christopher F. Schultze	200 00
5160.	309	Mrs. Marie Conrad	50 00
5161.	325	Mrs. Minnie Kooestra	50 00
5162.	333	Joseph C. Skillen	200 00
5163.	339	Mrs. Dora Anderson	25 00
5164.	359	John Winner	200 00
5165.	369	Mrs. Otilia Schroder	25 00
5166.	375	Ferdinand Riedel	200 00
5167.	375	George Eichner	200 00
5168.	382	Jeremiah J. Dowling	200 00
5169.	382	Lester Umlah	100 00
5170.	391	Mrs. Mary Brauer	50 00
5171.	397	L. F. Saunders	100 00
5172.	419	August Boehlke	100 00
5173.	427	William H. Blair	200 00
5174.	427	John Stumpfmaier	200 00
5175.	429	Mrs. Annie K. Johnson	25 00
5176.	453	Mrs. Maria F. Harris	50 00
5177.	457	William Nilson	200 00
5178.	464	Mrs. Amelia Duelfer	25 00
5179.	464	William Baier	100 00
5180.	464	Titus Sedlmair	200 00
5181.	473	William Fyfe	200 00
5182.	474	John J. Blackledge	200 00
5183.	476	William Mone	200 00
5184.	476	Harry Farmer	200 00
5185.	476	Louis Blatman	200 00
4186.	476	Frederick C. Bay	50 00
5187.	483	Louis Munier	200 00
5188.	486	Joseph Weiler	200 00
5189.	497	Mrs Marie Morgenthaler	50 00
5190.	497	Lawrence Untereimer	200 00
5191.	509	Mrs. Julia Dorr	50 00
5192.	554	Mrs. Emma Hansen	50 00
5193.	563	Mrs. Amelia Whitman	50 00
5194.	564	Mrs. Catherine Heslin	25 00
5195.	567	Frederick Michael	200 00
5196.	639	Peter Duffy	200 00
5197.	678	Mrs. Ida B. Lawton	50 00
5198.	704	August Limberg	50 00
5199.	715	Donald L. Cameron	200 00
5200.	257	Cyrus Holkum	100 00

Total $15,950 00

RECEIPTS, JULY, 1900.

From the Unions, tax, etc	$19,572 91
" Advertisers	140 00
" Miscellaneous sources	2 75
" Subscribers	3 50
Balance July 1, 1900.	30,268 69
Total	$49,987 85
Total Expenses	12,444 43
Cash Balance, August 1, 1900	37,543 42

DETAILED EXPENSES, JULY, 1900.

Geo. W. Gibbons, printing	$1,128 75
Postage, etc., on CARPENTER	58 50
Special writers for CARPENTER	20 00
George Chance & Son, printing	36 00
Telegrams	10 22
Expressage on supplies	34 62
1,000 stamped envelopes	21 20
1,000 postals	10 00
Postage on supplies	28 72
Office rent for July	50 00
Salary and clerk hire	376 66
Tax to A. F. of L. (June)	66 66
Quarterly rent, Post Office box	3 00
Rubber seals and daters	29 59
John S. Davenport, attorney	50 00
Advertising Commissions	255 00
Charles Dietz, visit to Scottsburg, Ky	3 00
F. C. Walz, visit to Winsted and Torrington, Conn	15 92
W. B. Kissinger, organizing Central City, Kentucky.	4 00
R. Beatty, organizing Union No. 634, Brooklyn, N. Y	17 80
A. C. Cattermull, organizing	150 00
W. J. Williams, "	100 00
Strike Donation, Union No. 125 Utica, N.Y.	500 00
" " Chicago, Ill	3,000 00
William D. Huber, services as G. P.	150 44
Wm. D. Huber, attendance at G. E. B	86 35
F. C. Walz, " " "	96 55
J. R. Miller, " " "	118 20
A. C. Cattermull, " " "	143 00
W. J. Williams, " " "	144 50
P. J. McGuire, traveling expenses	31 70
Stationery	1 95
Incidentals.	2 10
Benefits Nos. 5019 to 5072	5,700 00
Total expenses	$12,444 43

NOTE—In the list of claims paid in July claim No. 5056 on death of John Peters, Union 678, the amount paid was $200, instead of $100, as published. That makes the total for claims paid that month $5,700, instead of $5,600.

RECEIPTS, AUGUST, 1900.

From the Unions, tax, etc.	$17,402 52
" Advertisers	290 18
" Subscribers	16 00
" Clearances	4 50
" Miscellaneous sources	78
Balance, August 1, 1900	37,543 42
Total	$55,257 40
Total Expenses	$26,305 04
Cash Balance, September 1, 1900	$28,952 36

DETAILED EXPENSES, AUGUST, 1900.

George W. Gibbons, printing	$1,041 75
Postage, etc., on CARPENTER	60 00
Special writers for "CARPENTER"	64 00
Engravings for "CARPENTER"	42 95
Telegrams	16 46
Expressage on supplies	34 50
1,000 stamped envelopes	21 20
1,000 postals	10 00
Postage on supplies, etc.	26 41
Office rent for August	50 00
Salary and clerk hire	547 01
Tax to A. F. of L. (July)	66 67
Rubber seals and daters	39 99
Day Book and Ledger for G.S.-T.	17 50
1,000 Brotherhood pins	200 00
J. A. Flett, organizing Stratford, Can.	1 25
C. Bopp, " Algiers, La.	2 00
S. J. Bender, " Barberton, Ohio	3 80
N. O'Hara, " Winsted, Conn.	3 25
Jos. Ainey, " St. Hyacinthe, Can.	4 57
A. H. Curtis, " Madison, Ill.	4 60
J. Brickell, " Providence, R. I.	5 00
Donald Glass " Union No. 642. Buffalo. N. Y.	8 00
W. R. Peterson, " Jacksonville, Fla.	10 00
McC. H. Parker, " Weatherford, Tex.	10 65
Frank Duffy, " work	9 50
T. Meadowcraft, " "	10 00
W. J. Shields, "	100 00
G. S. Coneybear, "	107 67
A. C. Cattermull, "	150 00
Strike donations, Lawrence, Mass.	250 00
" " Fall River, "	500 00
" " Davenport, Iowa	500 00
" " Galveston, Tex.	500 00
" " Brooklyn. N. Y.	800 00
" " Atlanta, Ga.	1000 00
" " Chicago, Ill.	3000 00
" " " from locals	101 00
Aid to Union No. 70, Chicago, Ill.	12 25
" " 21, " "	30 25
" " 199, " "	43 50
" " 419, " "	53 25
" " 181, " "	110 50
" " 1, " "	200 00
" " 10, " "	209 50
" " 151, Long Branch, N. J.	19 75
" " 256, Savannah, Ga.	104 00
Advertising Commissions	90 00
W. D. Huber, services as G. P	119 52
P. J. McGuire, traveling expenses	35 40
Stationery	4 23
Incidentals	3 16
Benefits Nos. 5073 to 5200	15,950 00
Total Expenses	$26,305 04

A Womans Strike.

Once upon an evening dreary,
As I pondered, sad and weary,
O'er the basket with the mending from the wash
the day before,
As I thought of countless stitches
To be placed in little breeches,
Rose my heart rebellious in me, as it oft had done
before,
At the fate that did condemn me, when my daily
task was o'er,
To that basket ever more.

John, with not a sign or motion,
Sat and read the Yankee Notion,
With no thought of the commotion
Which within me rankled sore,
"He," thought I, "when day is ended
Has no stocking to be mended,
Has no babies to be tended,
He can sit and read and snore;
He can sit and read and rest him;
Must I work thus evermore?
And my heart rebellious answered,
"Nevermore; no nevermore."

For though I am but a women,
Every nerve within is human—
Aching, throbbing, overworked,
Mind and body sick and sore,
I will strike when day is ended:
Though the stockings are not mended,
Though my course can't be defended,
Safe behind the closet door
Goes the basket with the mending, and I'll
haunted be no more.
In the daylight shall be crowned all the work
that I will do,
When the evening lamps are lighted, I will read
the papers too.

—*Brisbane Worker.*

OPEN FORUM

Another Solution.

SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA.

Editor CARPENTER:

In reading THE CARPENTER and other labor journals, one must be impressed with the fact that a great deal of discontent exists among the working classes, and the confusion of ideas as to the cause of this discontent, and the way to cure or remove it, is positively painful.

Labor produces all wealth, and if labor has anything of which to complain it must be because it is robbed out of at least some portion of it. That labor is thus robbed none can successfully deny, and the various strikes, boycotts, etc., occurring with such alarming frequency in the industrial field, are but evidence that labor, chafing under the robbery, is disposed to protest, though oftentimes blindly, against it.

If the working class is to successfully cope with the problem which confronts it, it becomes imperative that it posess itself of an intelligent conception of the points at issue.

To successfully cope with an enemy we must know the location and strength of its batteries, and the weak points, if any, in its battle line.

Modern society is divided into two warring factions or classes. On the one hand the capitalist class, weak in numbers but powerful in wealth, on the other the working class, strong in numbers but devoid of wealth. The former class live and accumulate wealth by profit, the latter attempt to live by working for wages; the former produces no wealth, the latter produces it all.

The profits of the capitalist class and the wages of the working class are drawn from the same source, *i. e.* the products of labor. The conflict between these two antagonistic classes is carried on around the tools of wealth production and reaches its acute stage at the wages point. At this point occurs the "dividing up" of wealth between the capitalist class and the working class, the portion going to the working class called wages, that to the capitalist class called profits. The row that often occurs at this point is called a strike, lockout, or boycott.

Wages are that portion of the product of its own labor which the working class is allowed to retain for its own use.

The point of vantage in this struggle lies in the ownership and control of the resources of the earth and the tools of production. Whichever contending faction or class holds that point has the other at its mercy, and stands as supreme arbiter in the matter of the disposition of the wealth produced. The capitalist class now holds that point, and so long as left undisturbed in its possession the working class is powerless. While the latter may, from time to time wring slight concessions, these can not be held without an expenditure out of all proportion to the gain.

Capitalist ownership of the means of wealth production is a strictly legal ownership. The halls of legislation, executive chairs, and courts of the nation are filled by capitalists or their emissaries, and capitalist ownership of land and tools is bulwarked and buttressed upon every side by laws of their making. But human laws are by no means unchangeable. The reading of a little history, and especially a certain document now somewhat out of fashion, called the "Declaration of Independence," might clear away a few superstitious cobwebs from the working class mind on that point.

The capitalist class holds the reins of government solely by the suffrage of the working class. Once that support is withdrawn the capitalist class is beaten, and herein lies the weak point in its battle-line, It is upon this point the working class must centre its attack, a point easily carried by virtue of its numbers.

With the legislative halls, executive chairs and judicial benches filled by its own representatives, working class law is enacted, interpreted and enforced, the resources of the earth, and the tools of wealth production, are legally wrested from the capitalist class which now controls them, and made the collective property of the working class to be used by and for that class, with the working class master of the means whereby it produces wealth, it becomes master of that wealth and is no longer under obligations to "divide up" with capitalists, or any other brand of robbers. The overthrow of the capitalist class by the working class puts an end to class antagonisms and class rule. The setting free of the resources of the earth and the tools of wealth production heralds the birth of freedom. Ye working class, this is your mission.

F. A. SCHWARTZ,
Union 316.

Labor News of the World.

IN China there is twenty times as much coal as in all Europe.

COAL is worked so easily in China that in Shansi it sells at less than one shilling per ton at the mines.

THE strike of 20,000 British pottery workers has been settled by a 5 per cent. increase in wages, to begin on October 1st.

THE street-car employes of Washington, D. C., have organized, and have secured the recognition of their employers.

THE vest makers in New York city have won their strike for the union scale of wages and the ten-hour workday. The strike affected 2,000 men, women and girls.

ROSEWOOD and mahogany are so plentiful in Mexico that some of the copper mines there are timbered with rosewood, while mahogany is used as fuel for the engines.

DONCASTER (England) printers get 30 shillings for a fifty-four hour week, and time and a quarter for over time. Beginning with January, 1901, their hours will be reduced to fifty-two a week.

AN international congress for the legal protection of workmen was held in Paris from July 25th to 29th. Millerand has entirely recognized the French Labor Exchange. Workmen representing various trade unions will now have the sole charge of management.

IT IS estimated that 500 girls and women are employed in the foundries at Pittsburg, Pa., doing work for $4 and $5 a week, for which formerly men were paid from $14 to $16 a week. They are principally employed in core-making and "snap" moulding shops.

IF THE Chinese themselves are to be believed, the Chinese Empire has been in existence for more than 100,000 years. Other students say that it was founded 2,500 years, before Christ, and by some Fohi, supposed to be the Noah of the Bible, is considered the founder.

Two hundred employes of the dyehouse, white-room and bleachhouse of the Hamilton Mills, at Lowell, Massachusetts, struck last week because four men in the dyehouse were discharged on account of their prominence in the Labor movement.

EIGHT hundred butchers employed in the packing houses of the Jacob Dold Packing Company, and Klinck's and Danahy's packing houses, at Buffalo, N. Y., are on strike owing to the refusal of the Dolds to discharge two men who refused to pay their dues to their union.

THE strike of the anthracite coal miners in Pennsylvania, is now on. The operators have stubbornly rejected all efforts at arbitration. The movement will effect over 140,000 men. The demands of the miners are for an increase of 20 per cent. in wages, the abolition of the company stores and weekly payment. The men are well organized.

THE Building Trades Council, of San Francisco, representing twenty-eight trade organizations. has ordered a general boycott of all the goods turned out by nine-hour planing mills. The action is the result of mill owners, who will not consent to arbitration, or accede to the demands of the employes for an eight-hour workday.

THERE are 33,000 cotton mill operatives in Massachusetts, of which number 15,800 are women and children. Skilled men receive an average of $1.10 for a ten to twelve-hour workday; unskilled men, 66 cents; skilled women, 65 cents; unskilled women, 47 cents, and children, 21 cents. At these rates a man and wife and three children can earn $1.75 a day.

LABOR in China varies in its efficiency according to place, and curiously unlike Europe, seems to vary inversely with the temperature of the climate. At Tien Tsin and the northern ports it takes much longer to load and unload cargo than at the ports of the Yank-Tse, and the husbandry of the soil shows less care in the northern provinces than it does lower down.

AT THE recent International Miners' Congress in Paris the eight-hour day, the nationalization of mines and old age pensions for workpeople who attain 55 years of age were agreed to. Two labor congresses will be held in Paris this month, viz., that of central labor unions and that of the First International Trade Union Congress of the General Confederation of Labor.

LABOR forces in Holland have recently united. Twenty-four organizations met in national convention, repudiated their old anarchistic policy of refraining from political action, formed an alliance known as the "Social Bond." The organizations number the strongest unions in the country. The result of their action will be a largely increased labor representation in Parliament and in the municipal bodies.

THE Massachusetts law which makes it illegal for employers to employ women or minors under 18 for more than fifty-eight hours in any one week is found to fail of accomplishing its purpose, because it does not prohibit woman and minors from working in factories more than fifty-eight hours a week. That is, if they choose to work for two employers, neither one of whom employs them fifty-eight hours, though the aggregate employment exceed that, no offense would be committed.

OBITUARY

(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line

LOCAL UNION No. 248, Weissport, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty to take from our midst the beloved wife of our esteemed Brother L. O. FRANTZ, therefore be it,

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to Brother Frantz in his affliction, and pray God to ease the aching void caused by her death, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered on the minutes, a copy be sent to the afflicted one, and a copy forwarded to our official journal THE CARPENTER, for publication.

H. A. GREENSZWEIG,
MILTON E. BOYER,
WESLEY C. LEVAN. } *Committee.*

LOCAL UNION, No. 248, Weissport. Pa.

WHEREAS, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe in His Divine Providence has taken from our Brother Alfred J. Guth, a true, conscientious and loving wife; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, tender to Brother Alfred J. Guth our heartfelt sympathy in this, his hour of affliction, to the end that he may be enabled to accept and bear with resignation the Divine Will of God. Be it further

Resolved, That we tender a copy of these resolutions to Brother Alfred J. Guth, a copy be placed on our records and a copy be printed in our official journal, THE CARPENTER.

H. A. GREENZWEIG,
MILTON E. BOYER,
WESLEY C. LEVAN. } *Committee.*

LOCAL UNION No. 168, Toledo, Ohio.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother ANDREW NOPPER, who departed this life August 8, 1900.

WHEREAS, Local Union 168 feels the loss of a faithful brother and an earnest promoter of unionism; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of our union be draped for thirty days in memory of our deceased brother, and that we express our sincere sympathy to the wife of our brother; also be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and a copy of the same be presented to his wife, and also a copy be sent to our official organ, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

CHARLES A. LOTZ,
JOHN FISCHBACH,
FRED RUPP. } *Committee.*

LOCAL UNION No. 430. Wilkinsburg, Pa.

WHEREAS It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our fellow workman and brother, Frank P. Parkinson, be it

Resolved, That we bow to the mandates of the Divine will of Him, who doth all things well.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere and heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved widow and family of our deceased brother in their hour of affliction,

Resolved, That in the death of this brother we are reminded that we too, sooner or later, will be summoned to that bourn from whence no traveler returns,

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days,

Resolved, That these resolutions be printed in THE CARPENTER, and a copy be sent to the family, also entered on the minutes of our union.

J. E. KEIM,
E. A. FLEMING,
L. C. REED. } *Committee.*

LOCAL UNION No. 317, Atlanta, Ga.

WHEREAS, Almighty God, the Creator and Ruler of the universe, has in His infinite wisdom and goodness, seen fit to remove from her earthly home to a better home above, Mrs. O. R. Hudson, the beloved wife of our brother, O. M. Hudson, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our brother our heartfelt sympathy in his sad loss and bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the family, and copies sent to the Journal of Labor and THE CARPENTER, and that the same be spread upon our minutes.

C. D. COMSTOCK,
S. J. PETTIS,
W. H. WINN. } *Committee.*

Co-operation.

Invention has filled the world with competitors, not only of laborers, but of mechanics — mechanics of the highest skill. To-day the ordinary laborer is, for the most part, a peg in the wheel. He works with the tireless—he feeds the unsatiable. When the monster stops the man is out of employment—out of bread. He has not saved anything. The machine invention was not for his benefit.

Some time ago I heard a man say that it was impossible for good mechanics to get employment, and that, in his judgment, the government ought to furnish work for the people. A few minutes later I heard another say that he was selling a patent for cutting out clothes, that one of the machines could do the work of twenty tailors, and that only the week before he had sold two to a great house in New York, and that over forty cutters had been discharged.

On every side men are being discharged and machines are being invented to take their places. When a great factory shuts down the workers who inhabited it and gave it life as thoughts to the brain, go away, it stands there like an empty skull. A few workmen, by the force of habit, gather about the closed doors and broken windows and talk about distress, the price of food and the coming winter. They are convinced that they haven't their share of what they created. They feel certain that the machines on the inside were not their friends. The look at the mansion of the employer—but have nothing themselves. The employer seems to have enough. Even when employers fail, when they become bankrupt, they are far better off than their laborers ever were. Their worst is the toilers best.

The capitalist comes forward with his specific. He tells the workingmen they must be economical, and yet, under the present system, economy would lessen wages.

Under the great law of supply and demand, every saving, frugal, self-denying workman is unconsciously doing what little he can to reduce the compensation of himself and his fellows. The slaves who did not wish to run away helped to fasten the chains on those who did. Lo, the saving mechanic is a certificate that wages are high enough. Does the great law demand that every worker should live on the least possible amount of bread? Is it his fate to work one day that he may get food enough to be able to work another? Is that to be his only hope—that and death?

Capital has also claimed and still claims the right to combine. Manufacturers meet and determine prices, even in spite of supply and demand. Have the laborers the same right to consult and combine? The rich meet in the bank, club house or parlor. Workingmen, when they combine, gather in the street. All the organized forces of society are against them. Capital has the army and navy, the legislative, the judicial and executive departments. When the rich combine it is for the purpose of "exchanging ideas." If the poor combine, it is "conspiracy." If they act in concert if they really do something, it is a mob. If they defend themselves, it is treason. How is it that the rich control the departments of the government? In this country the political power is equally divided among men. There are certainly more poor than rich. Why should the rich control? Why should not the poor combine for the purpose of controlling the executive, the legislative and judicial departments? Will they ever find out how powerful they are? A cry comes from the oppressed, the hungry, from the downtrodden, from the unfortunate, from the despised, from men who despair and from women who weep. There are times when mendicants become revolutionists—when a rag becomes a banner, under which the noblest and bravest battle for the right.

How are we to settle the unequal difference between man and machine? Will the machine finally go into partnership with the laborer? Can these forces of nature be controlled for the benefit of the children? Will extravagance keep pace with ingenuity? Will the workmen become intelligent and strong enough to become the owners of machines? Will these giants, these titans, shorten or lengthen the hours of labor? Will they give leisure to the industrious, or will they make the rich richer or the poor poorer? Is man involved in the "general scheme" of things? Is there no pity, no mercy? Can man become intelligent enough to be generous, to be just, or does the same law or fact control him as controls the animal or vegetable world? The great oak steals the sunlight from the smaller trees. The strong animal devours the weak--everything at the mercy of the beak, and claw, and hoof, and tooth—of hand, and club, and brain and greed—inequality, injustice everywhere. The poor horse standing in the street with his dray, overworked, overwhipped and underfed, when he sees horses groomed to mirror, glistening with gold and silver, scorning with proud feet the very earth, probably indulges in the usual social reflections; and this same horse, worn out and old, deserted by his master, turned into the dusty road, leans his head on the topmost rail, looks at donkeys in the field of clover and feels like a nihilist.

In the day of cannibalism the strong devoured the weak—actually ate their flesh. In spite of all laws that man has made, in spite of all advances in science, the strong, the heartless, still live on the weak, the unfortunate, the foolish. True, they do not drink their blood or eat their flesh, but they live on their self-denial, their weariness and want. The poor man who deforms himself by toil, who labors for his wife and children through all his anxious, barren, wasted life—who goes to the grave without ever having a luxury—has been the food for others. He has been devoured by his fellow men. The poor woman, living in the bare and lonely room, cheerless and fireless, night and day, to keep starvation from her child is slowly being eaten by her fellow men. When I take into consideration the agony of civilized life - the failures, the anxieties, the tears, the withered hopes, the bitter realities, the hunger, the crime, the humiliation and the shame—I am almost forced to say that cannibalism, after all, is the most merciful form in which man can exist.

It is impossible for a man with a good heart to be satisfied with this world as it is now. No man can truly enjoy what he really earns—what he knows to be his own—knowing that millions of his fellow men are in misery and want. When we think of the famished we feel it almost heartless to eat. To meet the ragged and shivering ones makes one almost feel ashamed to be well dressed and warm—one feels as if his heart were as cold as their bodies.

In a world filled with millions, and millions of acres of land waiting to be tilled, whon one man can raise food for hundreds, yet millions are on the edge of famine. Who can comprehend the stupidity at the bottom of this truth?

Is there to be no change?

Are the laws of "supply and demand," invention and science, monopoly and competition, capital and legislation always to be enemies of those who toil? Will the workers always be ignorant and stupid enough to give their earnings to the useless? Will they support millions of soldiers to kill sons of other workmen? Will they always build temples and live in huts and dens themselves? Will they forever allow parasites and vampires to live on their blood? Will they remain the slaves of the beggars they support? Will honest men stop taking off their hats to successful frauds? Will industry, in the presence of crowded idleness forever fall upon its knees—and will the lips unstained by lies forever kiss the robbers' and impostors' hands? Will they understand that beggars cannot be generous, and that every healthy man must earn the right to live? Will they finally say that the man who has had privileges with all others has no right to complain, or will they follow the example set by their oppressors? Will they learn that force, to succeed, must have thought behind it, and that everything done, in order that they may succeed, must rest on justice?—*Robert G. Ingersol.*

Paris Exposition Awards.

The official awards to American exhibitors at the Paris Exposition were made public on last month. There were 486 gold medals awarded to American exhibitors.

In the list we noticed that two of these prizes were captured by Messrs. E. C. Atkins & Co, the well-known saw manufacturers of Indianapolis, Ind., one being in group IV, Department of Machinery, which included all kinds of saws operated by machinery, the other in group XI, which contained their hardware exhibit of hand saws, cross-cut saws, wood saws, etc.

It is doubtless gratifying to the company that the superior qualities of their saws, which have been so well established in the United States, are thus recognized by the highest prizes awarded in the Exposition of 1900. This latest success, following the victory of the Atkins saws in the recent International Sawing Contest in Australia, will do much to establish the reputation of the brand in the markets of the world.

The Price.

He did his duty day by day;
He wronged no one, but toiled away,
With love for all mankind.
He saved a little now and then,
He worshipped God and trusted men,
And sighed not nor repined.

He struck it rich by chance one day,
And threw the tools he'd used away;
And friends flocked round him then!
But one thing that he had before—
That gave him joy—is his no more—
He's lost his faith in men.

He looks upon all men to-day
As wolves who'd steal his wealth away,
Who cheat him if they could!
What say you? Are his heaps of gold
Worth what he gave—the faith of old,
In human brotherhood?

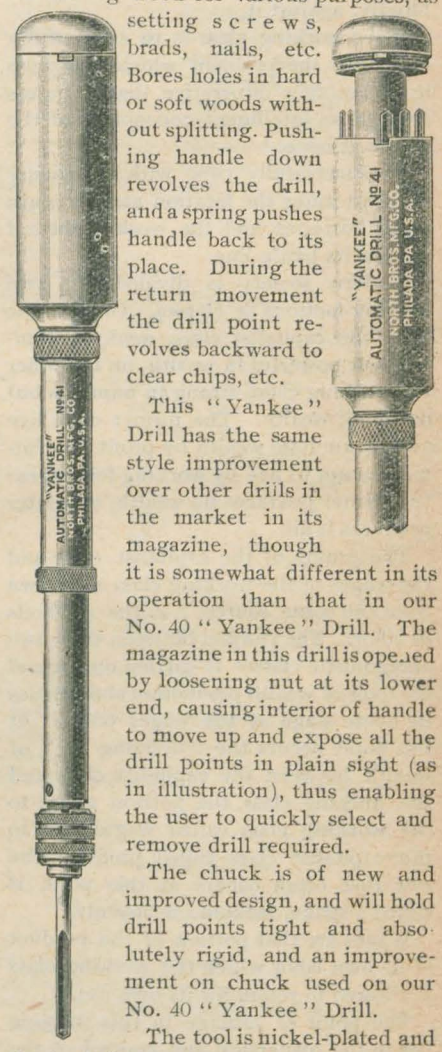
—*Chicago-Times Herald.*

The Future of Oak.

In speaking on the subject indicated by the above title a Chicago architect, who had been commissioned to purchase through a retail establishment the furniture for a house he had in course of erection, which was finished throughout in oak, said that the time was coming when this material would be more in demand than at the present time—when it would be more highly esteemed than mahogany. The difficulty he said he had encountered iu the selections he had been seeking to make was to find goods high grade in design in quarter sawed white oak. Continuing, he said: "Now oak is a dignified and democratic wood. In plain, stately designs it has more character than anything with which I am familiar. The mahogany, which is being so largely used in the best furniture I have seen here, is like silks and satins. If we wore silk and satin all the time we would get very tired of them in a short time, and that is what will happen to mahogany some time. In chamber furniture, with plain, unornamented surfaces, I found little or nothing. Outside of a few designs the market offers absolutely nothing. I am told that there is little demand for the severe and classic goods made in oak, and that is probably the explanation why the goods are not being made in that wood in most costly grades. But the time will come when this will not be the case. I have finished a number of houses in oak and furnished them throughout in that wook and secured some exceedingly satisfactory results. But it has been at the cost sometimes of special designs and specially made furniture, because the market has not afforded the plain, unornamented things which are made in mahogany and oak." — *Carpentry and Building.*

"Yankee Automatic Drill, No. 41.

For carpenters, cabinet makers, etc., for boring wood for various purposes, as setting screws, brads, nails, etc. Bores holes in hard or soft woods without splitting. Pushing handle down revolves the drill, and a spring pushes handle back to its place. During the return movement the drill point revolves backward to clear chips, etc.

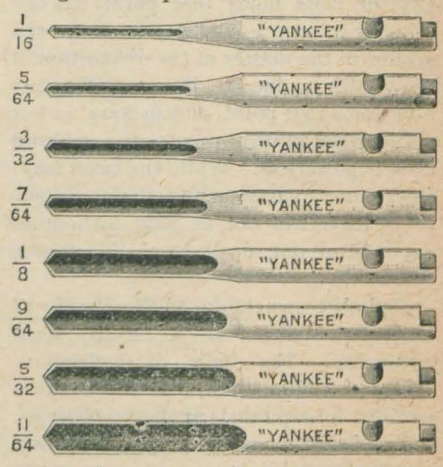


This "Yankee" Drill has the same style improvement over other drills in the market in its magazine, though it is somewhat different in its operation than that in our No. 40 "Yankee" Drill. The magazine in this drill is opened by loosening nut at its lower end, causing interior of handle to move up and expose all the drill points in plain sight (as in illustration), thus enabling the user to quickly select and remove drill required.

The chuck is of new and improved design, and will hold drill points tight and absolutely rigid, and an improvement on chuck used on our No. 40 "Yankee" Drill.

The tool is nickel-plated and finely finished. The material and workmanship throughout are of the best.

Eight drill points are furnished with



each tool, on each 1-16, 5-64, 3 32, 7-64, 1-8, 9-64, 5-32, 11-64 inch, shown full size in cut. They are the same as used in No. 40 "Yankee" Drill.

The entire length of tool, inclusive of drill, as in illustration, is 11⅜ inches.

Packed one in strong paper box. Net prices quoted on application.

North Bros. Mfg. Co., Phila., Pa.

EXPULSIONS

LOCAL UNION 114, Houston, Texas, has imposed a fine of $25 on J. E. Trelkel, for violation of trade rules while in that city. It was not found out until he left Houston for Kansas City, Mo., where he now is.

WILLIAM SCHRIEBER and Edward Mailla have been expelled from Local Union 146, Schenectady, N. Y., for violation of trade rules.

LOCAL UNION 406, Bethlehem, Pa., has expelled Charles Christ and Harvey Smith for violating Section 122 of the General Constitution.

LOCAL UNION 203, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., has expelled O. J. Marz for violation of trade rules and for non-payment of a fine of $25, imposed by Union 389, of Tuxedo, N. Y.

F. A. KENDALL has been expelled from Local Union 767, Ottumwa, Ia., for violating Sections 70*b* and 83 of the Constitution.

FOR violation of Section 70 of the Constitution Lewis and Charles Chilton were recently expelled from Local Union 396, Newport News, Va.

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480. FREEBURG—Henry Schiek.
360. GALESBURG - Nels. Johnson, 436 Philip st.
141. GRD. CROSSING—J. Murray, 1310 70th Place.
581. HERRIN—Ben. Loomis.
461. HIGHWOOD—R. J. O'Brien, Highland Park.
174. JOLIET—G. D. Kanagy, 214 Willow ave.
434. KENSINGTON—(Fr.) F. Gagnon, 1395 76th st. Chicago.
154. KEWANEE—Chas. Winquist, 630 N. Elm st.
250. LAKE FOREST—Willis Russell, Box 47.
336. LA SALLE—William Hoffman.
568. LINCOLN—Frank Dalzell, 125 Logan st.
505. LITCHFIELD—George C. Felner.
633. MADISON—David Miller.
347. MATTOON—J. E. Goodbrake, 1305 Broadway
241. MOLINE—Harry Corrin, 1708 4th ave.
80. MORELAND—H. J. Sharpe, 2449 Ohio st., Chicago.
280. MT. OLIVE—Fred Bocker.
604. MURPHYSBORO—Fred Schmahlenberger, 1520 Oak st.
582. ODIN—A. A. Norton.
566. OAK PARK—Theo. Brown, 777 Forest ave.
631. OTTAWA—J. D. Geary, 216 Deleen st.
648. PANA—Charles Ade.
644. PEKIN—Geo. P. Chase, 515 So. 3rd st.
183. PEORIA—J. H. Rice, 405 Behrends ave.
195. PERU—Joseph Scholle, Box 155.
189. QUINCY—F. W. Euscher, 1025 Madison st.
166. ROCK ISLAND—Ans. Anderson, 904 14½ st.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave., Sta. S., Chicago.
479. SPARTA—H. L. Cooper.
16. SPRINGFIELD—T. M. Blankenship, 413½ E. Jefferson st.
631. SPRING VALLEY—Thos. Moir, Jr.
156. STAUNTON—Leopold Schaefer.
495. STREATOR—Edw. Kraske, 1112 S. Bloomington st.
448. WAUKEGAN—J. Demerest, 719 N. County st.
418. WITT—John Durston.

INDIANA.

477. ALEXANDRIA—Wm. J. McPhedren.
352. ANDERSON—Ross Eshelman, 609 Hendricks.
431. BRAZIL—John Dixon, Vermont st.
488. CLINTON—F. M. Whitted.
565. ELKHART—W. W. Hahn, 1004 Cemetery st.
652. ELWOOD—W. A. Reynolds, P. O. Box 824.
90. EVANSVILLE—Saml. Stork, 902 East 111 st.
232. FT. WAYNE—F. B. Gallmeier, 136 Francis.
160. GAS CITY—J. C. Berther.
599. HAMMOND—Urvin Spafford, 422 Stanton st.
213. HARTFORD CITY—George Sliger.
60. INDIANAPOLIS—(Ger.) Jos. Hoch, 315 Sauders st.
281. " —J. T. Goode, 24 Kentucky ave.
533. JEFFERSONVILLE—W. P. Field, 220 E. Maple.
215. LAFAYETTE—H. K. Huffman, 1827 Salem st.
487. LINTON—Jas. P. Parks.
365 MARION—J. M. Simons, 709 E. Sherman st.
592. MUNCIE—D. M. Winters, 535 S. Gaskey st.
436. NEW ALBANY—Geo. W. Lemmons, 203 W. Spring St.
117. NORTH VERNON—Chas. Schwake.
619. PETERSBURG—J. C. Salter.
629. SOUTH BEND—Geo. W. Guin, 318 W. Sample.
413. " " W. H. Grow, 523 S. Fellows st.
205. TERRE HAUTE—C. L. Hudson, 2022 N. 10th.
658. VINCENNES—A. C. Pennington, King's H't'l.
598. WABASH—Chas. E. Day, 270 S. Carroll st.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

653. CHICKASHA—E. L. Schultz.
445. WAGONER—Charles Allen.

IOWA.

315. BOONE—G. L. McElroy.
534. BURLINGTON—Wm. Rapp, 1602 Mount Pleasant st
308. CEDAR RAPIDS—Wesley Chehak, 603 S. 2nd st., E.
364. COUNCIL BLUFFS—L. P. Chambers.
551. DAVENPORT—H.W. Schweider, 1427 Mitchel.
106. DES MOINES—J. A. McConnell, 1415 Linden
425. " —(Mill) C. Swanson. 1216 E. 7th st.
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 209 7th st.
284. FORT DODGE—Wm. Leahy, Box 417.
767. OTTUMWA—John W. Morrison, 625 W. 4th.
491. SIOUX CITY—M. A. Kessler, 215 6th st.

KANSAS.

253. ARGENTINE—M. Murphy, Box 347.
123. IOLA—C. O. Churchill.
138. KANSAS CITY—J. W. Jones, 964 Osage ave.
458. LAWRENCE—W. H. Curtis, 44 Maple st.
499. LEAVENWORTH—H. J. McLaughlin.
561. PITTSBURG—D. J. Walker, 139 E. 15th st.
158. TOPEKA—S. B. Weaver, 196 Gratton st.
201. WICHITA—J. L. Taylor, 624 S. Market st.

KENTUCKY.

641. CENTRAL CITY—L. N. Jenkins.
712. COVINGTON—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh.
785. " —(Ger.) J.W. Mantz, 38 Trevor.
442. HOPKINSVILLE—James Weston.
103. LOUISVILLE—H. S. Hoffman, 1737 Gallagher
214. " —(Ger.) J. Schneider, 1136 E. Jacob.
698. NEWPORT—Henry Bandermann, 901 Monroe st.
559. PADUCAH—John J. Arts, 20th & Clark sts.

LOUISIANA.

234. Algiers—E. J. Kennedy, Vallette st., New Orleans.
NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council, F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76. " —Aug. Limberg, 714 Foucher st
704. " —F. Duhrkop, 615 Cadiz st
739. " —M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roch
85. SHREVEPORT—C. B. Huff, Box 261.

MAINE.

621. BANGOR—Willis Crocker.
71. BIDDEFORD—Thos. R. Brennan, 11 Hooper.
285. BATH—W. J. McGilloray. 1198 High st.
459. BAR HARBOR—R. A. Corthall.
407. LEWISTON—Geo. E. Lombard, 58 Goff st., Auburn.
517. PORTLAND—R. H. Anderson, 217 Cumb st.
348. WATERVILLE—S. C. Burrill, 26 Summer st.

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—W. H. Keenan, 728 Asquith st.
44. " —(Ger.) H. B. Schroeder, 2308 Canton ave.

MASSACHUSETTS.

395. ADAMS—Manly Sherman, 34 E. Hoosac st.
BOSTON—Secretary Dist. Council, H. M. Taylor, 591 Park st., New Dorchester.
33. " —J. E. Potts, 1427 Columbia ave.
624. BROCKTON—W. S. Davis, 652 Pleasant st.
438. BROOKLINE—A. C. Wallace, 263 Pond ave.
441. CAMBRIDGE—Ira Doughty, 359 Som ave., Som.
443. CHELSEA—P. S. Mulligan, 26 Poplar st.
386. DORCHESTER—H. F. Campbell, 1048 Dorchester ave., Boston.
218. E. BOSTON—C. M. Dempsey, 272 Meridian st.
223. FALL RIVER—Arthur Sampson, 203 Horton
570. GARDNER—W. C. Loveland, 25 Westford st.
82. HAVERHILL—George Frost, Box 401.
424. HINGHAM—H. B. Hardy.
390. HOLYOKE—J. A. Morin, 31 Cabot st.
656. " —M. J. Gleason, 125 Dwight st.
400. HUDSON—George E. Bryant, Box 125.
111. LAWRENCE—Wm. C. Gemmel, 25 Crosby st.
370. LENOX—P. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
49. LOWELL—Wm. M. Merritt, 20 Dailey st.
625. MALDEN—W. Maxwell, No. 3 Ascutney st.
221. MARBLEHEAD—R. H. Roach, 24 Village st.
275. NEWTON—C. L. Connors, 10 Rutland st., Watertown, Mass.
193. NORTH ADAMS—J. J. Agan, 243 River st.
351. NORTHAMPTON—L. D. Remington, 255 Bridge.
444. PITTSFIELD—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
67. ROXBURY—N. F. Shukrallah.
307. So. FRAMINGHAM—Hugh Cooney, 55 Hareford st.
96. SPRINGFIELD—(Fr.) P. Provost, Jr., 715 Liberty st.
177. " —P. J. Collins, 1365 State st.
540. WALTHAM—John E. Cormey, 37 Gardner st.
222. WESTFIELD—W. J. Parenteau, 87 Orange st.
23. WORCESTER—Alfred Anderson, 104 Summer
408. " —(Fr.) Albert Gagnon, 25 Lunelle.

MICHIGAN.

105. ALPENA—B. D. Kelley, 416 Tawas st.
116. BAY CITY—E. G. Gates, 218 N. Birney st.
19. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
303. " —A. Haak, 228 Erskine st.
643. FLINT—M. King.
335. GRAND RAPIDS—Chas. J. W. Seibald, 138 Legrave st.
130. HANCOCK—F. Wurm.
651. JACKSON—John Davisson, 811 Allen road.
207. KALAMAZOO—H. Greendyke, 1003 N. Park.
647. LAURIUM—F. W. Kelley.
341. MARINE CITY—W. L. Rivard, Box 379.
173. MUNISING—A. L. Johnson.
100. MUSKEGON—H. Bymhold, 124 Third st.
585. PORT HURON—W. Crossley, 1114 Church st.
59. SAGINAW—P. Frisch, 623 Atwater st.
334. " —F. C. Trier, 1721 Hancock st.
46. SAULT ST. MARIE—A. Stowell, 227 Magazine st.
226. TRAVERSE CITY—C. H. Brazington, Box 57.

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—John Knox, Box 283, W. Duluth.
7. MINNEAPOLIS—Patrick Chiasson, 915 3rd ave.. No.
266. RED LAKE FALLS—N. Holberg.
87. ST. PAUL—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland ave.

MISSISSIPPI.

535. MERIDIAN—B. M. Westbrook, 14th ave.

MISSOURI.

607. HANNIBAL--Ed. Walley, 710 Bird st.
311. JOPLIN--S. P. Woods.
4. KANSAS CITY--J. E. Chaffin. 2600 Park ave.
48. KIRKSVILLE—W. H. Wellbaum.
523. SEDALIA—John L. Cone, 17th and Summit.
110. ST. JOSEPH—W. Zimmerman, 1223 N. 13th.
338. " —(South) W. W. Pendleton, Sta. D.
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, R. Fuelle, 604 Market st.
5. " (Ger.) Charles Thoms, 2106 Victor st.
45. " (Ger.) Edw. Kissling, 1320 Sullivan av
47. " (Ger.) C. J. Hermann, 2712 Chippewa.
73. " Geo. J. Swank, 4428 Manchester ave.
257. " A. W. Ware, 1026 Dillon st.
578. " (Stairs) E. Bruggemann, 2521a N. Jefferson ave.
420. WEBB CITY—W. S. Braustetter.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
345. BILLINGS—Herbert A. Snider, Box 13.
112. BUTTE CITY—O. B. Church, Box 623.
286. GREAT FALLS--O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
153. HELENA—S. N. Holenquest, 1009 Bedford st.
28. MISSOULA—J. W. Baird, Box 288.

NEBRASKA.

113. LINCOLN—F. A. Hayes, 445 S. 25th st.
427. OMAHA—G. W. Miles, 1911 Charles st.
279. S. OMAHA—S. Spence, 525 N. 26th st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

538. CONCORD—G. E. Whitford, 48 Downing st.

NEW JERSEY.

750. ASBURY PARK—Wm. M. Burroughs, Belmar, N. J.
432. ATLANTIC CITY—G. T. Goff, 2505 Artic ave.
383. BAYONNE—Sam. Barshopsky, 506 Ave. C.
486. " —P. A. Miller, 960 Ave D.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20. CAMDEN—Judson H. Morton, 1025 So. 6th
594. DOVER—Halsey M. Hiller.
580. DUNDEE—Jno. Gallga, 60 Fifth st.
519. E. RUTHERFORD—M. A. Herbst, Carlstadt.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 240 South st.
687. " —(Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer.
265. HACKENSACK—E. M. Paton, First and James.
391. HOBOKEN—W. Weidenmeyer, 554 First st.
467. " (Ger.) H. Sivers, 400 Monroe st.
HUDSON CO.—Sec. Dist. Council, Geo. Barwick, 163 Courtland st., No. Bergen.
57. IRVINGTON—Chas. Van Wert.
139. JERSEY CITY—G. R. Edsall, 311 Communipaw ave.
118. " "—(Mill) F. C. Lussenhoph, 839 Walnut W. Hoboken, N. J.
282. " " —Aug. Zimmerman, 57 Lexington ave.
482. " " —L. F. Ryan, 181 Ninth st.
564. " " —Robt. Hamilton, 202 Webster ave. Jersey City H'g'ts, N. J.
157. " " (Stairs) G. Feinan, 225 Dodd st., Weehawken.
151. LONG BRANCH—Chas. E. Brown, Box, 241, Long Branch City.
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
429. MONTCLAIR—James McLeod, 141 Forest st.
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 163.
NEWARK—Secretary Dist. Council, Wm. Decker, 79 Lillie st.
119. " —H. G. Long, 60 Orange st., Bloomfield.
120. " —(Ger.) H. Kachelriess, 24 Jabez st.
148. " —A. Tatzsch, 55 Pierce st.
306. " —A. L. Beegle, 122 N. 2d st.
723. " (Ger.) G. Arendt, 330 S. Tenth st.
330. NEW ORANGE—M. A. Stone.
349. ORANGE—F. Schorn 22 Chapman st.
325. PATERSON—S. Sixx, 90 Water st.
490. PASSAIC—J. Van Deel, Lodi, N. J.
65. PERTH AMBOY—W. H. Bath, 33 Lewis st.
399. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison. 8 Fayette.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lunger, 90 Westervelt ave., N. Plainfield.
437. RAHWAY—G. Helmstadter, 89 Grand st.
558. ROSELLE—Edward P. Mannon.
355. SOMERVILLE—E. Opdyke.
31. TRENTON—J. L. Pancoast, 314 S. Broad
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J Worischek, 721 Adam st., Hoboken.
620. VINELAND—Geo. P. Albertson, 513 Park ave.
320. WESTFIELD—John Goltra.
299. WEST HOBOKEN—Charles Burhans, 518 Gardner st. Hudson Boulevard, Union Hill.

NEW MEXICO.

511. ROSWELL—James Reves.

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
650. " —(Ger.) John Lather, 217 Sherman.
270. ALEXANDRIA BAY—F. H. Hamilton.
6. AMSTERDAM—W. H. Prell, 40 Greene st.
458. AUBURN—E. K. Atwater, 68 Mary st.
614. BALDWINSVILLE H. S. Vosburgh.
24. BATAVIA—Gebherd Wassink, 19 Sever place.
233. BINGHAMTON—B. W. Taylor, 13 Exchange.
310. " —(Mill) E. P. Safford, 21 Rutherford st.
BRONX—Secretary of District Council, E. S. Odell, 570 E. 164th st.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave.
12. " —Otto Zeibig, 1432 De Kalb ave.
32. " —(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) M. Juergens, 7 Sumner ave.
109. " —Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenk ave., Sub. Sta. 43.
126. " —M. J. Casey, 85 Newell st.
147. " —Martin Pearson, 368 Miller ave.
175. " W. F. Bostwick, 333 Roebling st.
247. " —C. D. Monroe, 42 St. Mark ave.
258. " —M. Spence, 279 Madison st.
291. " —(Ger.) J. Redenbach, 182 Harman st.
381. " —S. E. Elliott, 1295 St Mark's ave.
451. " —Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471. " —F. Small, 353 61st st.
634. " —(Mill), Gus Johnson, 1387 St. Marks ave.
639. " —H. B. Paterson, 212 53d st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of Dist. Council, Miles Little, 17 Poley st.
9. " —Richard Harry, 203 Front ave.
132. " —(Mill) A. Graupner, 75 Marshall.
355. " —(Ger.) E. Ulrich, 38 Roetzer st.
374. " —E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440. " —J. H. Myers, 83 Landon st.
642. " —(Mill), Otto Leonard, 330 Box, ave.
502. CANANDAIGUA—Frank Perry, Box 297.
446. CARTHAGE—Chester Longoy, Box 208.
368. CLAYTON—L. C. Purdy.
99. COHOES—A. VanArnam, 22 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT—Anton Frank.
503. DEPEW—J. M. Cockle, Lancaster, N. Y.
649. DOBBS FERRY—Thos. Monahan.
466. DUNKIRK—James O. Bennett, 70 Doughty st
532. ELMIRA—Elmer Ten Eyck, Duhl, P. O.
81. FAR ROCKAWAY—Jos. Nolan, Box 724.
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—John F. O'Brien
714. FLUSHING—M. Kennedy, 138 New Locust st.
187. GENEVA—W. W. Dadson, 26 Hollenbeck ave.
220. GLEN FALLS—C. T. Sawn.
542. HORNELLSVILLE—G. Wright.
149. IRVINGTON—A. H. Smith, Box 187.
357. ISLIP, L. I.—F. E. Woodhull, Bay Shore.
603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 108 Auburn st.
613. JAMAICA—Chas. Gordon, North First st.
66. JAMESTOWN—C. L. Howard, 13 Scott st.
40. KINGSBRIDGE—John Forshay, 864 Union ave., New York City.
251. KINGSTON—Jos. J. Tubby, Rondout Stn.
635. LIBERTY—F. Hotchkins.
516. LINDENHURST—Wm. Heling.
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan, 142 W. Monroe st.
289. LOCKPORT—Wm. Markley, 99 Mulberry st.
34. LONG ISLAND CITY—Wm. Gotter, 596 Broadway
543. MAMARONECK—John C. Bull.
548. MASSENA—J. P. Bronnell.
574. MIDDLETOWN--C. H. Pickard.
212. MT. VERNON—A. H. Parker, 17 N. High st.
493. " Wm. T. Wood, 16 S. 2nd av.
646. NEWARK--Marcus Brown, 52 Church s'.
301. NEWBURG—John Templeton, 159 Renwick.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—J. Thompson, 49 Drake ave., N. First st.
507. NEWTOWN, L.I.—Peter A. Anderson, Box 13, Corona, N. Y.
NEW YORK—Secretary of Executive Council, J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, W. New Brighton, S. I. N. Y.
NEW YORK—Sec. of Dist. Council, George Slatter, 49 S. 10th st. Brooklyn, N. Y.
51. " J. J Hewitt, 303 E. 122d, care Lawlor.
56. " (Fl'r Layers) C. G. Johnson, 160 E. 88.
200. " (Jewish) J. Goldfarb, 330 E. 91st st.
309. " (Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Paul Liska, 442 E. 81st st.
375. " (Ger.) R. Mews. 160 Eagle st., E. D.
382. " Thos. Forrestal, 1494 Lexington ave.
387. " T. J. Breslin. 3360 Park ave.
457. " (Scan) O. Wallin, 24 W. 118th st.
464. " (Ger.) V. Sauter, 677 Courtland ave.
468. " Thos. Doran, 338 E. 53d st.
473. " —Herman J. Hunter, 30 Jewett ave., Jersey City, N. J.
476. " Wm. E. P. Schwartz, 29 Fulton ave., Astoria, L. I.
478. " Christian Winter. 4000 Third ave.
497. " (Ger.) John Huber, 263 E. 10th st.
513. " (Ger.) John H. Borrs, 535 E. 87th st.
575. " (Stair) H. Blot, 631 Eagle ave., Bronx.
707. " (Fr. Can) C. Cote, 245 E. 79th st.
715. " Charles Camp, 223 W. 148th st.
786. " (Ger. Millwright and Millers), Henry Maak, 357 Linden st., Brooklyn.
322. NIAGARA FALLS—F. M. Perry, 530 23d st,
369. NORTH TONAWANDA—C. Pohzehl, 226 Delaware st.
474. NYACK—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, Walling ave.
546. OLEAN—F. C. Weagraff, 1306 W. State.
163. PEEKSKILL—T. J. Gallagher, 25 Williams st.
77. PORTCHESTER—A. Nelson, Madison ave., Hillside Park
606 PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st., New Brighton.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—F. Quarterman, Box 82.
QUEENS CO., Sec of Dist. Council, T. F. E. Maher, Box 101, Flushing, N. Y.
72. ROCHESTER—S. C. Wright, 12 Walton st.
179. " —(Ger) T. Kraft. 20 Joiner st.
231. " —J. Buehrle, 30 Buchan Park.
601 ROCKAWAY BEACH—A. P. Snyder, Box 91, Oceanus, N. J.
573. RYE.—Frank Parker, Portchester, N. Y.
412. SAYVILLE, L. I—E. Townsend.
146. SCHNECTADY—A. D. Deuell, 13 North st.
STATEN ISLAND—Sec. of Dist. Council, J W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, W New Brighton.
567. STAPLETON--P. J Klee, Box 545.
405. STEINWAY, L. I.—F. B. Merritt.
SYRACUSE--Sec. Dist. Council, J. R. Ryan, 1518 Spring st.
15 " (Ger.) H. Werner, 201 Rowland st.
26. " E. E. Battey, 517 E. Genese st.
192. " Charles Silvernail, 626 Vine st.
78. TROY--J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
636. " —(Mill) F. C. Schweirn, 353 Sherman st., Albany.
389. TUXEDO--T Hopkinson, Box 22 Suffern, N. Y.
125. UTICA--G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
278. WATERTOWN—Robt. Parham, 55 Stone st.
172. WESTCHESTER—F. Vanderpool, Blondell av
337. WHITESBORO—Wm. Lamphere.
128. WHITESTONE—George Belton, Box 8.
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—A. D. Drake, Park ave. and 2nd st., Mt. Vernon.
324. WOODSIDE, L. I.—Jno. Ferguson, Box 92.
273. YONKERS—E. C. Hulse, 47 Maple st.
726. " Fred. Saarup, 124 Waverly st.

NORTH CAROLINA.

384. ASHEVILLE—Wm. Francis, 38 Flint st.
558. CHARLOTTE—S. N. Rankin, Gen. Del.
530. HENDERSONVILLE—Jos. McCrory.
630. RALEIGH—J. L. Cross.
595. SALISBURY--W. L. Austin.
632. WAYNESVILLE—L. E. Shahr,

OHIO.

84. AKRON—B. F. Ebert, 428 E. Buchtel ave
569. BARBERTON--H. U. Stauffer.
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
170. BRIDGEPORT—B. F. Cunningham, Box 6.
486. BYESVILLE—O. L. Sayer.
245. CAMBRIDGE—J. N. McCartney, 221 N 3d st.
143. CANTON—C. A. Rimmel, 525 N. McKinley ave.
589. CHILLICOTHE--Jos. R. Knapp, 282 S. Mulberry st.
CINCINNATI—Sec. of Dist. Council, B. Bolmer, 3567 Wilson ave., Avondale, O.
2. " J. H. Meyer, 23 Mercer st.
209. " (Ger.) A. Weise, 969 Gest st.
327. " (Mill) H. Brinkworth, 1315 Spring st.
628. " Geo. Petri, 4131 Spring Grove ave.
664. " (Stair) Henry Cordes, 1724 Sycamore st.
667. " D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
676. " Geo. Frederick, 2608 Sanders
692. " J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
CLEVELAND—Sec. Dist. Council, A. A. Loreaux, 133 Prospect st.
11. " Jas. Rumsey, 47 Lyman st.
14. " J. A. Koehler, 188 Marcy ave.
39. " (Boh.) V. Plechaty, 45 Jewett.
393. CLEVELAND—(Ger.) T. Weihrich, 16 Parker
449. " (Ger.) C. Weltzin, 162 E. View ave.
61. COLUMBUS—A. C. Welch, 1127 Highland st.
494. " M. C. Martin, 250 Cherry Alley.
525. COSHOCTON—J. O. Wagoner, 621 S. 7th st.
104. DAYTON—John Wehrick, 306 Linden st.
346. " (Ger.) J. Wirth, 234 Hawker st.
328. E. LIVERPOOL—J. T. Michael, 328 Lincoln ave.
557. E. TOLEDO—Henry Comte, 421 Parker st.
294. E. PALESTINE—Geo. W. Strain.
637. HAMILTON—Arthur Sims, 729 Buckeye st.
182. LIMA—D. E. Speer, 114 E. Second st.
703. LOCKLAND—C. E. Hertel.
356. MARIETTA—J. O. Smith, 510 Charles st.
577. NILES--Chas. Humphrey, Box 584.
404. PAINSVILLE—H. C. Colli.er.
650. POMEROY—E. D. Will.
437. PORTSMOUTH—C. Thoman, 110 Campbell av.
186. STEUBENVILLE—G. E. Simeral, 101 S. 5th.
243. TIFFIN—R. S. Dysinger, 205 Hedges st.
25. TOLEDO—M. Terwilliger, 550 Norwood ave.
168. " (Ger.) W. Morlock, 1203 Page st.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—L. T. Seitz, 142 Byron st.
716. ZANESVILLE—F. Kappes, Central ave., 10th Ward.

OKLAHOMA TER.

276. OKLAHOMA—C. E. Ballard, Box 131.
572. STILLWATER--D. S. Landis.

OREGON.

536. BAKER CITY—W. Bandy.
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8. " —Peter McLaughlin, 2203 Vine st.
227. " —(Kensington) John Watson, 2618 Jasper st., Station K.
238. " —(Ger.) Joseph Oyen, 814 N. Fourth.
277. " —E. Detwiler, 2655 N. Colorado st
359. " —(Mill) Wm. Sutton, 528 So. Taney
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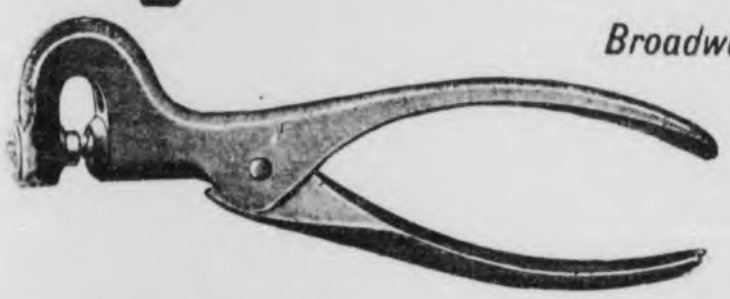

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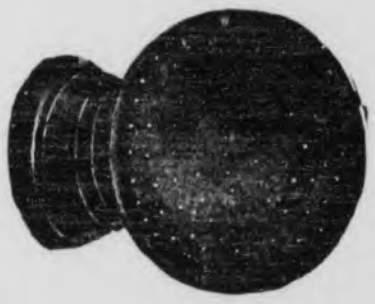

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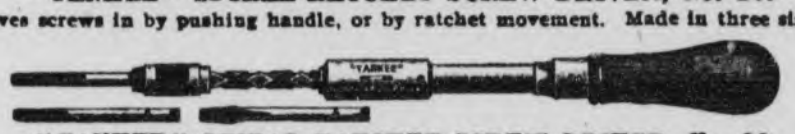

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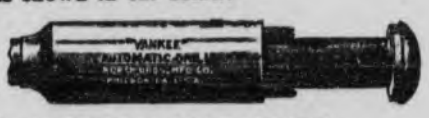

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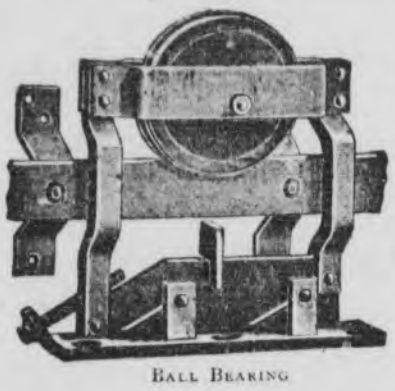

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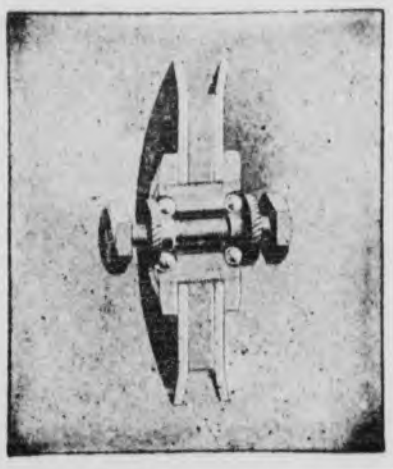

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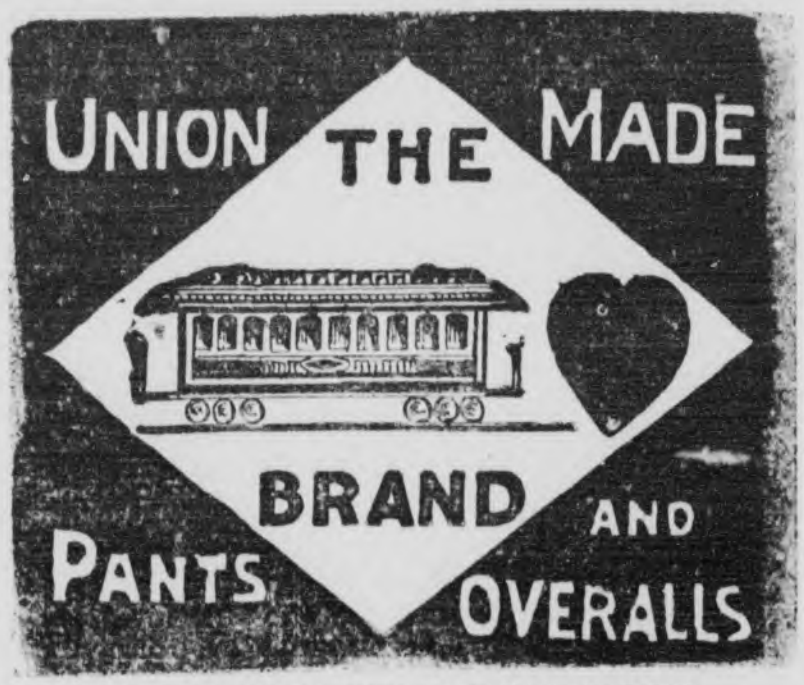

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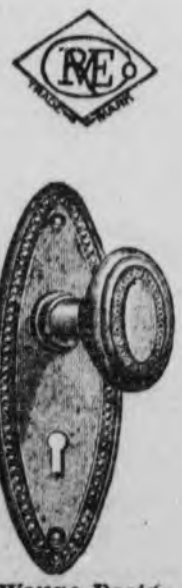

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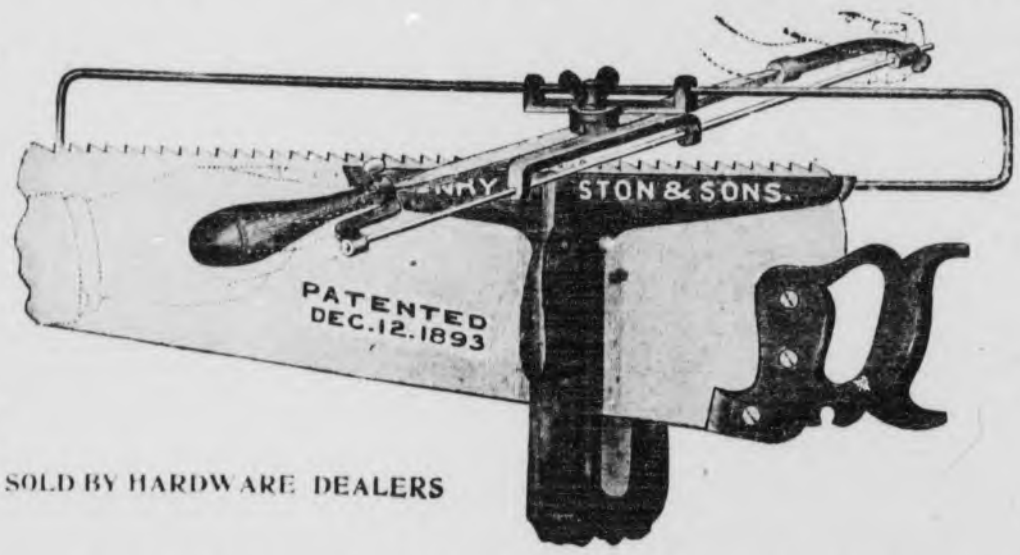

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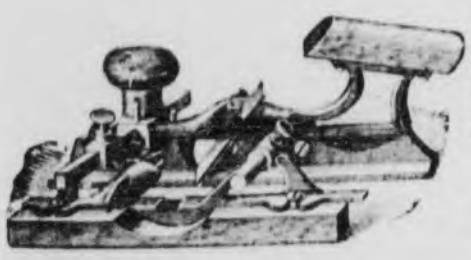

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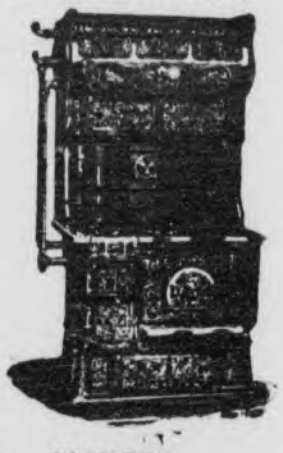

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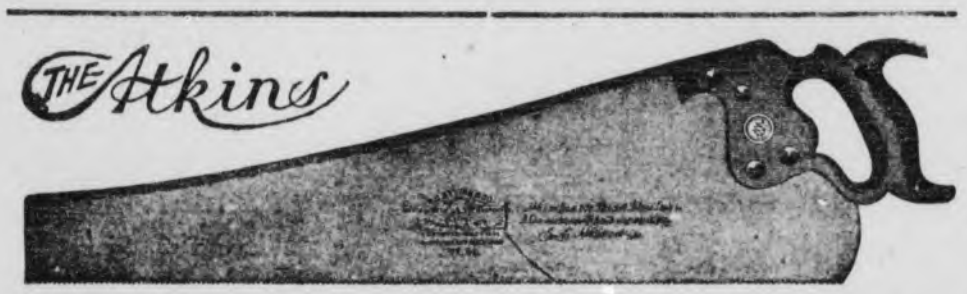

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Every Carpenter knows the convenience of a hand box that can be put in his chest This combines the utility of the Englishman's bag, and the convenience of the American's hand box. It weighs but 4¾ lbs., and is stronger than an ordinary half-inch box. They are made of a uniform depth of 4½ in., 10 in. wide and 24 in. long.

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries.

VOL. XX.—No. 10
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 1900.

Fifty Cents Per Year.
Single Copies, 5 Cts.

Our Bag Mail

ENSLEY, Ala.—Our Union is in fine shape and growing steadily. The members of No. 296 are enthusiastic in the good work.

TOPEKA, Kan.—Local Union 158 is stronger in numbers to-day than ever before in the history of the organization at this place. We have the best mechanics in the city in our ranks and we are sure to win our movement next spring.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Local Union 269 is now in full blast, with a membership of seventy-five, and new members are being initiated at every meeting. The brothers are actively interested in the good work and are faithful in their efforts to advance the movement.

WAYNESVILLE, N. C.—Local Union 632 has been organized about four months and have thirty members. Applications are coming in regularly. Since September 1st we have had the nine-hour day and this was secured without any trouble. We are making splendid headway.

FLINT, Mich.—Since being organized recently, we are much encouraged with the good work that has been done. We have now forty-one members on our roll, and are determined to get all good and worthy men of our craft into our ranks as speedily as possible. Local Union No. 643 will give a good account of itself before long.

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Since we organized on August 5th with ten members the brothers have left nothing undone to strengthen our organization. There are fifty names on our roll at present. There are few, if any, idle union carpenters in this city. We strive hard to keep all our brothers at work. Hope to double our present membership by spring time.

TRENTON, N. J.—Local Union 31 is now one of the largest in this city, having over 300 members. A few years ago it was composed of what some of the old members considered an unlucky number—thirteen. But these thirteen were determined to make it a union strong in numbers and they have succeeded. Our membership roll is steadily increasing.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Conditions in the Quaker City are quite encouraging and all the Local Unions are in good condition. A few building operations are going on at present, but there are plenty of mechanics in the city. Carpenters elsewhere should stay away from Philadelphia as no revival of business is looked for before next spring. The city is thoroughly organized.

SHERMAN, Tex.—The work of organizing is not being neglected here, and every effort is being made to give Sherman the reputation of being one of the best union towns in the State. In a short time all mechanics and clerks will be organized in local unions. All those employed in the building trade except the tinners are working nine hours without reduction of pay. The latter are being organized. The majority of the business men recognize none but union labor.

ELKHART, Ind.—On the 27th of last month Local Union 565 held an open meeting for all carpenters of this city and South Bend. There was a large attendance and several excellent and encouraging addresses made. A banquet followed and we had an old-time love feast. New members are being initiated at every meeting and applications for membership are received steadily. The members are endeavoring to make our organization a complete success.

HOUSTON, Texas.—Several of our members have recently received letters of inquiry from different parts of the country concerning building operations here. There is a slight rush at present in repairing damages done by the hurricane of September 8th., but this work will be completed in two or three weeks. We have plenty of mechanics of all kinds here. There is very little new work being done. Our brothers everywhere should beware of sensational stories in the newspapers. All the trades in the city are well organized. We have a Building Trades Council and a Labor Council with which nearly thirty unions are affiliated.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Bro. Cruise, President of the District Council, addressed a large meeting of the members of Unions Nos. 80 and 566, on the 25th of last month. It was a very instructive and encouraging speech on the present lockout, and was well and enthusiastically received by all the members present. A musical program was provided in which Bro. Thomas Neale, and Business Agent W. Hambach took part. There were several other speakers. One of the most harmonious and pleasant evenings in the history of the Unions was spent, and joint meetings of the above Unions are on the program for the coming winter.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The last Labor Day of the nineteenth century has passed into history and once again the wheels of industry are running after a brief respite. From all over the country reports show that the day was celebrated everywhere where organized labor had obtained a footing. In San Francisco the day was duly celebrated at Central Park and the many different unions were well represented. The fraternity and good humor of the thousands of participants in the merry-making made the day one of the most enjoyable to union men. Excellent speeches were made by the following labor leaders: P. H. McCarthy, Arthur R. Andre, Andrew Furuseth, J. E. McDougald and O. A. Tveitmoe, all of which breathed a spirit of earnestness and determination and were intently listened to.

Trade Movements for Better Conditions.

HOUSTON, Texas.—In our strike last April we gained every point in our demands, the eight-hour day and a minimum rate of $2.50.

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.—At a meeting of Local Union 530, held on the 3d inst., it was decided to demand the nine-hour day without a reduction in wages. The demand will go into effect on December 1st. No trouble is looked for.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The union carpenters of this city have made a demand for the eight-hour day and $3. We hope to win, as many of the contractors have expressed their willingness to grant the increase in wages. All the coast cities are paying better than here. Local Union 426 is increasing in membership.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia.—Local Union 364 celebrated its first anniversary on the 14th of last month, and is now in first-class working order. We have established the eight-hour day and secured an advance to 30 cents per hour. The contractors and your union are working in perfect harmony and all our members are at work.

LAWRENCE, Kans.—This is one of the strongest eight hour cities in the State, and there is not a ten hour job of carpenter work in town. Union No. 458 is going right along with the good work. Last week we organized the Building Laborers in a Federal Labor Union, and they immediately asked for the eight hours and got it without difficulty.

EAST BOSTON, Mass.—All the contractors here are with us. The carpenters in East Boston work only eight hours, and the pay is 31¼ cents per hour. We gained all our demands in May. Local Union 218 is still growing. In April last the membership was about thirty and now we have about 160. We have an active business agent in the field in the person of Charles A. Macdonald.

PADUCAH, Ky.—Local Union No. 559 is doing good work. We have now moved into our new hall and have secured very comfortable quarters. We have started the nine hour day movement, with practically no opposition, and are initiating members at every meeting. Our members all read THE CARPENTER and are greatly encouraged by the good news it contains. Prospects for the future in Paducah are exceedingly bright.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The firm of J. Bacon & Sons have come to terms, and are now working union carpenters only. We are holding our own pretty well with the bosses, and are striving to build up our organization. The strike on the Elks' Carnival Buildings lasted but one day, and that work is now strictly union. The members of Local No. 103 are much encouraged, and the outlook for the futnre is bright.

WILKES BARRE, Pa.—A satisfactory agreement has been arranged and signed between the firm of W. H. Sheppard & Sons and the arbitration board of the Building Trades Council of this city. All concerned are pleased that the trouble which has lasted eighteen months has been amicably adjusted. Sheppard & Sons are strongly in favor of all their men joining the union. The membership of Local Union 93 is rapidly increasing.

CANON CITY, Colo.—One year ago the carpenters here were working ten hours for $2.50, now they are working eight hours and the minimum rate is $3.00. This has all been brought about by the persistent efforts of the members of Local Union No. 489. There is only one contractor of any consequence who is not with us, and we will get him before many days pass away. We are after him. Trade has been good through the season until now, but has fallen off recently. This is a good place to stay away from at present.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T.—The movement here is so strong in growth that we are all greatly encouraged and our organization is more powerful than at any time in it's history. We can see the eight hour day and 30 cents per hour in the near future, and unless some setback occurs it will be secured without any demonstration on our part. We have spread our propaganda in nearly every town in the territory, and expect soon to have good results. Local Union No. 276 is alive and healthy.

KEY WEST, Fla.—One of the largest firms here owns a marine railway. A few weeks ago a government vessel came on for repairs. Up to this time the eight-hour day was in force on all government ship work. The firm insisted on a nine-hour day and the men refused and quit work. They sent to Jacksonville for hands. When they arrived a committee interviewed them. They promised not to take the strikers places, but they did. A boycott was placed on the firm. It lasted two days. The new men were sent home and all the old employes were reinstated. All the unions in Key West stood by us faithfully in our fight.

ONE hundred section hands were taken to New London, Conn., last week by the Central Vermont Railroad Company. Upon learning that they were expected to take the place of strikers, the men refused to work.

ALL the car builders at the American Car and Foundry Company in Huntington, West Virgina, have struck for an increase of $1 per car.

PATRONIZE our advertisers. Their goods are the best in the market.

Donations from Local Unions to Locked-Out Chicago Carpenters.

CHICAGO, July 18, 1900.

BROTHER MCGUIRE:

The following is a list of additional donations received in support of our Locked-out men.

Local Union No.	183, Peoria, Ill.	$25 00
" " "	166, Rock Island. Ill.	30 00
" " "	134, Montreal, Canada	5 00
" " "	332. Los Angeles, Cal.	5 00
" " "	457, Wakefield, N.Y.	50 00
" " "	381, Brooklyn N. Y.	5 00
" " "	158, Topeka, Kan	5 00
" " "	196. Greenwich, Conn.	10 00
" " "	441, Cambridge, Mass.	10 00
" " "	213, Hartford City, Ind.	1 00
" " "	16, Springfield, Ill.	25 00
" " "	154. Kewanee, Ill.	5 80
" " "	222, Westfield, Mass.	5 00
" " "	236, Clarksburg, W. Va.	3 38
" " "	513, New York, N. Y.	50 00
" " "	551, Athens, Ga.	5 00
" " "	268, Sharon, Pa.	10 00
" " "	87, St. Paul, Minn.	25 00
" " "	678, Dubuque, Iowa	5 00
" " "	205, Terre Haute, Ind.	5 00
" " "	282, Jersey City, N. J.	10 00
" " "	103, Alpena, Mich.	5 00
" " "	55, Denver, Col.	100 00
" " "	343, Winnipeg, Can.	5 00
" " "	739, New Orleans, La.	5 00
" " "	667, Cincinnati, Ohio	124 00
" " "	363, Elgin, Ill.	10 00
" " "	209, Cincinnati, Ohio	25 00
" " "	507, Corona, L. I.	4 91
" " "	588, Green Bay, Wis.	2 00
" " "	217, Westerly, R. I.	10 00
" " "	173, Munising, Mich.	1 00
" " "	657. Sheboygan, Wis.	10 00
" " "	184, Salt Lake City	14 25
" " "	393, Cleveland, Ohio	5 00
" " "	26, Syracuse, N. Y.	10 00
" " "	460, San Antonio, Tex	3 40
" " "	427, Omaha, Neb.	25 00
" " "	142, Pittsburg, Pa.	25 00
" " "	299, W. Hoboken, N. J.	15 00
" " "	155, Plainfield. N. J.	5 00
" " "	500, Butler, Pa.	5 00
" " "	451, Brooklyn, N. Y.	10 00
" " "	133, New London, Conn.	2 78
" " "	104, Dayton, Ohio	10 00
" " "	522, Elmira, N. Y.	5 00
" " "	139, Jersey City, N. J.	10 00
" " "	322, Niagara Falls, N.Y.	25 00
" " "	300, Austin, Tex.	10 00
" " "	550, Oakland, Cal.	10 00
" " "	592, Munsie, Ind.	25 00
" " "	167, Elizabeth, N. J.	10 00
" " "	100, Muskegon, Mich,	6 00
" " "	77, Portchester, N. Y.	10 00
" " "	239, Easton. Pa.	14 50
" " "	375, New York, N. Y.	75 00
" " "	530, Hendersonville, N.C.	2 50
" " "	410, Selma, Ala.	3 00
" " "	254, Pittsburg, Pa.	2 00
" " "	399, Newport News, Va.	15 48
" " "	398, Lewiston, Idaho	22 50
" " "	178, Independence, Col.	17 40
" " "	374, Buffalo, N. Y.	10 00
" " "	249, Kingston, Ont.	10 50
" " "	687, Elizabeth, N. J.	2 00
" " "	493, Mount Vernon; N.Y. Cleveland Ohio, D.C.	25 00 28 00
" " "	465, Ardmore, Pa.	6 00
" " "	402, Pittsburg, Pa.	5 00
" " "	2, Cincinnati, Ohio	2 50
" " "	156, Staunton, Ill.	5 00
" " "	534, Burlington, Iowa. Chicago Gilde Eckenstamma	5 00 5 00
Total		1,094 90
Previously Acknowledged		4,507 81
Grand Total		$5,602 71

Fraternally,

THOS. NEALE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

CHICAGO, August 20, 1900

BROTHER MCGUIRE:

To-day I sent you an additional list of amounts received as donations.

Local Union No.	481, Barre, Vt.	$8 00
	Cincinnati D. C., by Subscription	18 10
" " "	163, Peekskill, N. Y.	10 00
" " "	216, Torrington, Conn.	5 75
" " "	2, Cincinnati, Ohio	25 00
" " "	456, Danville, Va.	5 00
" " "	36, Oakland, Cal.	15 20
" " "	515, Colorado Springs	76 00
" " "	584, Victor, Col.	25 00
Total		188 05
Previously Acknowledged		5,602 71
Grand Total to date		$5,790 76

Fraternally,

THOS. NEALE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

CHICAGO, September 13, 1900.

BROTHER MCGUIRE:

Enclosed you will find statement of amounts received from various Locals for support of our Locked out men. The following together with the amounts I sent you under date of Aug. 20th comprises the grand total to date.

Local Union No.	98, Spokane, Wash.	$50 00
" " "	475, Florence, Col.	15 00
" " "	678, Dubuque, Iowa	5 00
" " "	290, Lake Geneva Wis.	10 00
Total		$80 00
Previously Acknowledged		5,800 76
Add 55 cents omitted in June		55
Grand Total		$5,871,31

Fraternally

THOS. NEALE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

The Galveston Disaster.

On Sunday, the ninth, and Monday, the tenth of last month, the civilized world was shocked to hear of the awful catastrophy that befel the city of Galveston, Texas, and the surrounding country. One of the severest storms on record destroyed thousands of lives and millions of dollars worth of property in a few hours.

During the session of the National Convention at Scranton, Pa., on the 18th of September, Bro. James F. Grimes, the delegate from the stricken city, reported that he had received information that up to date thirty-six members of the United Brotherhood were identified among the dead, and that the bodies of thirty-nine others had been lost. The Convention at once ordered that $2,000 be placed in the hands of the General Executive Board to be expended for the benefit of the members of the Brotherhood and their families in Galveston, who were suffering as a result of the catastrophy. It was also decided that the General Executive Board be instructed to issue a circular to the Local Unions throughout the country, asking them to subscribe for the relief of the members in Galveston, subject to a request made by the District Council of that city.

To the credit of the labor organizations throughout the United States and Canada, be it said, they were among the first to offer assistance to their fellow workers who suffered the loss of those dearest to them and whatever little property they possessed.

The following preamble and resolutions were submitted to the Convention at Scranton, Pa., and unanimously adopted:

To the Eleventh General Convention of the U.B. in Session:

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 18, 1900.

WHEREAS, The City of Galveston, Texas, has suffered an appalling fate in the visitation of one of the severest storms ever heard of, engulfing and entombing thousands of human beings and citizens of the United States, and

WHEREAS, Several of the members of this organization and their wives and children have lost their lives in the catastrophy, and

WHEREAS, This organization of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, ever mindful of their duties as citizens, ever ready to sympathize with their Brothers in affiiction and distress, in sorrow and death, and ever ready to give a helping hand to the needy; therefore be it

Resolved, That the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, in Eleventh General Convention assembled, in Scranton, Pa., this 18th day of September, 1900, tender to the citizens of Galveston, Texas, and to the friends and relatives of our deceased brothers and their wives our heartfelt sympathy in this their time of sorrow and distress, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be printed in the official proceedings of this Convention and in our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and a copy of same sent to the Local Unions of Galveston.

FRANK DUFFY,
EUGENE S. ODELL.

Miss Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross Society, has issued a statement to the manufacturers and business men of the country, in which she appeals to them for aid in the way of material to be used in the building of homes for those who lost their all in the recent storm. It is, in part, as follows:

The number of the homeless class is estimated as 8000 or more. Winter is less than two months away. Although a mild climate, still snow and ice are known here. If tents would protect, which they would not, the sea sand and the quicksand would not hold them down; the first norther would leave their occupants as unsheltered as before, and hardships, colds, pneumonia and consumption would finish what the storm has left.

Some substantial shelter must be had at once for these people, and it would seem to be the duty of those on the ground to put the facts in an intelligent form before the people of the country, who are not here and cannot see for themselves, and who could not comprehend without seeing.

With this view the National Red Cross has, with the co-operation of the General Committee, obtained estimates of the best architects of the vicinity regarding the material needed for the construction of the necessary number of houses, tenements or homes for the suitable sheltering of these now unsheltered thousands of suffering people.

Then follows a summary representing substantially the lumber and building material that would be required to shelter about 8000 people in the most ordinary one story weather proof houses, built singly or in blocks of tenements.

Some 4000 dwellings and all of their contents were absolutely washed away or lie in the pile of wreckage—a worse than worthless mass, a menace to the safety of the remaining portion of the city.

Industrial Crisis Impends in Europe.

The wave of industrial prosperity in Europe, which has steadily risen since 1895, has taken a turn and begun to recede. All signs point toward a crisis in industrial and financial lines which may occur before two years have passed. Any political disturbance of note may bring on the crisis suddenly and without warning.

There are doubts if the immensely capitalized electrical works of Germany and other countries can keep fully employed after present contracts are filled. This line of industry, which in Germany alone represents an investment of nearly $300,000,000, has been largely instrumental in creating the present boom.

Failures have already begun in the building trade, which in the large cities has been of a speculative nature, and rested mainly on borrowed capital.

The German papers speak in alarming tones of the sad position of the textile industry, where stoppages of factories are the order of the day. Late statistics of the Gera district show 6022 looms idle, out of a total of 11,829. The weavers still employed there earn but 8 to 10 marks ($1.904 to $2.38) per week. This wretched wage, which is to support a family, is next to a starvation rate, especially as fuel and provisions have greatly advanced in price, and the poor operative must pay government tax and school rate besides.

The stock market is the delicate seismometer which denotes the coming upheaval. Shares of industrial companies have already commenced to decline.

SIMON W. HANAUER,
Vice Council General.

Frankfort, August 29, 1900.

AT Des Moines, Ia., last week, the Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen selected Chattanooga, Tennessee, as the place for the next meeting in 1902.

Eight New Unions Chartered During the Past Month.

668. Palo Alto, Cal.
672. Peterboro, Ont.
673. Fort Edward, N. Y.
674. Ottawa, Ont.
675. Pine Bluff, Ark. (Col.)
677. Lebanon, Pa.
679. Montpelier, Vt.
680. Newton Centre, Mass.

Labor Temple in New York.

A labor temple, which for years has been the dream of the central labor organizations of New York, will soon be an accomplished fact. The project has been taken in hand by the Workingmen's Educational Association, and a plot of land has been purchased for $30,000. The first payment of $14,275 was made last week, and work will soon be begun in clearing away the old buildings which now encumber the site.

The plot consists of three lots in Eighty-fourth street, between Second and Third avenues, and on it will be erected a five-story brick and stone building, for which plans are now being prepared. The building will be divided into renting halls, clubrooms and offices for union secretaries. A gymnasium and roof garden will also be provided. The halls will be rented to labor organizations at a cost which will only cover the maintenance of the building. The structure, it is expected, will cost about $30,000.

Honolulu Notes.

Our brothers evidently desire to know how work is in Honolulu, as many inquiries have been received during the past few months. Carpenters are busy enough at present and will be for some time to come, but they are preparing to demand the eight-hour day on November 1st, so we urge our fellow-craftsmen to stay away from Honolulu until the issue has been satisfactorily settled.

The plumbers have plenty of work, as the sanitary system of the city is being entirely changed and improved. They asked for the eight-hour day on September 1st and got it without any trouble.

The painters made a like request on September 4th, but the short-hour day was denied them and a strike followed. Three of the largest firms are holding out, but all the others have given in.

The granite cutters on September 17th demanded the eight-hour day and the bosses conceded it.

The bricklayers have given the builders until January 1, 1901, to consider the granting of the eight-hour day. A movement will be inaugurated on that date if it is deemed necessary.

Plasterers here are not organized. There is not much demand for such work, as the houses are only boarded and papered.

Two months ago there was not a single union in the building trade. Now we have several. This is a poor country for some people to live in. They come and go all the time. The climate is too hot, and malarial and island fevers are very dangerous and death-dealing.

We held a grand Labor Day celebration ball on September 3d. There was a large attendance and everything passed off satisfactorily.

Bommer Spring Hinges Lead at Paris.

This was to be expected, as the well-known house of Bommer Brothers of No. 257 to 271 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. are ever at the front in their particular line. They have made a life study of Spring Hinges; they confine themselves to spring hinges exclusively, and make the best spring hinge in the world. The jury was unanimous. The Gold Medal was awarded. Bommer Spring Hinges are the best.

Judicial Vindication of Labor's Claims.

We bespeak attentive study for the most radical, far-reaching and enlightened decisions ever rendered in the United States by a high court in a labor case. It furnishes a complete vindication of the position of organized labor. It sweeps aside all antiquated notions, so dear to the judicial fossils and the plutocratic enemies of the trade union movement, and invokes modern, rational, progressive principles. It sustains the view expressed in the *American Federationist* in combating the fallacious and half-truths of the pseudo-individualistic press which has denounced the methods of unions as tyrannical and un-American.

Briefly, what does organized labor claim?

This:

1. The right to organize local, central and national unions, and federate all.

2. The right to strike, as a means of enforcing recognition for unions and the principle of "collective bargaining."

3. The right to refuse to work with non-union men.

4. The right to picket establishments involved in a strike, and to employ moral suasion to prevent men from taking strikers' places.

5. The right to boycott. individually and collectively, obnoxious employers and other adversaries of labor, and to induce all friends of unionism to join in such boycott.

Astonishing as it may seem, the decision referred to emphatically upholds each of those claims. It was rendered recently by the appellate division of the New York Supreme Court, a body of five judges, and it was unanimous. There is therefore strong reason for hoping that the Court of Appeals, the highest tribunal in the State, will affirm and indorse the remarkable judgment. The labor question, on its legal side, would then be settled in New York, and settled right. That other States would gradually adopt the same reasonable and just policy, there can be no doubt. The logic of the New York decision is irresistible.

The question presented to the court was this: Has an association of workingmen organized for self-protection and self-help the right to obtain the discharge of one man or any number of men "by threats, intimidation, strikes or otherwise?" In other words, is it lawful for a union to go to an employer and warn him, if he engages certain men, or retains men already in his employ, a strike will be ordered by a combination of other men in his employ? Overruling an inferior tribunal, the appellate division of the Supreme Court has answered this vital question in the affirmative. Two opinions were written one by Justice McLaughlin the other by Justice Ingraham, distinguished and experienced jurists both.

Justice McLaughlin reasons as follows; It cannot be seriously doubted that every workman has the right, in the first instance, to say for whom and with whom he will work, and an employer, of course, has the correlative right of saying whom he will employ or prefer among two or more rivals. Once this reciprocal right is destroyed, liberty is destroyed, giving place to industrial despotism. Now, if one has the right alleged, when acting in his individual capacity, he does not lose it when acting with others clothed with an equal right. Consequently, laborers may combine and say they will not work for employers who engage any but members of labor organizations, and employers may combine and say that they will not employ persons who are (or who are not, as the case may be) members of such organizations. It is true that, as a result of a combination of laborers certain men may lose employment, but that is an incident of industrial liberty and competition.

The fact that organizations cause injury to certain persons does not make their purposes or actions illegal. In the words of the supplementary opinion of Justice Ingraham, "It is the illegality of the purpose to be accomplished, or of the means used to accomplish that purpose, that makes a combination illegal." The purposes of trade unions are admittedly lawful, and such methods as strikes and threats of striking are not in themselves unlawful, since every man has the right to quit work for any reason and at any time, and this right is not lost when he enters into a combination to exercise it. Hence it is not unlawful for a union to demand and procure exclusive employment, or the discharge of obnoxious workmen, by threats of striking or actual striking.

The principle that whatever is lawful when done by one person is lawful when done by a combination of several, seems almost axiomatic, yet it has been tacitly and openly denied in nearly every labor case previous to that under discussion. That was due to the persistence of old common law notions of "conspiracy"—notions utterly inapplicable to modern conditions. In this age of co-operation and consolidation it is futile and absurd to employ obsolete tests. The advanced position taken by the New York court works a deliberate, intelligent recognition of the doctrine of personal liberty—equal rights—is the sphere of the relations between laborers and capitalists.

A little reflection will show that the boycott is entirely justified in the light of the same guiding principles. There is no question that one man may, for any reason, withdraw his patronage from any person or any number of persons. He does not lose this right on joining an organization; hence any association of men may collectively order and maintain a boycott. Indeed, examine any of the above enumerated claims of organized labor, and it is plainly seen to be valid and proper, if the New York judgment be accepted as wellfounded.

Of course, all that labor demands for itself it is willing to grant in equal measure to others. It does not oppose combination among employers. It does not depend on legislation. It asks no special privileges, no favors from the State. It wants to be let alone and to be allowed to exercise its rights and use its great economic power. Workmen must rely on their own strength, the strength resulting from mutualism and organization. They must make it economically impossible for employers to antagonize unions. They must be too powerful, too fit to be successfully fought and oppressed. In fine, organized labor must depend on its own worth and superiority for continued progress.

Under equality of rights and liberty, the trade union movement is bound to survive and triumph, and we therefore welcome the New York decision, the most comprehensive of its kind, because it emphasizes the thorough legitimacy of the labor movement in its present stage of development.—*American Federationist.*

WITH ample power to supply to the fullest extent necessaries, comforts and even luxuries for all, we have so mismanaged our social economy as to give injurious luxury to the few, while millions are compelled to suffer a life-long deficiency of the barest necessities.—*A. R. Wallace.*

A Wonderful Labor Day Proclamation.

State of West Virginia, Executive Chamber.

The State of West Virginia, by its Legislature, having passed a law setting apart the first Monday of September of each year as Labor Day, and at which time all toilers should step aside from their regular employment and give such day to rest, improvement and enjoyment.

Now, therefore, I, George W. Atkinson, Governor of the State of West Virginia, do hereby recommend and request that on Monday, September 3, 1900, all places where labor is employed in the State of West Virginia, shall, as far as possible so to do, be shut down, so that all toilers may be permitted to enjoy this day as one of rest from all cares and duties. In this manner, better than any other, the dignity and worth of labor can be brought to the attention of the public and its value to the country at large may be more fully understood and appreciated.

"In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground; for out of it wast thou taken; for dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return."—Genesis, 3 : 19.

"Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work."—Exodus, 20 : 9.

"For thou shalt eat the labor of thine hands; happy shalt thou be, and it shall be well with thee."—Psalms, 128 : 2.

"In all labor there is profit; but the talk of the lips tendeth only to penury." Proverbs, 14 : 23.

"The labor of the righteous tendeth to life; the fruit of the wicked to sin."—Proverbs, 10 : 16.

"Man goeth forth unto his work, and to his labor until the evening."—Psalms, 10 : 23.

"He that gathereth in summer is a wise son; but he that sleepeth in harvest is a son that causeth shame."—Proverbs, 10 : 5.

"He that tilleth his land shall have plenty of bread; but he that followeth after vain persons shall have poverty enough."—Proverbs, 28 : 19.

"Wealth gotton by vanity shall be diminished; but he that gathereth by labor shall increase."—Proverbs, 13 : 11.

"Man goeth forth unto his work and to his labor, until the evening."—Psalms, 104 : 23.

"There is nothing better for a man than that he should eat and drink, and that he should make his soul enjoy good in his labor. This, also, I saw, that it was from the hand of God."—Ecclesiastes, 2 : 24.

"Two are better than one, because they have a good reward for their labor." Ecclesiastes, 4 : 9.

"The sleep of the laboring man is sweet, whether he eat little or much; but the abundance of the rich will not suffer him to sleep."—Ecclesiastes, 5 : 12.

"So built we the wall, and all the wall was joined together unto the half thereof; for the people had a mind to work."—Nehemiah, 4 : 6.

"Let him that stole steal no more; but rather let him labor, working with his hands the thing which is good, that he may have to give to him that needeth."—Ephesians, 4 : 28.

"And Labor, working with our own hands; being reviled, we bless; being persecuted, we suffer it."—1 Corinthians, 4 : 12.

"Now he that planteth and he that watereth are one; and every man shall receive his own reward according to his own labor."—1 Corinthians, 3 : 8.

"The husbandman that laboreth must be first partaker of the fruits."—11 Timothy, 2 : 6.

"But what think ye? A certain man had two sons; and he came to the first, and said, son, go to work to-day in my vineyard."—Matthew, 22 : 28.

"And that ye study to be quiet, and to do your own business, and to work with your own hands as we commanded you."—I Thessalonians, 4 : 11.

"For even as we were with you, this we commanded you that if any would not work, neither should he eat."—II Thessalonians, 2 : 10.

"For the workman is worthy of his meat."—Matthew, 10 : 10.

In witness whereof I have set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed at the capital in the city of Charleston, this 26th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1900, and the State the 38th,

[SEAL] G. W. ATKINSON.

By the Governor.

WM. M. O. DAWSON,
Secretary of State.

Liberty of Labor.

Unorganized labor is the timid, crouching, servile instrument of capital, yielding its head and extending its neck to the yoke of the master. Unorganized labor stands before the American people as a pitiable example of that old saying that "Necessity knows no law." They have become so hungry and so naked that to satisfy their immediate physical wants they are perfectly willing to sacrifice every mental and moral want, not only of themselves, but of their posterity, even to the fourth generation, and all other generations. Unorganized labor promises to the people of the United States nothing, except in the final analysis, a condition of labor not unlike that of China and India.—*Hon. John J. Lentz, of Ohio.*

Charge It to the Stupid.

When you see men, strong, able-bodied, begging for work, or bread, charge it to non-unionism.

When you see wealthy idlers enjoy life and hard workers ekeing out a miserable existence, charge it to the non-union man.

When you see children toiling in factory, field and mine at an age when they should be building up their body and their brain, charge it to the unorganized.

When you see the rich criminal idolized by society and the petty thief incarcerated in prison, charge the injustice to unorganized labor.

When you see workmen build palatial stables for the comfort of horses, while they with their families live in humble huts, charge it to the blackleg.

When you see the aged worker go to the poorhouse, then to the pauper's grave, charge it to the scab.

When judge-made laws prevent the workers from exercising their rights as free men, when so-called independent citizens are treated like slaves, when all the forces of capital are arrayed against the toiler, when blind justice, supposed to be impartial, is guided by the vile and unworthy, when might rules right, when redress at law becomes too expensive a luxury for the poor to indulge in, when only a few things are right and everything else is wrong, then charge it to the non-unionist or the devil, and so far as industrial conditions go, they are practically one and the same thing.—*Exchange.*

A GREAT war leaves the country with three armies—one of cripples, one of mourners and the third of thieves.—*German Proverb.*

THE CARPENTER.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 1900.

The Rights and Duties of Labor.

I say labor contributes to the prosperity of the country, and whatever conduces to a nation's welfare is most worthy of commendation. It is not the office or occupation that dignifies the man, but it is the man that dignifies the office.

"Honor and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part—there all the honor lies."

Cincinnatus lent dignity to agriculture by working at the plow! Caligura, by an infamous lie, degraded his crown and imperial purple.

DeTocqueville could not pay a juster and more beautiful tribute of praise to the genius of our country then when he wrote in 1835 that every honest occupation in the United States was honorable.

The honest, industrious man is honored among us, whether he work with his hands or with his brains, because he is an indispensable factor in the nation's progress. He is the bee in the social hive; he is the benefactor of his race, because he is always producing something for the commonwealth.

Our sympathies for those in our employ whether in the household, the mines or the factory, are wonderfully quickened by putting ourselves in their place and asking ourselves how we would wish to be treated under similar circumstances.

We should remember that they are our fellow-beings, that they have feelings like ourselves, that they are stung by a sense of injustice, repelled by an overbearing spirit, and softened by kindness, and it largely rests with us whether their hearts and homes are to be clouded with sorrow or radiant with joy.

Surely men do not amass wealth for the sole pleasure of counting their bonds and of contemplating their gold in secret. No, they acquire it in the hope that it will contribute to their rational comfort and happiness. Now, there is no enjoyment in life so pure and so substantial as that which springs from the reflection that others are made content and happy by our benevolence. And I am speaking here not of the benevolence of gratuitous bounty, but of fair-dealing tempered with dignity. Considerate Kindness is like her sister Mercy:

"It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath; it is twice bless'd;
It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes;
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
The throned monarch better than his crown."

While applauding the tender feelings and magnanimity of many capitalists, I am constrained in the interests of truth, humanity and religion to protest against the heartless conduct of others whose number, for the honor of the country, is I hope, comparatively small.

No friend of his race can contemplate without painful emotions those heartless monopolists exhibiting a grasping avarice which has dried up every sentiment of sympathy, and a sordid selfishness which is deaf to the cries of distress. The sole aim is to realize large dividends without regard to the paramount claims of justice and Christian charity. These trusts and monopolies, like the car of Juggernaut, crush every obstacle that stands in their way. They endeavor, not always, it is alleged, without success to corrupt our national and state legislatures and municipal councils. They are so intolerent of honest rivalry as to use unlawful means in driving from the market all competing industries. They compel their operatives to work for starving wages, especially in mining districts and factories, where protests have but a feeble echo, and are easily stifled by intimidation.

In many places the corporations are said to have the monoply of stores of supply, where exorbitant prices are charged for the necessaries of life; bills are contracted which the workmen are unable to pay from their scanty wages, and their forced insolvency places them entirely at the mercy of their task masters.

To such Shylocks may well be applied the words of the apostle: "Go to, now ye rich men: weep and howl for your miseries which shall come upon you. * * * You have stored up to yourselves wrath against the last days. Behold the hire of laborers, * * * which by fraud hath been kept back by you, crieth, and the cry of them hath entered into the ears of the God of Sabbath."

How forcibly our language applies now to our own country, and how earnestly the warning should be heeded by the constituted authorities! The supreme law of the land should be vindicated and enforced, and ample protection should be afforded to legitimate competing corporations as well as to the laboring classes against unscrupulous monopolies.

But if labor organizations have rights to be vindicated and grievances to be fulfilled and angers to guard against, they should exercise unceasing vigilance in securing their body from the control of designing demagogues who would make it subservient to their own selfish ends, or convert it into a political engine. They should also be jealous of the reputation and good name of the rank and file of the society as well as of its chosen leaders. For while the organization is ennobled and commands the respect of the public by the moral and civic virtues of its members, the scandalous and unworthy conduct of even a few of them is apt to bring reproach on the whole body, and to excite the distrust of the community.

Activity is the law of all intellectual and animal life. The more you live in conformity to that law, the happier you will be. An active life, like the purling rivulet, is an unfailing source of gladness, health and contentment, while an indolent life, like the stagnant pool, breeds discontent, disease and death. No man enjoys with a keener relish the night's repose and the Sunday and holiday rest than the son of toil.

A life of patient industry is sure to be blessed with a competence, if it is not crowned with an abundant remuneration. The great majority of our leading men of wealth are indebted for their fortunes to their own untiring industry. Take an active, personal, conscientious interest in the business of your employer. Be as much concerned about its prosperity as if it were your own.

Foster habits of economy and self-denial. No matter how modest your income may be, always live under it. You will thus protect your liberty and business integrity, and guard yourself against the slavery and humiliation of debt, which is too often the precursor and the incentive to commercial dishonor.

While honestly striving to better your condition, be content with your station in life, and do not yield to an inordinate desire of abandoning your present occupation for what is popularly regarded as a more attractive avocation. Remember that while the learned professions are overcrowded there is always a demand for skilled and unskilled labor, and that it is far better to succeed in mechanical or manual work than to fail in professional life.

Be not over eager to amass wealth, for they who are anxious "to become rich fall into temptations and into the snare of the devil, and into many unprofitable and hurtful desires which drown men in destruction and perdition."

A feverish ambition to accumulate, which may be called our national distemper, is incompatible with peace of mind.

Moderate means with a contented spirit are preferable to millions without it.

Sobriety will be an angel of tranquility and comfort to yourself and family. While this virtue should be cultivated by all men, it ought to be especially cherished by the laboring class, who are so much exposed to the opposite vice. Intemperance has brought more desolation to homes than famine or the sword, and is a more unrelenting tyrant than the grasping monopolist.—*Cardinal Gibbons.*

Trade Unions Mean Progress.

If we turn our eyes toward the past we find all kinds of associations. Men have associated according to the needs of their time, for their protection or to promote their happiness. But nowhere will one find associations resembling organization of laborers known to-day by the name of trade unions. Those resembling them most were the mediaeval trade organizations, the guilds. While all members of a trade were to belong to the guild, it will easily be seen that the trade unions since they are composed solely of persons of the trade working for wages, show quite a different aspect.

Modern times showing themselves in a thousand ways, agriculture, in the manner of production, in transportation as well on land as on the seas, in the exchange of ideas through the telegraph, the telephone, etc., have left man far behind. The nineteenth century has not produced more men of deep thought than its predecessors. The numerous wars and immense armaments in each country prove that human sentiments have not become purer. The manner of governing the nations has not changed, since in the most progressive countries, in the republics, one finds the same customs in politics as with the Romans 2,000 years ago. Slavery, instead of making room for free relations among men, have changed its shape, has become more general. The wage system is but a new slavery. The old state of society, with its masters and slaves, has made room for modern society, with its employers and employes.

In view of these indisputable facts, trade unions are the principal organized power working successfully within the bosom of modern society for a change in the mutual relations of men, in accordance with the progress of the new order of things.

The changes to be made for the regeneration of the world must in the first place bear on the laborers, on those who sweat and suffer in the workshops, on farms, in mines, etc. It seems that nobody can assist, much less save them, if they do not do it themselves. For this reason their yoke has been shaken but where they have had trade unions, and this but after many efforts, long exertions and sacrifices. Their daily hour of toil being reduced, their intelligence will brighten, their power and welfare increase, and their liberties extend in proportion of this reduction.—*Exchange.*

THE mechanism of the state is like the working of the cogged wheels which move the water works on the shore of the Nile—if one tooth is missing, the whole comes to a standstill, however strong the beasts that labor to turn it.—*George Ebers.*

The Right Kind of Trusts.

Trust the people—the wise and the ignorant, the good and the bad—with the gravest questions, and in the end you educate the race, while you secure not perfect institutions, not necessarily good ones, but the best institutions possible, while human nature is the basis and the only material to build with. Men are educated and the state uplifted by allowing all—everyone—to broach all their mistakes and errors. The community that will not protect its humblest, most ignorant and most hated member in the free utterance of his opinions, no matter how false or hateful, is only a handful of slaves!—*Wendell Phillips.*

Mill Men of Frisco Will Win.

The mill owners of San Francisco are weakening, while the strikers are gaining. The following donations have been made to their support: Carpenters' Union No. 22, $200; Bricklayers' Association, $250, with a promise of $250 more; Carpenters' Union No. 384, $200; Varnishers and Polishers' Union, $200 and an assessment; Cement Workers' Union, $250 and an assessment; Stone Cutters' Union, $25; Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 67, $75; Painters' Union No. 73 have pledged their moral and financial support to the extent of their ability; Wood Workers' Union, $20; Electrical Workers' Union, $150; Stair Builders' Union, $10; Derrickmen and Engineer's Union, $100; Glaziers, $100; Tile Setters, $5; Carpenters' No. 34. $6; Plumbers, $2. Everything points to the ultimate defeat of the mill owners. Nothing will satisfy the mill men but the eight-hour day. They have been offered as high as $7 a day to go to work, but not a man has broken his faith with his fellow-workman. The men are receiving the full support of organized labor, and their success is a foregone conclusion. The Building Trade Council, to which the mill men belong, has been instrumental in making their success assured.

Here to Stay.

Organized labor is an aggressive force. It is ever on the go and never sleeps. No matter what may be the development of to-day, even though defeat perch upon its banner, to-morrow every inch of ground lost is regained and new territory added.

This is the one great significant fact in connection with trade unionism. Traitors may betray it, it may go down in seeming irretrievable collapse, but any check is but temporary; it always rises to its feet again and reasserts itself more determinedly than ever. If history has demonstrated one truth, that truth is that organizations of labor cannot be crushed. The employers of labor who enter into a contest with them may win out at the time, perhaps after an enormous expenditure of money, but as sure as fate, sooner or later, the organization he has sought to crush comes to life again, and he must recognize the fact. No sane observer to-day but that will admit that labor is more powerful at the present moment than ever before.

There never was a time when so many recruits were flocking to its standard or its membership so large.

To its enemies the most significant fact should be that every year its power and influence is increasing, and that no rebuff can set it back.

Labor has a long memory. It has begun to discriminate against its enemies, and in favor of its friends. Its motto is, "We never forget," and when it is fully alive to its opportunities, as it assuredly will be, the outlook for those politicians who have proved unfriendly to the cause will not be bright.—*Labor Journal.*

What Can We Do?

Never before has this country been confronted by an industrial crisis which so nearly affects the men and interests that are involved or goes so deeply to the heart of the social and economic life of the entire nation as it is through the prevailing anthracite coal strike.

The consequences which flowed from the Homestead strike and those which followed upon the railroad strike of 1894 were portentious, and will be felt for many years to come, but in neither case did the public interests involved reach down to the collective rights of society as they do in this case.

If the men of Pennsylvania are properly sustained by their brethren all over the country the result will settle, or put in a fair way of settlement the great question whether the natural resources of this country—its great mineral deposits which are essential to the sustainment of human life—can be exploited by a band of industrial highwaymen for the robbery and oppression of the American people.

There never was a robber baron who entrenched himself in his Rhine stronghold and sallied out to plunder and destroy those who came within his reach who ever was such a curse to the society in which he lived as are these marauders who claim to own the coal mines and the coal-carrying highways of the State of Pennsylvania. There never was a Viking rover of the North seas who rushed in upon a helpless hamlet in medieval days, and left the trail of his rapacity in red, human blood, that ever outraged the canons of humanity to the extent or with the utter brutality which has distinguished these men since they got their clutches on one of the greatest sources of the commonwealth.

Their rule has gone uncontested save here and there by a loyal friend and adherent of free labor. The time is come when this will be no longer true. The men of the coal regions of Pennsylvania have risen against those who rob and oppress them, while robbing and oppressing the people of the entire country. There is no time now to discuss or consider the merits of the claims of the men. It is to their discredit rather than otherwise that they have so long submitted. Now they are in arms, and the only question with us men of the North Star State is: How far will we go in sustaining them? What are we ready to do? Do we realize the great emergency which is presented to us? Do we realize, even in the most vague way, what a battle these men have before them? The result of our efforts to sustain them will settle these questions.

Every union in the State of Minnesota, no matter what its members work at, is called on to get together and consider at once its duty with reference to the devoted miners of Pennsylvania. They must do that duty when they have decided what it is. Now is the time for action. Later we can do more if it is in our power, but to-day, at this present hour, the members of organized labor in Minnesota are called on to take these men's case under consideration and decide what can be done of a practical character to make the glorious cause they espouse successful.—*Union Adocate.*

THE change from an aristocratic to a democratic commonwealth is indeed the wider, unbounded prospect upon which rests shadows, clouds and darkness. If it fail, for centuries is the dial hand of Time put back; if it succeed—then, man will have colonized Utopia.—*Bulwer-Lytton.*

Judas and Judases.

John Ruskin, the man beloved by mankind, whose recent death the world has mourned, was withal a great thinker. He was not given to idolizing heroes of his own race nor despising heroes of the enemies of his country. Likewise he condemned bribery and corruption wherever he discovered it. The *Railway Times* of India quotes the following from Ruskin's "Crown of Wild Olives:"

"We do great injustice to Iscariot, in thinking him wicked above all common wickedness. He was only a common money-lover, and like all money-lovers, didn't understand Christ; couldn't make out the worth of Him or meaning of Him. He didn't want Him to be killed. He was horror-struck when he found that Christ would be killed; threw his money away instantly, and hanged himself. How many of our present money-seekers, think you, would have the grace to hang themselves, whoever was killed?

"But Judas was a common, selfish, muddle-headed, pilfering fellow; his hand always in the bag of the poor, not caring for them. He didn't understand Christ, yet believed in Him, much more than most of us do; had seen Him do miracles, thought He was strong enough to shift for himself, as he, Judas, might make his own little by-perquisites out of the affair. Christ would come out of it well enough, and he had the thirty pieces. Now, that is the money seeker's idea, all over the world. He doesn't hate Christ, but can't understand Him—doesn't care for Him—sees no good in that benevolent business; make his own little job out of it, at all events, come what will. And thus, out of every mass of men, you have a certain number of bagmen—your 'fee-first' men, whose main object is to make money. And they do make it—make it in all sorts of unfair ways, chiefly by the weight and force of money itself, or what is called the power of capital; that is to say. the power which money, once obtained, has over the labor of the poor, so that the capitalist can take all its produce to himself, except the laborer's food. That is the modern Judas' way of 'carrying the bag' and 'bearing what is put therein.'"

The Sin of Being Old.

Yer wornts a job, yer dew,
An' you're only sixty-tew!
Thenks, we've all the parylitics as we're needin' withart you.
This ain't no bloomin' 'orspital, this factory is not.
We takes on men thet's young an' smart an' strong an' on the spot,
An' thet is whort yer ain't, my friend, nort by a tidy lot.
It ain't no yoose ter try;
So tike an' paws awye;
Thur's the young uns close be'ind yer, an' you're blockin' up the wye.
An' whur are yer ter go?
'Ow the dickens shud I know?
Thur's no one 'ungrin fur yer when you're sixty-tew or so.
Yer 'as a fust clawss chericter; yer don't go on the booze;
Yer've got a bit o' strength still left as you'd be prard ter yoose.
But ev'rywhur yer awsks for wuk yer finds as they refoose,
An' ev'rywhur you're told
You're art, right art, clean bowled.
Aye, the sin thet's paws furgivin' is the sin o' bein' old.
An' thur's nutthink as yer'll get;
Penshing schemes is orf, yer bet.
Thur mye be thet good time comin', but it ain't a-comin' yet.
With the growth o' thrifty 'abits it is wrong ter interfere;
Likewise. we 'asn't got no twenty millying parnds a year,
An' one thing is too difficult, an' t'other thing's too dear;
Old ige 'as done your trick;
So jest yer mawch off quick;
Thur's the wuk'ouse an' the cemetery—yer've only got ter pick.

—*London Chronicle.*

Labor Claims Redress at Law.

A test case of unusual importance to the building trades in general—employes, owners and contractors—will probably soon be tried in Philadelphia. Suit has been entered in the name of the Commonwealth against George R. Kurrie, to recover $400 damages for failure to cover over the floors of a building under course of construction, and of which he is alleged to have been in charge.

Many interesting points are involved, the greatest of which seems to be the decision as to jurisdiction in enforcing the Act of May 11, 1893, which was passed ostensibly for the protection of workmen engaged upon buildings under course of construction. While this would appear to come within the province of the Bureau of Building Inspection, it is stated that Chief Hill, head of that Bureau, has denied any power to act to a committee representing the Council of Allied Building Trades. Under these circumstances the Allied Council retained E. Clinton Rhoads as attorney to take all legal action necessary to determine the value of the Act in question.

In the present suit Mr. Kurrie is made defendant. The complaint avers that he is the engineer in charge of the erection of a new building on Cadwalader street north of Columbia avenue. The Act of May 11, 1893, imposing upon him the duty of having the joists or girders of floors above the third story covered with boards or other material as the building progressed, so as to sufficiently protect the workmen either from falling through the joists or from material falling from above. Defendant neglected this duty, the statement continues, and allowed the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh floors to remain uncovered. The Act provides for a penalty of $100 for each floor left uncovered.

Secretary Mitchell, of the Council of Allied Building Trades, said that a Committee of five, consisting of William McIlvain, Thomas Maguire, John McShane, H. W. Potter and H. Joseph Bradley, made the inspection which brought about the information on which suit was entered. He said:

"Contracting builders seem to have immunity from obeying this Act. The Bureau of Building Inspection refuses to act, and the Supreme Court has decided that a builder is not liable for damages further than the statute declares. This decision was rendered in September, 1894, and states:

"'Under the Act of May 11, 1893, which requires persons engaged in building to cover the joists or girders of each floor above the third story with boards or other suitable material so as to protect workmen and others, the money penalty provided by the Act is exclusive of all other remedies, and an action for damages for personal injuries cannot be sustained for failure to comply with the provisions of the Act.' In that suit, William A. Stone, now Governor, was counsel for appellees.

"Now, as Chief Hill has refused to act, what protection has a workingman under the Supreme Court decision? One or several men may be killed or injured, and the families could recover nothing. These facts being true, we determined to make a test case to discover who is responsible for the enforcement of the law. If the statute is a dead letter, we want to know it, so that we can take proper steps to secure a remedy in the coming Legislature. At present it is cheaper for the contractor to run the risk of being called upon to pay the penalty for evading the law than it is to lay the rough boards required. We are seeking nothing but what the law is supposed to give us; that is protection for lives and limbs of men compelled to work for a livelihood."

Whither Are We Drifting?

The Standard Oil Company was organized in 1870 with a capital of $1,000,000. It has just distributed a quarterly dividend in cash and scrip of $23,000,000. But even if we admit that the last dividend is exceptional the actual returns for nine months show that the Standard Oil profits for the current fiscal year can hardly fall below $60,000,000. There was a dividend three months ago of $10,000,000 and one three months before that of $8,000,000.

The United States Government was organized under the Constitution in 1798. Its total gross income—not profits—was less than $52,000,000 as late as 1862, when it was seventy-three years old. The net profits of the Standard Oil Company are greater now than the gross income of the United States Government was at more than twice its age.

In the four years 1896, 1897, 1898 and 1899 the profits of the Standard Oil Company amounted to $127,000,000. In the same four years the income of the United States Government ran behind its expenses to the amount of $170,414,307.27. Is not Mr. Rockefeller already a "bigger man" than old Uncle Sam?

The Standard Oil Company, which thirty years ago was worth $1,000,000 at the outside, is worth now, on the basis of the market quotations, about $55,000,000, an increase of 55,000 per cent. As an income-producing property it is worth twice that.

In the same length of time the aggregate wealth of the United States has increased from $30,065,518,507 to about $100,000,000,000 or about 230 per cent.

How long will it take 55,000 per cent. to overtake 230 per cent? Work out the problem and you will know how soon Mr. Rockefeller and his partners will own the United States.

You will not get the date quite early enough, however, for these figures do not show the full extent of the growth of the Rockefeller monopoly. In the first place the Standard Oil Company is making money faster than it ever did before. It is going ahead with accelerating velocity. In the next place, the oil business is altogether too small to furnish opportunities for the investment of all the wealth that is pouring in upon the magnates of the Rockefeller group. They are reaching out for the control of every branch of industry. They employ 35,000 men in Standard Oil alone—a larger army than the United States had before the war with Spain—but that is only a detail.

They own the greatest iron mines in the world, carry their ore to the lakes on their own railroads and thence to market on their own steamers. They have enormous fleets of freighters on lakes and ocean. They are heavily interested in the great passenger ships of the International Navigation Company. They come near to controlling the copper supply of the world. They own coal mines, railroads and gas works all over the country. They have a share in the new salt trust. They have immense interests in street railroads. They are building up colossal banks and controlling the money supply.

With from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000 to invest every year in income-producing property which makes the revenue still larger the next year, what can keep the Standard Oil Company from owning the United States? Nothing but another trust too rich to be bought and too strong to be crushed or legislation to keep the concentration of wealth within bounds. There are no indications of the appearance of the former antidote, and the people will have to get to work without much more delay if they wish to be in time for the latter.—*Exchange.*

Lessons In Practical Carpentry.

BY FRED. T. HODGSON.

I HAVE given a number of shapes of roofs, but it may be explained here that those illustrated in these papers are only a few of the many the reader will meet with in his experience. These offered, however, will materially assist in designing roofs to cover the most difficult plans.

The most important matters to be considered in designing a roof are strength and stability. A weak roof is a very

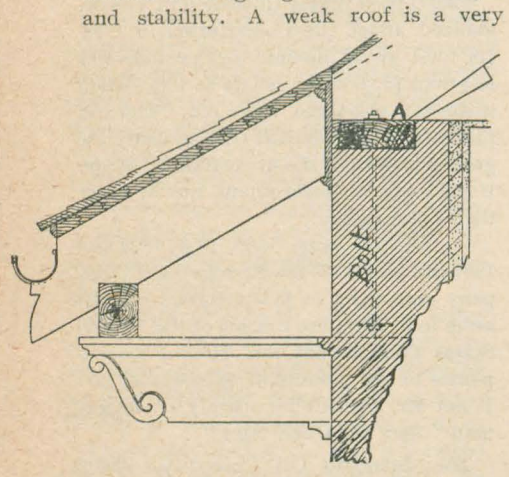


FIG. 1. BOLTING PLATE TO WALL.

dangerous factor in a house, and a lack of stability will, sooner or later, create a wilderness of trouble, as a gale of wind may wrench it and cause the destruction of the whole house. The strength of a roof does not so much depend on the weight of the timbers as it does on the proper disposition of the timbers, and it is astonishing how strong a roof can be made with light timbers scientifically

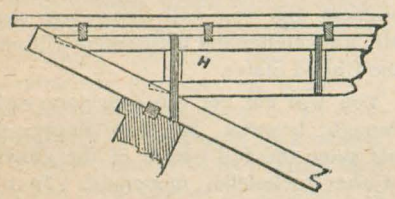


FIG. 2. PLATE BUILT IN WALL.

arranged, and it will be my object to endeavor to convey to my readers—without the use of troublesome formula—some idea of the proper manner of framing roofs in order to make them strong and rigid.

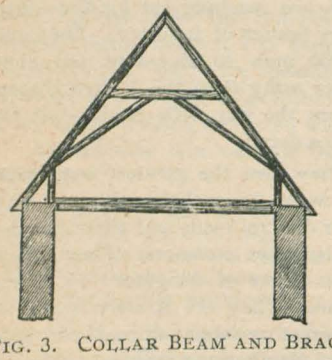


FIG. 3. COLLAR BEAM AND BRACES.

The modern roof as framed for dwellings of every class, are nearly all spiked together, the mortise and tenon being seldom or never used. For roofs of small dimensions this system of "nailing" is not very objectionable, but for roofs covering large buildings, or having spans of forty feet, or over, timbers larger than the ordinary scantlings should be used, and the joints should be held together with mortise and tenon, or iron straps of some sort. On brick walls the plate should be bolted, the head end of the bolt being built in the wall, with the thread end of the bolt projecting above the brick work sufficient to allow the plate to go over it and admit of a washer and nut on top of it as shown at Fig. 1, where the bolt is marked by the dotted lines. If the feet of the rafters are tied together with tie-beams or joints, it may not be necessary to have bolts, but in such cases there should be wooden bricks or bond-timbers built in with the brick work, either con-

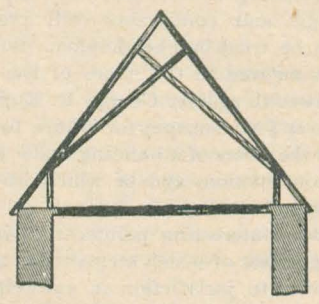


FIG. 4. A BRACED ROOF.

tinuous or at regular intervals. One method of placing the timber plate is shown at Fig. 2, where it is partly let into the wall, while the tie-beam is notched over the projecting portion. This figure shows the foot of roof having tie-beams, principal and common rafters, with iron straps H, holding the whole together, which, of course, makes a very strong and rigid roof, and relieves the walls entirely of strain and thrust. The timber in this instance becomes the plate, and runs the whole length of the wall, but in many cases it may not be necessary to run in a timber like this along the whole length of the wall, wooden bricks at intervals of two or three feet may be built in the wall, either across it or in the direction of its length, on which a plate may lie, and be spiked to the wooden bricks. There are other ways of anchoring down the plate beside those given, but they are more or less troublesome and costly, so that those given may be considered about the best for general work. A very good way, when it can be done, is to spike uprights to the rafters and to the joists below, particularly if the joists enter the brickwork below the wall-plate, for this will then tie the roof to the wall and the joists.

Roofs are constructed in many ways, and vary in strength to suit the requirements. Some are formed with simple rafters set in pairs, with a collar-beam to their sides about half way up their lengths. This style of a roof is the form imaginable, resembling the letter A straddling the building, with its feet on the walls. This is the roof generally employed in the cheaper sort of buildings, and it answers very well when the span does not exceed twenty-five feet. When the span runs over twenty-five feet, there should be some other bracing along with the collar-beams, such as shown at Fig. 3, where braces truss the roof from the rafter at the top of studding to collar-beam. Where no collar-beam is employed, the roof may be strengthened as shown at Fig. 4. These two examples exhibit a steep pitch, but they may be made flatter or steeper to suit conditions as may be desired. The braces and collar-beams may also be brought down if wanted. The rafters, collar-beams and braces in roofs of this kind may be made of 2 x 6 inch stuff for buildings from 25 to 30 feet wide, and of 2 x 8 inch stuff when used for buildings from 30 to 36 feet wide. Buildings over 36 feet wide should be provided with either a framed or latticed roof.

A lattice roof, when properly made, is

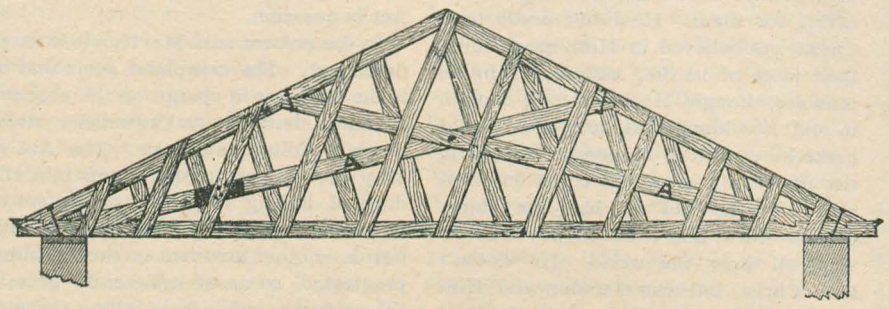


FIG. 5. A BUILT UP LATTICE ROOF.

very strong, and is self-supporting and does not have any tendency to thrust the walls outward, in fact they assist materially in holding the walls together. I show a good example of this style of roof at Fig. 5. The rafters, tie-beams and the two main braces A A, must be of one thickness—say 2, 4 or 6 inches, according to length of span—while the minor braces are made of 1-inch stuff and about 10 or 12 inches wide. These minor braces are

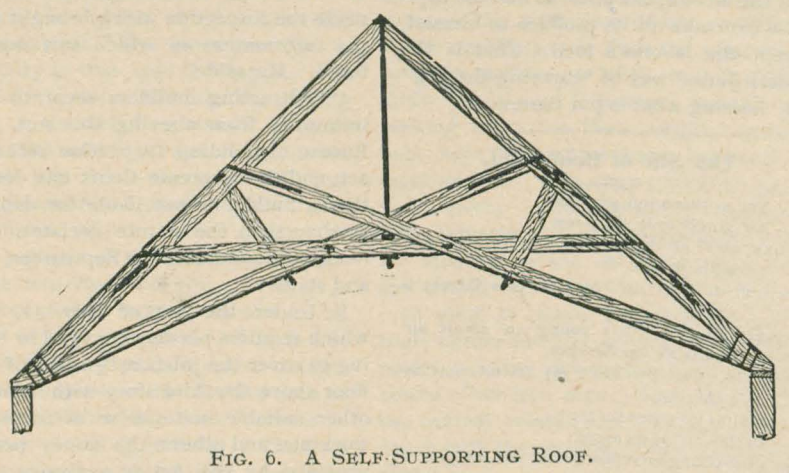


FIG. 6. A SELF-SUPPORTING ROOF.

well nailed to the tie-beams, main braces and rafters. The main braces must be halved over each other at their juncture, and bolted. Sometimes the main braces are left only half the thickness of the rafters, then no halving will be necessary, but this method has the disadvantage of having the minor braces nailed to one side only. To obviate this blocks may be nailed to the inside of the main braces to make up the thickness required as shown, and the minor braces can be nailed or bolted to the main brace.

The rafters and tie-beams are held together at the foot of the rafter by an iron bolt, the rafter having a crow-foot joint at the bottom which is let into the tie-beam. The main braces also are framed into the rafter with a square toe joint and held in place with an iron bolt, and the foot of the brace is crow-footed into the tie-beam over the wall.

This truss is easily made, may be put together on the ground, and, as it is light, may be hoisted in place with blocks and tackle, with but little trouble. This truss can be made sufficiently strong to span a roof from 40 to 75 feet. Where the span inclines to the greater length, the tie-beams and rafters may be made of built-up timbers, but in such a case the tie-beams should not be less than 6 x 10 inches, nor the rafters less than 6 x 6 inches.

Another style of roof altogether is

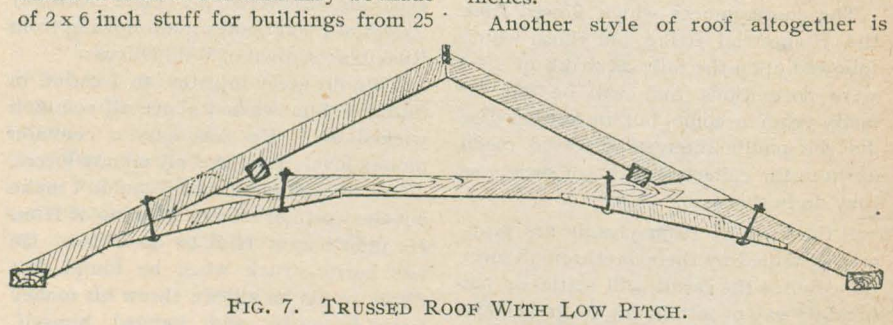


FIG. 7. TRUSSED ROOF WITH LOW PITCH.

shown at Fig. 6. This is a self-supporting roof, but is somewhat expensive if intended for a building having a span of 30 feet or less. It is fairly well adapted for halls, or for country churches, where a high ceiling is required, and the span anywhere from 30 to 50 feet over all. It would not be safe to risk a roof of this kind on a building having a span of more than 50 feet. The main features of this roof are, (1) having collar-beams, (2) truss bolts, and (3) iron straps at the joints and tripple bolts at the feet.

While this roof possesses several good features, it is not such an one as I would recommend to be used on buildings having spans of more than 40 feet. Like the lattice truss, it may be built on the ground ready for raising, and hoisted bodily in place. The plates on which it rests should be well fastened down to the walls, and the timber of which it is made should be pretty well seasoned, particularly the rafters, for any shrinkage in these will give the whole truss an opportunity to spread, which might result in very serious consequences.

When a roof must necessarily be pretty flat, and where the ceiling is to be of a concave shape, and the span between 35 and 40 feet, the truss shown at Fig. 7 may be used, but in a truss of this sort, the stuff should be dry and the workmanship above suspicion. The bolts should be driven in tight and the nuts screwed down as close as possible.

The design of roof shown at Fig. 8, is somewhat more complicated than the ones preceding it, and is better fitted for a small church or hall having a span of from 45 to 60 feet. The "bow" or circular truss is "laminated," that is it is formed of thin pieces bent to the curve on their flat, and lapped over each other, taking care that the joints are well broken. The foot of the bow is crow-stepped on a wooden shoe attached to the wall below the rafter line. The shoe resting on an appropriate bracket built in the wall and showing a drop moulding as a finish. The bow is halved at the junc-

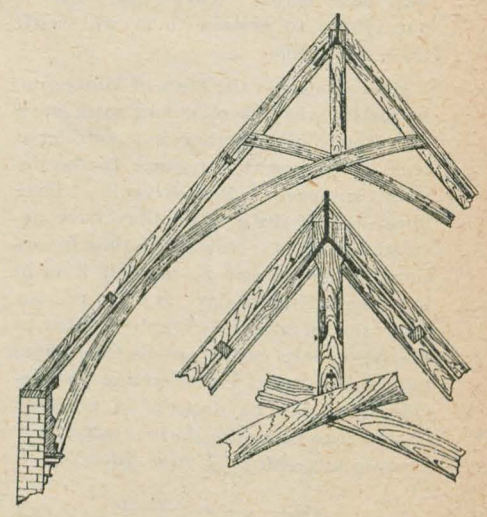


FIG. 8. STEEP ROOF AND DETAILS.

tion, and is bolted to the dwarfed post which is fastened by an iron strap to the principal rafters. To common rafters are "tuggled" over the principals on the purlins, and are also notched over the purlins between the principal rafters. The details, made to a larger scale, explain themselves, and show the method of construction very clearly.

To Draw a Circle or an Ellipse With the Square.

BY A. W. WOODS.

A CIRCLE may be accurately drawn with the square, as shown in Fig. 1, and is as follows: Drive brads the distance apart of the desired diameter, as from A to B. Place the square with its inside edges close up to the brads and with pencil at C, slide the square around always keeping the edges snug up to the brads, and the point traversed at C will describe a true semi-circle. To complete the circle reverse the square to the opposite side and proceed as before.

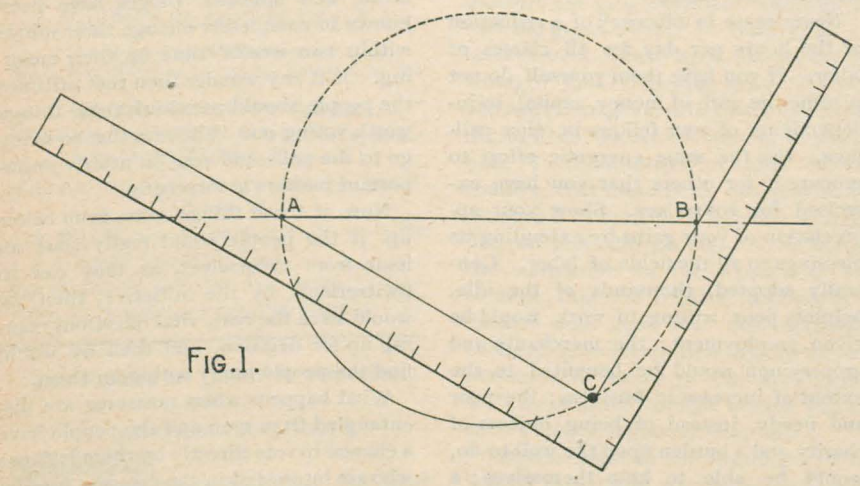


FIG. 1.

The diameter of circles drawn in this way is limited to the length of the inside edge of the tongue.

Figure 2 illustrates how an ellipse may be drawn with the aid of the square. Draw lines at right angles with each other. The intersection of which will be the centre of the ellipse, as at A.

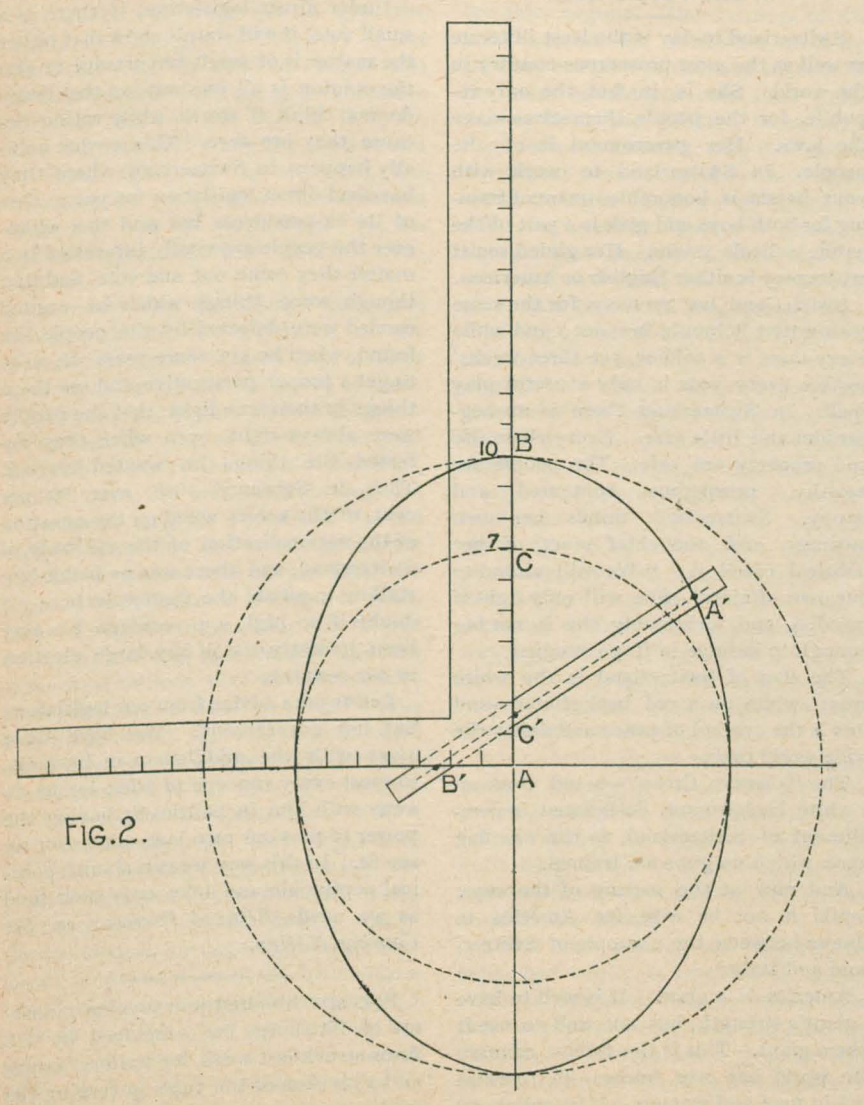


FIG. 2.

For an example we will take an ellipse 14 by 20 inches. Place the square with the heel resting at A, and lay off one-half of each of the diameters as at C and B. Take a thin strip of wood and on it lay off the length A, C, B. Drive small brads at C and B, and at A make a hole large enough to insert a pencil point or a scratch awl. Now place the strip under the corner of the square. The brads being at B′ and C′ and by moving the strip with these points always touching the square, point A′ will describe one-fourth part of the desired ellipse. In beginning, say at B, B′ will rest at A. Swing A′ to the right till C′ rests at A. By reversing the square in the upper right-hand angle, the left-hand quarter is drawn in like manner, and so on to the end.

Ellipses in this way can be drawn from a very small size up to 36 by 48 inches with a square having an 18-inch tongue.

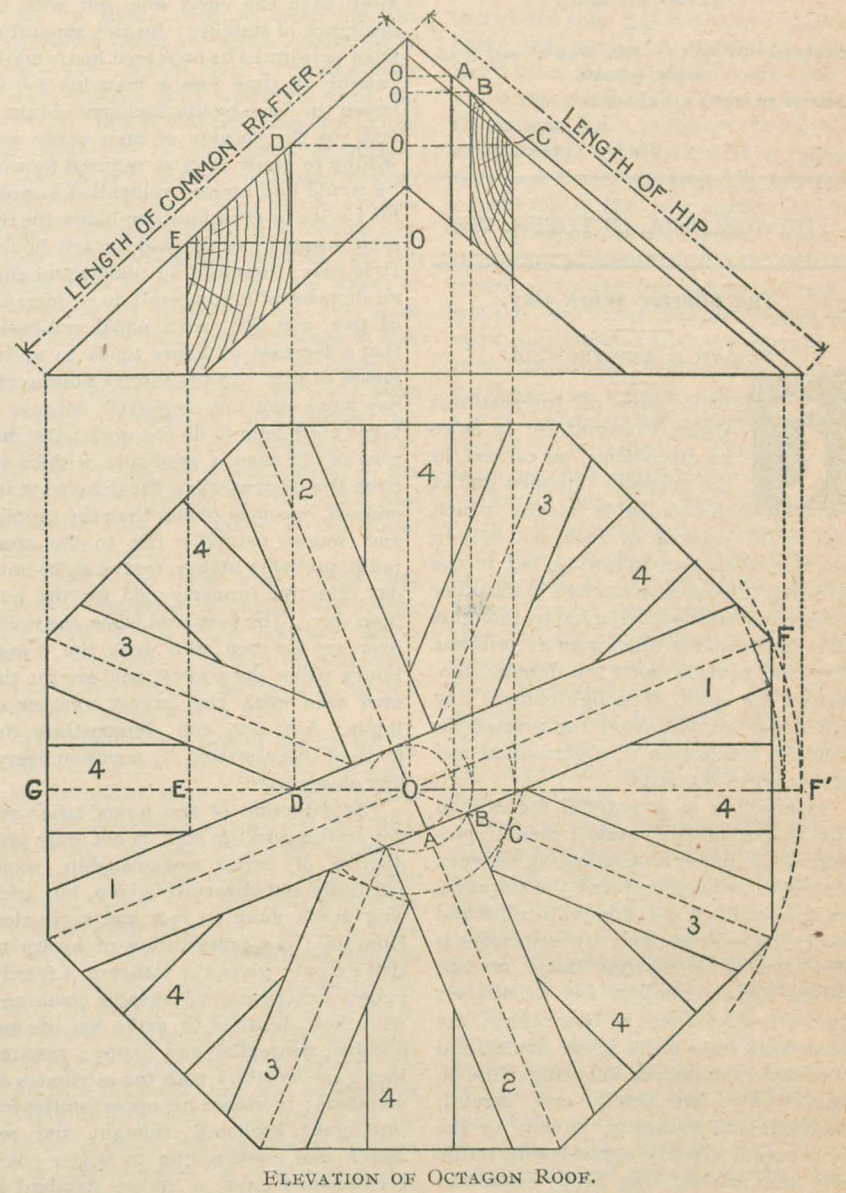
RAFTERS FOR AN OCTAGON ROOF.

Here is a plan and elevation of an octagon roof showing the runs of the common and hip rafters. The runs are reckoned from the outer edge of the plate to the centre, as G–O for the common rafter and O–F for the hip, but since all of the rafters do not run to the centre there must necessarily be a deduction from the runs, as given above.

In the plan it will be seen that only one set of the hips (No. 1), meet at the centre. Set No. 2 lacks the thickness of No. 1 of the common rafter, No. 3, being G–O the deduction from which is equal to D–O plus E–D to obtain the plumb cut for the side bevel.

Now, referring to the elevation, the above reference letters are used for like measurements, showing the proper deductions to be made to obtain the lengths for the different rafters by simply squaring back from the plumb cut.

The run and rise taken on the square regulates the seat and plumb cuts, but the above deductions remain the same for any pitched roof.



ELEVATION OF OCTAGON ROOF.

Charges Against Reading Railroad.

The operation of the United States law imposing a fine on inter-state corporations for discharging employes because of membership in labor organizations will be tested by the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, with headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio.

Last week four members of Lodge No. 149, in Philadelphia, Pa., subscribed to an affidavit before United States Commissioner Bell, upon which a warrant was issued for the arrest of Isaac A. Sweigard, lately General Superintendent of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway. The affidavit charges Mr. Sweigard, in his capacity as a railway manager, with violating Section 10 of the Act of Congress, approved June 1, 1898, making it a disdemeanor for any employer engaged in the business of a common carrier, or officer, agent, or receiver of such employer, to discharge or discriminate against an employe on account of membership in a labor organization. The Act imposes a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000.

The members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen allege that thirty employes of the Reading Railway have been discharged within a certain period for membership in the Brotherhood. They also recite in their complaint that six years ago what is now known as Lodge No. 149 was discharged by an order from A. Bonzano, at that time Superintendent of the railway. While this would not come within the scope of the Act passed in 1898, it is referred to as part of the evidence to show a series of acts of hostility directed against labor organizations by representatives of the Reading management. The bulk of the discharges complained of have occurred within a year.

If the minimum fine were imposed for each of the alleged dismissals complained of the amount of the penalty would reach $3,000. Some of the discharged Brotherhood men on the Mahanoy Division of the Reading Railway have recently been reinstated. Among the number are two or three who were among the number who were dismissed last December, immediately after a ball that was held at Tamaqua, at which Reading employes appeared wearing badges of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. It is alleged that every Reading man who wore a Brotherhood badge on that occasion was discharged a few days later.

THE police department of Berlin Germany, has undertaken a thorough revision of the bakeshops, much to the astonishment of the master bakers' association there, which had begun to ridicule the Bakeshop law.

Nailing It.

There's a hammer called Opportunity,
And when the moment comes
To clinch success or else to fail,
For each who fairly strikes the nail
A hundred hit their thumbs.

Chicago Times-Herald.

THE CARPENTER.

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PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 1900.

The Shorter Work-Day.

BY SAM L. LEFFINGWELL.

THESE days of International Union Conventions, so large in attendance, so earnest in the purposes intended and in the probable results which follow the sessions of each, not only in the line of its own following, but in the growing influence so marked in all other trades and callings, bring happy thoughts of reminiscence in relief from the toilsome days and hours of but a few decades ago, before the spirit of enlightenment and education brought about the present attendant benificence of organization and mutuality of interests.

In addition to a material increase in the wages of the world's wealth producers, the better understanding between employer and employe and the improvement in sanitary conditions in mine and workshop, not the least by any means is the blessing of shorter hours of toil. While the cigarmakers and bricklayers are farthest advanced in this reform, the carpenters have made great strides, and many other trades are following close in line—slowly but surely—and careful, energetic and unceasing pursuit by the same means already applied will, in the very near future, bring happy results to many thousands yet in the bondage of what resembles feudal bondage. Of course it can and must be done without unnecessary friction. Relief and benefit to follow will well repay for the time and patience extended in bringing about the relief and advantages of fewer toilsome hours and more leisure for calm reflection and the happy hours of home and fireside.

The question of a shorter work-day, though simple in its application, does not meet with ready comprehension even by many who would and can be benefited by its adoption. The strongest bar to its establishment in the skilled branches of labor is the selfishness of the individual. This class of man has no thought of or solicitude for anyone but himself, and is averse to the sacrifice of anything without promise and prospect of speedy if not immediate return. He is willing enough to accept a reduction of a couple of hours in his day's work, but is not willing to sacrifice two hours' pay to obtain two hours' relief from arduous toil. While his wages may be all that his organization can reasonably demand for ten hours' work, and possibly all that his employer can, under existing contract, afford to pay, his resistance to reduction of hours without reduction of pay my be really a contention for an advance in wages not justifiable by his own condition or the logic of the situation.

The workman who opposes a reduction of hours in the conventional work-day, from ten hours to eight hours, because it would cut his pay, might with the same propriety contend for a twelve hour day, because it would increase his pay to the extent of two hours. Experience demonstrates that, in most cases, the price of a day's pay is regulated by the demand for labor and the supply of men or women to perform the same. The pay in either a shorter or longer work-day is but temporary at best. The work under a longer day would be worth but a nominal stipend more than the short one, but with no assurance of stability; for the amount of labor performed by increased hours might possibly in time lose a man his job or lessen the force by the discharge of others and, in the surplus of men ready and willing to work even at reduced figures, he would find himself compelled to work his twelve or even fourteen hours for the same wages formerly paid for ten hours. It is easy, therefore, to understand that an increase of hours tends to a decrease of pay, and also, with equal emphasis, that a decrease of hours tends to an increase of pay. In the shorter hour workday more men are employed, because it takes more men to do the work; the surplus of idle men is gradually withdrawn from the labor market, the demand is increased, becomes greater than the supply, and wages naturally rise to the same point, probably higher, for the eight-hour day than that formerly paid for the ten-hour day. The best paid labor, the world over, are for men who work the fewest hours, while the poorest paid are for the men who work the largest number of hours. Any one can demonstrate the truth of this assertion by common everyday observation.

The reduction of two hours' labor per day to the working man is not only productive of better workmanship, more faithfully and cheerfully given, but adds that much more to rest and recreation from toil; is a preservation of health to that extent; gives the father of a family longer association and loveable commune with those destined to make his life endurable, contented and happy; inspires him more worthily with the attributes of manhood; increases his opportunities for intelligent economic thought and research, and enables him to better comprehend and enjoy a higher standard of citizenship.

And what of the employer of labor? A passing reflection will show that he has little or nothing to lose by a reduction of hours from ten to eight. He has a certain amount of work to perform. Four men working ten hours gives him forty hours per day. Now, if five men working eight hours will produce the same number of hours—forty—how is he the loser? If 100 men working ten hours will produce him 1,000 hours, why should he object to 125 men working eight hours bringing him the same results? The men employed at the shorter day would always be in better condition, both mentally and physically, and would produce proportionately better results than those of the longer hours of toil.

As to the fluctuation in pay, that will always be regulated by the supply and demand, not only in the wages but in the work to be contracted for and performed. The working man is one of the chief concomitants to the performance of the contract. He is just as important a consideration in the performance as the raw material. In fact, he is a part of the raw material, and without the application of the labor necessary, both classes would remain idle and useless. Any one investing money capital in material of any class has no power to fix the price thereon, but has to conform to market value regulation. If that is correct, by what authority of right does he assume the power to fix his own price upon a class of material over which he has no more control than the first mentioned, and dictate to labor what it is worth and how much only he will pay?

If organized labor is true to itself, the time will come when it will hold itself as any other commodity, will be able to establish itself on a firm basis of market value, and will be no longer the tool and plaything of schemers and speculators. The time will come when even those of the "hewers of wood and drawers of water," by organization, education and enlightenment, will progress in advancement, till "blood and judgment will be so well commingled" they will be no longer "pipes for fortune's fingers to sound what stop she please."

Never cease in advocacy of a reduction of the hours per day for all classes of labor. If you have them yourself, do not assume the garb of money capital, in independence of your fellows in other callings. Use the same energetic effort to procure it for others that you have exercised for yourselves. Show your appreciation of your gains by extending its blessings to all the fields of labor. Generally adopted, thousands of the idle, helpless poor, willing to work, would be given employment; the merchants and grocerymen would be benefited to the extent of increase in business; the poor and needy, instead of being objects of charity and a burden upon the well-to-do, would be able to help themselves; a check would be given to the threatening degredation and desolation of the masses; new hopes and aspirations might be kindled in the breasts of many approaching despair, and new enlightenment lead the way to a brighter and higher civilization.

Make room for the shorter work-day.

Where People Rule.

Switzerland to-day is the least illiterate as well as the most prosperous country in the world. She is, in fact, the only republic, for the people themselves make the laws. Her government is of the people. In Switzerland to work with your hands is honorable—manual training for both boys and girls is a part of the public schools ystem. Her gilded social aristocracy is either English or American.

Switzerland has no navy, for the same reason that Bohemia has not; and while every man is a soldier, yet three weeks' service every year is only a useful play spell. In Switzerland there is no beggardom and little vice. Everywhere life and property are safe. The people are healthy, prosperous, contented and happy. Switzerland minds her own business, and the chief tenet of her political creed is: "We will attend to our own affairs." She will only fight if invaded, and fortunately she is not big enough to indulge in jingo swagger.

The flag of Switzerland is the white cross—white on a red background—and this is the symbol of peace and amity the wide world over.

The "Geneva Cross"—a red cross on a white background, designated in compliment of Switzerland, is the one flag upon which no guns are trained.

And now, at the parting of the ways, would it not be wise for America to choose between the example of Switzerland and Italy?

America is a giant. It is well to have a giant's strength, but not well to use it like a giant. This is the richest country the world has ever known—in treasure and in men and women. If we mind our own business and devote our energies to the arts of peace we can solve a problem that has vexed the world since the beginning of time.—*Elbert Hubbard in New York World.*

Direct Legislation.

Its opponents triumphantly point to the fact that frequently there is a small vote on constitutional amendments which are submitted to the people by their so-called superior body, the Legislature, and they say the people will not vote on measures. This is true at times, but the corresponding fact is invariably overlooked, that often these things are not worth voting on. They are either trivial matters or else they are so ambiguously—not to say dexterously—worded that they have either no vitality in them or that vitality is extremely liable to be taken out of them by the courts. In fact, judges and attorneys regularly complain that they cannot tell what these things mean, and honored judges have been known to completely change their minds within two weeks' time on their meaning. Is it any wonder then that offtimes the people should not think these things worth voting on? The fact that so many go to the polls and vote on utterly unimportant matters is surprising.

Now, if these things came from below up, if the people could really start an issue from themselves, as they can in Switzerland, by the initiative, then we would have the real, vital questions coming up for decision, and then we would find the people really voting on them.

What happens when measures are disentangled from men and the people have a chance to vote directly on them? Those who are interested in the measure vote on it. Those who are ignorant of it, or who are not interested in it, do not vote. Hence there is an automatic disfranchisement of the ignorant and uninterested by themselves. You are much more likely to get a proper decision when the posted and interested vote. As long as no class are shut out from voting, this disenfranchisement by themselves is not injurious.

Under direct legislation, if there is a small vote, it will simply show that either the matter is of small importance or else the opinion is all one way, so that many do not think it worth while voting because they are sure. This is what actually happens in Switzerland, where they have had direct legislation for years. One of its ex-presidents has said that whenever the people are vitally interested in a matter they come out and vote, and that though some things which he wanted carried were defeated by the people, he found, when he got some years off, so as to get a proper perspective and see these things in their true light, that the people were always right, even when they defeated the things he wanted carried. Thus, in February, 1898, over 80 per cent. of the voters voted on the question of the nationalization of the railroads of Switzerland, and there was no ballot-box stuffing to vitiate the figures, as here. I doubt if so high a percentage has ever been honestly cast in any large election in our country.

Let us take advice from our legislators, but not government. We have done away with the middleman in business, in most every concern of life; let us do away with him in politics by having the power to pass our own laws whenever we see fit. In this way we can abolish political peptinoids and take only such food as we need—*Eltweed Pomeroy in the Coming Nation.*

FIFTEEN hundred journeymen plumbers of Pittsburg, Pa., employed by 115 firms struck last week for uniform wages and a revision of the rules governing the trade.

THE iron workers' strike on the new East River bridge, New York City, has been settled. The men now get $3.50 a day.

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of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

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The Future of Labor in America.

BY JOSEPH R. BUCHANAN.

WHAT is in store for labor in the twentieth century? As we draw nearer to the closing hours of the last year of the century that has been so full of changes for those who "earn their bread in the sweat of their faces" this question presses us for some sort of answer. There is no seer among us who has the gift to penetrate the veil that shuts out from mortal eyes the future, and the gift of prophecy is not vouchsafed to the sons of men in this materialistic and practical age. Therefore the best that any one can do is to review the past and study the present and in these lights try to see what the future holds. Under these circumstances each one will be influenced by his hopes, his past experience and his environment.

In considering the changes that have taken place in the condition of the workers during the century that is about to close there are several points of view. That there has been a general improvement, that the race, as a whole, has gone forward, is pretty thoroughly conceded, though there are some persons who conscientiously long for a return of the old days of simplicity and conservatism, but that the producers have reaped their full share in the advance is a disputed question. Frequently discussing this subject with well meaning peraons who said that labor organizations were unreasonable in their demands I have run againt the following, which my disputant thought was a crusher: "Compare the lot of the workingman of to-day with the conditon of his ancestor 100 years ago. Why I can rememer 50 years back, when very few homes had the conveniences that the poorest workman's home now has. Then his floors were bare, his clothing was of the commonest, his fare frugal, his amusements simple or none at all, his children uneducated, his hours of labor long and arduous and his pay small. Now the average workman has a brussels carpet on the floor of his best room, an organ in the parlor, good and comfortable clothing on his back, and his children have as good a chance as the children of the rich to secure a common school education. His hours of labor has been greatly lessened, his wages have been more than doubled, and he has unlimited opportunities for recreation and pleasure." This looks like a strong presentation of the case of those that claim that labor is unreasonable and piggish, and so it is if the argument is to be limited to a comparison of the condition of a class at one time with what it wss at an earlier period. But there is another way of looking at the subject, and from this viewpoint the picture is not so rosy. The advocates of labor—or the Apostles of Discontent, if you like the characterization better—claim the right to look at the question from a relative standpoint, and it seems pardly possible that any fair minded man can dispute the claim.

The intelligent laborer, who knows that to his industry and skill is due in greatest measure the progress made, who realizes that the great temple of civilization has been raised, block upon block, by his strength and cemented with his sweat and tears, charges civilization with having, through its industrial system, exploited him. It is admitted, at least in this country, that there is no progress in the changes that limit their benefits to a portion only of the people. If, therefore, the contention of the Apostle of Discontent that the relative conditions of master and man are not materially changed is correct, then my friend who measures the status of the workingmen with carpets and cottage organs has not such a strong argument after all.

Another point in the argument of the apostle is that the advancing civilization has increased the desires and ambitions of mankind generally, else there has been no real progress, as has been already cited. And not only has the desire for a better condition been cultivated by the general advance, but it is an undisputed fact that the necessities of the man of to-day, regardless of his position, are much greater than were those of his type under the olden regime. The luxuries of fifty years ago are the necessities of to-day. Of what benefit will the free schools and the other advantages over their grandfathers be to the children of to-day if they are to be satisfied with the stations in life that were occupied by their fathers—that is, if the tendency of the race is still to be upward? To firmly grasp this thought just imagine society, with the sole exception of the laborer (in the same sense that that word is generally used), continuing what we call its advance at the present breakneck speed. The idea is absurd. Were labor to accept the dictum of some of the preachers and professors and become contented with what we will admit is its improved condition, the wheels of progress would wabble on for a time under their impetus and then stop stock still. The wise man in the high place knows that he holds his position or goes higher only when the mudsill is pressing upward and raising all that stands between him and the topmost layer. The progress of man expresses only the elevation of the actual producer, the foundation of civilization.

Let us take a glance at the nineteenth century history of labor. In this brief review I shall from choice confine myself to the records of organized labor, for until labor began to form its protective organization it had no history within the scope of this article.

Before the opening of the century labor had begun to organize in certain crafts in England. These unions were very unpopular with the capitalists of that day, as unions are unpopular with certain capitalists to-day, and repressive laws were enacted and enforced against the unions. The conditions of labor existing in England are not so bad as in some other countries, but they were bad enough, heaven knows, and the "agitators" and "walking delegates" of that time were just as persistent as their descendants in the year 1899, and their task was much more difficult. In England skilled mechanics worked 12 hours a day in 1800, and their daily wage was barely sufficient to purchase the simplest food and raiment. It was under these conditions that the trade union movement of Great Britain, which later spread to this country and which in both countries has become one of the most remarkable facts of modern times, first firmly rooted itself. As has been said, severe laws against the unions were passed from time to time. Not withstanding the legisiative edicts the union continued to exist and, though they were absolutely secret organizations, evercised some influence. But at this time they were more of a hope than an active working force.

In July 1800, parliament passed another labor law. This act was a virtual outlawing of the trade unions, as it forbade any agreement among the workers for the purpose of attempting to raise wages or to shorten the work day. Not only were unions forbidden, but meetings of the workers in any trade and the contribution of money for such purposes were especially prohibited. Punishment for violation of this law was imprisonment at hard labor, and the person furnishing the information leading to conviction was rewarded with the funds of the union betrayed or denounced.

Probably the New York judge who recently issued an injunction forbidding members of the Cigar Makers' union from contributing funds to support some of their members on strike gets his law from the parliament of 1800.

The unions of England would not be snuffed out by law. On the contrary, they increased after the passage of the law just referred to at a greater rate than previously, but they pulled the mantle of secrecy still more closely about about themselves, and their policy of retaliation became fiercer than ever. In a few years it became evident to the more intelligent of the capitalists that they could not destroy the unions and that attempts to enforce their cruel and unjust laws only made the matter worse, as it imbittered the unionists and made them less regardful of the rights of others. The laws were repealed in 1824, and the unions became open organizations to a great extent. The progress of the labor movement though it has met with setbacks at various times. has been upward in England since that year.

The history of the trade union movement in the United States is similar to that in England. While the labor statutes have not been so severe upon the unions, it is probable that the decisions and rulings of the courts have equaled in severity the practices in Great Britain during the period referred to. Up to within the last decade a majority of the people, outside of the workers themselves, denied that labor had the right to organize for the purpose of regulating trade matters. To-day the man who holds to that view is the exception. This change is due to several causes, among which are the increased knowledge acquired by the unionists and the increasing intimacy of the general public with the oblects and methods of the unions. But probably the greatest of all causes making for this change in sentiment is the recent impetus to organization and combination taken on by the employers of labor. Thinking persons now say, If capital has the right to organize to protect its interests, why has not labor the same right? Sure enough, why not?

Labor in the United States has been slowly but surely forging ahead during the century just closing, the greater part of its progress being the work of the last dozen of years or so. And what I want to impress right here is that the advancement has been almost entirely due to the influence of the trade unions. Congress and the Legislatures of the States have passed just and humane laws at the instigation and under the pressure of the unions, and while they are not all fully and honestly enforced, that there is a public sentiment in their favor is due to the educational work inaugurated and carried forward, frequently in the face of strong opposition, by the organized workingmen.

It is true that labor unions strike. Ah, there's the rub. "If the unions wouldn't strike, they would be all right." I have heard more times than there are seeds in a Georgia watermelon. My answer is, If the unions don't strike or threaten to strike when a just demand is refused, they had better disband. If labor had not struck in the past against injustice and in support of its rights, it would be in a worse position than it is to day. This is proved by the fact that the organized workers are better paid and treated with more consideration than the unorganized in the same trade. Right here is a pointer for those who want to end labor strikes and at the same time improve the condition of the workingmen generally: Let them use their influence to induce every worker to join the union of his trade. With this accomplished, strikes will occur very rarely, if at all. Eight years ago Mr. Carroll D. Wright of the National Labor Bureau announced to the world that the era of strikes in the United States was at an end. I puzzled my brain then to learn where Mr. Wright got his tip, but I haven't found out to this day. As I write, three of the greatest strikes this country has ever known are in full blast.

Some time in the twentieth century strikes will cease; I am not as confident as was Mr. Wright, and can't tell you the date when the last strike will occur, but I believe that before many years of the new century have rolled around labor will be so well organized as to make strikes unnecessary, or capital will have the power to make them impossible. This isn't a prophecy; it's just an expression of opinion. I rather lean toward the first part of the opinion. During the past year the trades unions have been growing in membership and strength as they never grew in twice a like period before, and those who are in a position to know say the work has only begun.

I will not attempt to advise the organized workingmen, much less the able and experienced men who conduct their affairs—the unorganized and disorganized are an easier job—but if I may be allowed to suggest a thought or two I should say that the most important work ahead of labor—more important than the organization of the unattached workers—is the unification of the movement. This, more than anything else, will strengthen labor, and the extension of the influence of unionism will be accelerated beyond computation thereby. The divisions in the ranks of labor are discouraging to those within the fold and uninviting to those without. The most advanced decision we have had on the union question was made the other day by a New York judge; but there was a fly in the ointment. It took some of the pleasure out of the decision that a union man, by himself or with others, had the right to demand the discharge of an objectionable workman as a condition of his working on the job himself when we realized that the case under consideration was that of one union against another. Each side in these controversies between organizations of labor feels that it has right on its sides and I confess that I generally have an opinion on the subject myself, but in the

(*Continued on Page 12*).

CRAFT PROBLEMS

This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft Organization.

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.

Cubing in Estimating.

From John V. E., Toledo, Ohio:

Will some brother inform me what "cubing" in estimating is, and how it is done?

Mitreing Circulars and Straight Mouldings Together.

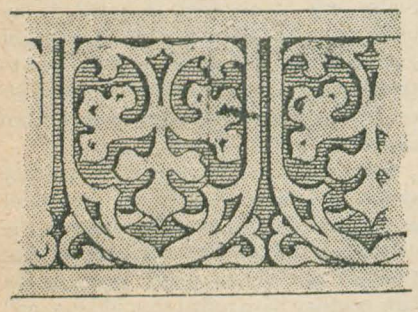
From "Krips," Scranton, Pa.:

I am desirous of knowing how to mitre or joint a circular moulding with a straight moulding having the same face and form, and will feel grateful to any one who will tell me how it is done in these columns?

Settee Carved Back.

From W. B. Paterson, N. J.:

I send you a sketch for carved back of a hall settee, asked for by William M. D., Newark. I hope the general lines will be in accordance with the style of work on settee. Had I known of what particular period of Gothic decorations was required



GOTHIC CARVED BACK FOR HALL SETTEE.

I could have formed the design to suit. Gothic of one period is very different from that of the Gothic of 100 years later.

Carpenter's Work Bench

From F. T. H., Elkhart, Ind.:

I have built a little shop of my own in the rear of my house 16 x 18 feet to work in myself after hours at my own work, as I intend making my own doors and furniture, and will be thankful if some brother will publish a design for a good and useful work bench to be about 12 feet long.

Corner Blocks.

From G. G. E., Bay City, Mich.

Is there any rule for putting on corner blocks? Ought the grain of the wood run in the same direction as the grain in the vertical architrave, or should it run in the direction of the grain in the head piece? Perhaps some experienced brother will answer this question.

Bevels for Purlins.

From Schneider, Covington, Ky.;

Can bevels for purlins, lying with one face against the rafters, be found by applying the steel square, and if so, how are the bevels joined?

Hanging Doors.

From B. W. D., Fort Smith, Ark.:

I should like to know, for the satisfaction of myself and others, which edge of a door when hung is the right hand edge? When standing in front of a door with the hing side towards you is the edge on your right hand, the right hand of the door, or how is it?

Saw Filing.

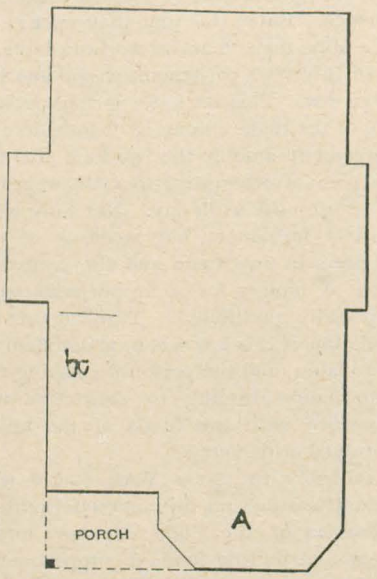
From W. J. K., Streator, Ill.:

I do wish some reader of THE CARPENTER would give a few rules or directions for filing saws, crosscut, rip and hand saws. I am sure such would be appreciated.

Wanted—A Roof Plan.

From R. T. S., Cannon City, Col.

I submit a plan of a house for which I should feel grateful if some fellow chip would give me a roof plan through these columns. I want a tower over the octa-



WANTED A DESIGN FOR ROOF TO COVER THIS PLAN.

gon part marked A, and a large square dormer in the roof part marked B.

Cutting Octagon Joints.

From N. L. Y. Chester, W. Va.:

I will be pleased to have some one inform me what figures on the steel square I should use to find the mitre for an octagon joint?

Making Panel Doors.

From Jos. P. M. Nyack, N. Y.

It is getting to be quite customary to make panel doors nowadays by dowelling them together instead of mortising and tenoning them. Is a dowelling door as good as one that is mortised and tenoned?

An Argument on Roof Pitch.

From Ed. W. D. Hannibal, Mo.:

An argument in our shop as to what constituted a "two-thirds pitch" in a roof remains unsettled, and I submit the question to the readers of THE CARPENTER for discussion. "What is two-thirds pitch?"

The Ten-Hour Day.

From F. T. H., Ont.:

The ten-hour day, I may tell W. B. T., of Trenton. N. J., is as old as the building trades themselves. The old Egyptian skilled workman time and again had to combine and fight their task-masters to limit their hours of labor, and all through the dynasties the builders wrought eight, ten, twelve and fourteen hours a day, according as labor and capital could arrange. Then, as now, there was a continual conflict between the two. Sometimes labor was on top, sometimes capital was uppermost. So it was in all the old nations, and during the Middle Ages in Europe. The Free Masons, however, who were at one time actual workers, owing to their organization, only worked eight or ten hours for nearly 300 years. The first ten-hour bill was passed in the English Parliament in 1848, and was the crowning glory of a tremendious strike by the London builders who suffered all sorts of persecution and privations for their conduct. Many carpenters, bricklayers and other tradesmen died of starvation before they would go to work under the old conditions. Finally, Parliament passed the ten-hour law for all trades, and other countries followed suit one after another, until now the ten-hour system is almost universal in Europe, but in Britain the hours are still less and the outlook for an eight-hour system is bright.

Eight-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Aiken, S. C.
Alameda, Cal.
Albany, N. Y.
Alta Loma, Tex.
Ardmore, Pa.
Ashland, Wis.
Alton, Ill.
Anderson, Ind.
Atlanta, Ga.
Austin, Ill.
Bakersfields, Cal.
Bedford Park, N. Y.
Belleville, Ill.
Berkeley, Cal.
Bessemer, Col.
Boston, Mass.
Boulder, Colo.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Brighton Park, Ill.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Carondelet, Mo.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Heights, Ill.
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cleveland, Ohio.
Coffeen, Ill.
Columbus, Ohio.
Council Bluffs, Ia.
Covington, Ky.
Corona, N. Y.
Cripple Creek, Col.
Dallas, Tex.
Danville, Ill.
Davenport, Ia.
Denver, Col.
Des Moines, Iowa.
East Boston, Mass.
East St. Louis, Ill.
Edwardsville, Ill.
El Dora, Col.
Elizabeth, N. J.
Elmhurst, Ill.
Englewood, Ill.
Eureka, Cal.
Evanston, Ill.
Evansville, Ind.
Fall River, Mass.
Florence, Colo.
Flushing, N. Y.
Fort Worth, Tex.
Fremont, Col.
Fresno, Cal.
Galveston, Tex
Geneva, N. Y.
Gillette, Col.
Grand Crossing, Ill.
Grand Junction, Colo.
Greenwich, Conn.
Hartford, Conn.
Haughville, Ind.
Hanford, Cal.
Highland Park, Ill.
Hitchcock, Tex.
Hoboken, N. J.
Houston, Tex.
Hyde Park, Ill.
Independence, Col.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Irvington, N. J.
Jersey City, N. J.
Joliet, Ill.
Kansas City, Mo.
Kansas City, Kan.
Kensington, Ill.
Kingston, N. Y.
Kingsbridge, N. Y.
Knoxville, Tenn.
La Junta, Col.
Lake Forest, Ill.
Lawrence, Kan.
Lawrence, Mass.
Leadville, Col.
Leavenworth, Kan.
Lenox, Mass.
Long Branch, N. J.
Long Island City, N.Y.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Lynn, Mass.
Maywood, Ill.
Memphis, Tenn.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Mooreland, Ill.
Montclair, N. J.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, Ind.
Muncie, Ind.
Murphysboro, Ill.
Newark, N. J.
New Brighton, N. Y.
New Castle, Pa.
New Haven, Conn.
New Orleans, La.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
Newtown, N. Y.
Newport, R. I.
Newport, Ky.
Newton, Mass.
New York, N. Y.
Oakland, Cal.
Oak Park, Ill.
Odin, Ill.
Omaha, Neb.
Orange, N. J.
Ouray, Col.
Pasadena, Cal.
Passaic, N. J.
Paterson, N. J.
Peoria, Ill.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Plainfield, N. J.
Portchester, N. Y.
Port Richmond, N. Y.
Portland, O.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Pueblo, Col.
Quincy, Ill.
Racine, Wis.
Randsburg, Cal.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rock Island, Ill.
Rogers Park, Ill.
Sacramento, Cal.
Saginaw, Mich.
Salt Lake, Utah.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Francisco, Cal.
San Luis Obispo, Cal.
San Jose, Cal.
San Mateo, Cal.
San Rafael, Cal.
Santa Barbara, Cal.
Scranton, Pa.
Seattle, Wash.
Sheboygan, Wis.
Shreveport, La.
South Chicago, Ill.
South Denver, Col.
South Evanston, Ill.
South Englewood, Ill.
South Omaha, Neb.
Spokane, Wash.
Springfield, Ill.
Springfield, Mass.
Staunton, Ill.
St. Louis, Mo.
St. Paul, Minn.
Stapleton, N. Y.
Stockton, Cal.
Streator, Ill.
Swampscott, Mass.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Tacoma, Wash.
Texas City, Tex.
Topeka, Kan.
Toronto, Can.
Torrington, Conn.
Town of Lake, Ill.
Tremont, N. Y.
Tuxedo, N. Y.
Unionport, N. Y.
Utica, N. Y.
Vancouver, B. C.
Van Nest, N. Y.
Venice, Ill.
Victor, Col.
Waco, Tex.
Washington, D. C.
Westchester, N. Y.
Whatcom, Wash.
Williamsbridge, N. Y.
Woodlawn, N. Y.
Yonkers, N. Y.

Total 183 cities.

Labor News of the World.

IN Chicago there are 2,000 wood workers on strike for an eight-hour workday.

THERE are only 2941 factories, employing 73,148 persons, mostly women and girls, in Norway.

CAB drivers of Indianapolis want larger wages and fewer working hours. They have formed a union.

IT will be shown by the new United States census that nearly 1,000,000 women are employed in factories.

SOME time ago 1400 freight handlers went on strike in Baltimore for an increase in wages. They have secured the advance.

FIVE large cloak manufacturers in New York city have signed the union scale for the ensuing year. This insures work for 7,000 union men and women.

THE Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers are considering Denver, Col., as the location for the proposed home to be built for disabled and superannuated members.

MOST of the Lancashire, England, cotton mills are closing down, to remain idle until November 1. There are not enough orders to warrant the manufacturers in continuing production.

SERVANT girls in Watertown, N.Y., are organizing a union for the purpose of demanding shorter hours and better wages. They want hours from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., and wages from $4 to $5 a week.

THE movement to unite the various national organizations of the different branches of the textile trade is fast taking shape. One of the signs that point to the ultimate success of this movement is the fact that the branches of the trade are forming central bodies in many of the larger cities.

THE strike of 600 iron moulders in Cleveland still continues. Employers are endeavoring to secure help in the large cities of near-by States, without much success. Union agents purposely go to those who are engaged to hire men to break the strike, and take the free ride to Cleveland, where they refuse to take the strikers' places, and return home.

EMPLOYERS and their employes are organized in France into "syndicates." The larger of these groups have headquarters for officials who look after the interests of the members. In some cities the municipality provides the meeting place for the syndicates. Since 1862, the building trade syndicate, of Lyons, has had twenty-three strikes, all of which were settled by joint trade committees without having to call in any outsiders.

CHICAGO is building a large tunnel, upon which the city has already spent $1,500,000. It was let out on contract and was costing from $75 to $90 per foot. The contractors threw it up and then the city assumed the work. It hired men by the day, paid better wages, gave them shorter hours, and the report of the city engineer, just issued, shows that the cost has been less than $30 per foot. The result bears out the argument of the trades unions that oppose the contract system, that whenever the municipality does its own public work it is better done, better wages and shorter hours prevail, and the improvement cost the public less

"Unsolved Problems."

An English writer of considerable note and considerable judgment, when he wants to use the latter, and can, because most of our modern great writers would lose their jobs very soon if they made a free use of their judgment, has a long article in the Harper's Monthly for August, on "English and American Elections." He commences by saying:

"People are never themselves at moments of political excitements. They come together in crowds, and talk too much and too feverishly for Reason to hold her own, and observations drawn from their conduct, when a parliament is to be elected or a president chosen, are poor guides to their intelligence in quieter times. Passion, prejudice, sentiment, self-interest come up to the surface through all the exhibitions of political campaigns, so that an impartial mind, quietly looking on both sides, can have no faith on popular education for purposes of bringing out sound political conceptions among the mass of voters having to decide what to do under such excitements and unnatural processes."

After having thus expounded the follies of all political campaign methods in England and the United States, no matter how different in many of their respective manifestations, the writer proceeds to sing his praises about the superiority of the American methods over those used in England. We take for granted that he has to do that in order to have his article accepted in the Harper's Monthly, and thus get his good pay, that monthly being patronized by our ruling classes, and the latter being unwilling to have any of their pet publications say anything that may not glorify our own blunders.

In our sober moments, have we any reason to be proud of our exhibitions in Presidential campaigns? Are not they all childish, appealing to the senses, and not to sense, to sentiment and not to reason, to party spirit and not to truth? The network of fallacies and exaggerations to be seen in most of our papers for five or six months of the Presidential year, the barbarisms and wild denunciations to be heard for four months of political speaking in halls or squares, besides the same kind of trash in billions of conversations among excitable friends, is there anything sensible or instructive in all that? Can any of our brains be clearer at the end of the Presidential campaign than it was at the beginning? Because what is the object of each set of writers and speakers? To stand by a meaningless party platform. To push one of them to victory and spoils. To obtain certain lucrative political positions. To carry out certain ambitious plans for personal success along this or that line. Selfishness of the most intense and ferocious type is the moving force at the bottom of all the paraphernalia in our political campaigns. Why? Because they mean, for the victors, four years when they shall be able to rob the people right and left, through especial legislation of the most criminal kind.

When we stop to think on the differences between the old, open, naked despotisms of kings with their councils, self-imposed or not, and modern representative governments, the only essential difference we find is that the latter open the door wide for a vast aristocracy or plutocracy to flourish, while the former make simply room for a small aristocracy, when more is left for the people at large, in relation to what the people produce and need. A small aristocracy cannot afford to exasperate the people with a very harsh life, and is apt to be lenient, magnanimous, when they themselves have a certain sufficient degree of wealth. Under the hidden, refined despotism of representative governments, large numbers are invited to climb up, if they can manage it, and thus attain a greater or less wealth at the expense of the multitudes below. The struggle for existence becomes then more ferocious than ever. The thirst of wealth accumulation becomes well nigh universal, when all feel poor who are not rich, all feel unhappy who are not wealthy. We cannot conceive of a more immoral social status than that. A nation may then be very powerful, yet extremely weak, in great danger of tremendous convulsions, with a much lower manhood than other nations very weak and poor by human standards of thought, standards of no great value after all. What are dollars and cents in the eyes of God? What are the splendors of material life in connection with mental and spiritual joys?

The social and political conditions we need are just the opposite of those we are having. All our methods should, therefore, be the reverse of what they are. Every political campaign should cease being a political fit of drunkenness, a regular bacchannal of miserable and low excitements, banishing all reasoning powers into the limbo of lunacy and party spirit, with but one aim, that of party vainglory for the masses, that of official spoils for politicians, that of a new lease of greed for the wholesale gamblers and monopolists of the nation. But then, we also need a new education, one that should teach men respect for social honesty, for moral law, for equity in national life, just what modern education does not teach. What it teaches is respect for our own laws, no matter how vile they may be, no matter how much they may enrich the few at the expense of the many who produce all the wealth to be had, who perform all useful work and obtain a mere animal living at the utmost.

If our education had any sense, any sound principles, to rest upon, not even 20 per cent. of our voters would stand by any of the party platforms with which the people is literally cheated and humbugged every four years. They are nothing but conglomerations of rambling thoughts, low or brilliant, fallacious or not, promising this or that, never to be given to us if it is what we need, and never stipulating the process by which we could have it, if this thing is desirable. The fact is nothing desirable or fundamentally good can be had under that dreadful monopolistic straight jacket that we call "Our Constitution." Was not that constitution cooked up by first-class monopolists, by land gamblers and slave-holders, by men who were afraid of the people, afraid of those at whose expense they had already enriched themselves, more or less, and proposed to complete the job if they had not? It is well known that even in the midst of their ignorance, the plain people of 120 years ago did not like that constitution, and would not have approved of it if they had been allowed to vote upon it. To be sure, they themselves would not have been able to make it much better, because they had not been taught for that purpose any more than of the masses of to-day. Have we solved any especial problems in the last 120 years? Have we given any good example to the nations abroad? We are by them less respected to-day than ever before. We have simply taught them how to rapidly build up the most heartless and impudent plutocracy that ever existed on earth, and so how to evolve the most unjust wealth distribution this planet of ours ever saw. On the whole, we as a nation are face to face with problems which not to solve means destruction and who knows how to solve them? Not those who claim to be our teachers.—*Jose Gros.*

Which Are You?

There are two kinds of people on earth to-day,
Just two kinds of people, no more I say.

Not the sinner and saint, for 'tis well understood
The good are half bad and the bad are half good.

Not the rich and the poor, for to count a man's wealth
You must first know the state of his conscience and health.

Not the humble and proud, for in life's little span
Who puts on vain airs is not counted a man.

Not the happy and sad, for the swift-flying years
Bring each man his laughter and each man his tears.

No; the two kinds of people on earth I mean
Are the people who lift and the people who lean.

Wherever you go you will find the world's masses
Are always divided in just these two classes.

And oddly enough, you will finy, too, I ween,
There is only one lifter to twenty who lean.

In which class are you? Are you easing the load
Of overtaxed lifters who toil down the road?

Or are you a leaner, who lets others bear
Your portion of labor and worry and care?

—*Ella Wheeler Wilcox.*

At the Sign of the Smile.

We're weary a-walking the Highway of Life;
We're fretted and flustered with worry and strife.
Let us drop by the wayside the heavy old load,
And rest at the inn at the turn of the road—
Let us tarry a while
At the "Sign of the Smile."

Ho, the "Sign of the Smile" is a jolly inn,
With gargoyles about it that do naught but grin,
There's always a laugh, and a shoulder to whack,
And an echo that ever will answer us back—
Let us tarry a while
At the "Sign of the Smile."

At the "Sign of the Smile" we will linger long there—
For the strictest of rules is the ban upon care.
And the guests must forget there are such things as years,
And never shed any but laughter-brought tears—
Let us tarry a while
At the "Sign of the Smile."

There'll be flagons of jolity for us to sip,
And many and many a rollicking quip,
Though the jokes may be old—like the juice of the vine,
They mellow with age to the richest of wine—
Let us tarry a while
At the "Sign of the Smile."

Let us tarry a while at the "Sign of the Smile."
Forget all our griefs in the joys that beguile!
Let us pleasure the noon till it changes to night,
Then up with our loads, and we'll find they are light—
Let us tarry a while
At the "Sign of the Smile."

—*Baltimore American.*

The Cry of the Dreamer.

I am tired of planning and toiling
In the crowded hives of men;
Heartweary of building and spoiling,
And spoiling and building again.
And I long for the dear old river
Where I dreamed my youth away,
For a dreamer lives forever,
And a toiler dies in a day.

I am sick of the showy seeming
Of a life that is half a lie;
Of the faces lined with scheming
In the throng that hurries by.
From the sleepless thoughts' endeavor
I would go where the children play;
For a dreamer lives forever,
And a thinker dies in a day.

I can feel no pride, but pity,
For the burdens the rich endure;
There is nothing sweet in the city
But the patient lives of the poor.
Oh, the little hands too skillful,
And the child mind choked with weeds;
The daughter's heart grown wilful
And the father's heart that bleeds.

No, no; from the street's rude bustle,
From trophies from mart and stage,
I would fly to the wood's low rustle
And the meadow's kindly page.
Let us dream as of yore by the river,
And be loved for the dream alway;
For a dreamer lives forever,
And a thinker dies in a day.

—*John Boyle O'Reilly.*

Directory of Brotherhood Business Agents.

Akron, Ohio, B. F. Ebert, 428 East Buchtel ave.
Alton, Ill., Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.
Asheville, N. C., J. H. Brooks, 210 Victory ave.
Austin, Texas, J. Geggie, 205 West Sixth st.
Birmingham, Ala., J. Judge, Woodlawn, Ala.
Brooklyn, N. Y., James Thompson, 252 Third ave.
Brooklyn, N. Y., D. W. Sutherland, 2096 Fulton st.
Buffalo, N. Y., C. Donald Glass, 44 Theke st.
Chicago, Ill., William Hambach, 338 North Paulina st.
Cincinnati, Ohio, D. P. Rowland, 2300 Symmes st.
Cleveland, Ohio, William Schultz, 35 Conrad st.
Corona, L. I., N. Y., Philip Gibbins, Box 374.
Covington, Ky., E. Watkins.
Dallas, Texas, S. Lotzenheimer, 336 Main st.
Dayton, Ohio, John Weyrick, 36 Drake ave.
Detroit, Mich., T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
Elizabeth, N. J., John T. Cosgrove, 76 Park st.
Hartford, Conn., Fred C. Walz, 247 Potnam st.
Holyoke, Mass., R. E. Bonville, 158 High st., Room 5.
Indianapolis, Ind., H. C. Travis, 144 E. Washington st.
Kansas City, Kansas, J. W. Jones, 964 Osage ave.
Kansas City, Mo., S. Cantwell, 1416 Belvidere st.
Knoxville, Tenn., W. B. King, 336 Woodland ave.
Louisville, Ky., Charles Dietz, 1036 E. St. Catherine st.
Marion, Ind., Joseph Shellhonse, W. Tenth st.
Minneapolis, Minn., L. U. 7, L. F. Blackfield, 2308 Twelfth ave South.
Oklahoma, I. T., C. E. Ballard.
Oshkosh, Wis., Frank Meyer, 22 W. Western ave
Peoria, Ill., L. G. Humphrey, 123 S. Adams st.
Philadelphia, Pa., Josoph Holt, 36 N. Ninth st.
Richmend. Va., James H. Pond, 1 East Clay st.
Rochester, N. Y., F. J. McFarlin, 93 Litchfield st.
Schenectady, N. Y., Charles N. Nelafant, 827 Strong st.
St. Louis. Mo., L. U. 5, A. Hartman, 1702 South Twelfth st.
St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 257, J. R. Miller, 2624 North Taylor ave.
Springfield, Ill., Thomas M. Blankenstip, 413½ E. Jefferson st.
Springfield, Mass., George W. Bruce, 30 Quincy st.
Syracuse, N. Y., John T. O'Brien, 307 Oak st.
Troy, N. Y., J. G. Wilson.
Washington, D. C., J. T. Barknam, 609 C st., N. W.
Waterville, Maine, F. A. Stephens, 46 Elm st.
Worcester, Mass., Wliliam A. Bossley, 5 City View ave.
Wyoming Valley, D. C., John R. Mullery, Room 15, Weilzankorn Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Places where Work is Dull.

Owing to local trade movements, suspension of building operations and other causes. carpenters and joiners are requested to stay away from the following places:

Birmingham, Ala.; Colorado Springs, Col.; Cripple Creek, Col.; Denver, Col.; Victor, Col.; Bloomington, Ill., Canton, Ill.; Lincoln, Ill.; Alpena. Mich,; Minneapolis, Minn.; Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; Butte, Mont.; Helena, Mont.; Omaha, Neb.; New Orange, N. J.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Oklahoma City, O. T.; Scranton, Pa.; Taylor, Pa.; Seattle, Wash.; Cleburn, Tex.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Asheville, N. C.; Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Charleston, S. C.; Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Savanah, Ga.; Corsicana, Tex.; Pueblo, Col.; Iola, Kan.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; Mobile, Ala.; Salt Lake City, Utah.; Lima, O.; Austin, Tex.; the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.; Binghampton, N.Y.; Newton, Mass.; Lawrence, Mass.; Joplin, Mo.; Columbus, Ga.; Quincy, Ill.; Kenosha, Wis.; Southern California.; Trenton, N. J.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Long Branch, N. J.; Cleveland, O.; Dallas, Texas.; Easton; Pa.; Macon, Ga.; Marion, Ind.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Atlantic City, N. J.; Rat Portage, Ont.; Florence, Colo.; Hartford City, Ind.; Springfield, Mass.; Missoula, Mont.; Lincoln, Neb.; San Jose, Cal.; Jamestown, N. Y.; Joliet, Ill.; Duluth, Minn,; Rocky Ford, Col.; Saginaw, Mich.; St. Louis, Mo.; Streator, Ill.; Little Rock, Ark.; Washington, D. C.; El Paso, Texas; Davenport, Ia.; Port Arthur, Texas; Mena, Ark.; Racine, Wis.; Atlanta, Ga.; Des Moines, Ia.

THERE are 22,728 active members of the Engineers' Union in Lancashire, England.

A. F. of L. Convention.

The following call has been issued by the officers of the American Federation of Labor:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5th.

To all Affiliated Unions, Greeting:

FELLOW-WORKERS: Complying with the law, you are hereby notified that the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at Music Hall, in the city of Louisville, Ky., beginning at 10 A. M., Thursday, December 6, 1900, and continuing until the business of the Convention is completed.

In the history of our movement the workers were never required to deal with more momentous questions than those which confront us now. Every year, almost every day, our economic and social life presents new and complex problems requiring the keenest thought and the wisest counsel of which we are capable to conceive and impart; to be tactful, resourceful and brave in resolve and execution; to prepare the better to meet the open or covert and subtle attacks of opponents and enemies; to devise ways and means to bring within the beneficent fold of the unions the workers yet unorganized; to still further and strongly nationalize and federate those already organized; to close up the ranks of the workers, to make our organizations daily more effective in defending the wealth producers, to promote their interests in every way; to make secure the vantage ground secured by us, and to constantly make further progress in abolishing the wrongs which they, their wives and children have too long borne, and to attain the rights of which they have too long been deprived. Upon the organized workers depends the success of our humane battles, the victory of our noble cause now and for all time to come. For these and other good and sufficient reasons too numerous to mention here, all organizations entitled to send delegates are requested to be fully represented by their best qualified and most faithful members.

Representation in the convention will be on the following basis: From national or international unions, for less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates, and so on; and from central bodies and state federations, and from local unions not having a national or international union, and from federal labor unions, one delegate.

Organizations, to be entitled to representation, must have obtained a certificate of affiliation (charter) at least one month prior to the convention; and no person will be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

Resolutions of any character, or propositions for changes in the Constitution, intended for consideration by the Convention, must be sent to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor at least two weeks previous to the date of the Convention. The Secretary will have the same compiled and printed in the programme of business and mailed to each delegate-elect and to the executive officer of each affiliated organization. No resolution or constitutional change can be considered, unless printed in the programme, without a two-thirds vote of the Convention.

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President.

FRANK MORRISON, *Secretary.*

CLAIMS PAID IN SEPTEMBER, 1900,

No.	Union.	Name.	Am't.
5201.	10	Mrs. Martha L. Smeckert	$50 00
5202.	16	William J. Diehr . .	100 00
5203.	22	John Nelson	200 00
5204.	33	William S. Morrisey . .	200 00
5205.	72	Louis P. Hattrick	200 00
5206.	73	John Bergman, Jr. . . .	200 00
5207.	85	Mrs. Nettie Zuber . .	50 00
5208.	90	Wm. H. Nellis	200 00
5209.	109	Thomas Daily	200 00
5210.	112	William Pringle . .	200 00
5211.	129	Mrs. Maria Grover . . .	25 00
5212.	162	Jos. A. Bisson .	78 00
5213.	164	Mrs. Maria A. Flory . .	50 00
5214.	168	Andrew Hopper . . .	200 00
5215.	195	Fred. Sperber	200 00
5216.	202	Edward Bittner . . .	200 00
5217.	203	Mrs. Louisa K. Nolting,	50 00
5218.	207	John C. Coombs . . .	200 00
5219.	248	Mrs. Emma J. Guth . .	25 00
5220.	258	Mrs. Mary A. Spence . .	50 00
5221.	279	Robert Stubbs	200 00
5222.	281	Mrs. Alice M. Beeler . .	25 00
5223.	291	William Schubert . .	50 00
5224.	295	Mrs. Margaret Heinicke,	50 00
5225.	306	Henry Pow	50 00
5226.	309	Mrs. Emma Rayman	50 00
5227.	315	Halver Lund	200 00
5228.	323	Mrs. Matilda Murphy	50 00
5229.	331	Richard Murray . . .	100 00
5230.	339	Mrs. Dollie Norris . . .	25 00
5231.	375	Mrs. Rosina Schaad . . .	50 00
5232.	375	Mrs. Rosina Ferber . . .	50 00
5233.	375	Jacob Glebe	200 00
5234.	375	Jacob Orschler	200 00
5235.	375	Mrs. Kate Beck . . .	50 00
5236.	382	John Faulkner	200 00
5237.	427	George H. Duncan . .	100 00
5238.	464	Mrs. Katie Abb	50 00
5239.	712	Mrs. Lorinda Waterman	50 00
		Total	$4,428 00

Union Men and Members of a Union.

In nearly all trade organizations there are two distinct classes that go to make up the aggregate membership of the union—UNION MEN and—members of a union.

The first class, we feel confident, predominates in a large majority of our labor organizations, but there are also a number, less fortunate, where the last-named class seems to be in an overwhelming majority. A union man will always remain true to his obligation, treat every other union man as a brother, pay his dues and assessments promptly, attend the meetings of his union regularly and help the officers to guide the destinies of the organization on to success.

The other fellow—the member who took the pledge, not because he was prompted to do so by his faith in union principles, but because he found it expedient to comply with the formal rules of the organization as a matter of necessity—he is the man who is always watching his opportunity to violate his obligation to the union. He attends the meetings of the union perhaps once in three months, and when he does he usually has "it in" for somebody. It may be one of the officers, who "runs the union," that is to be "hammered" and annihilated, or the object of his spiteful revenge may be some true union man with whom he is bound to "get even."

At no time do these classes appear so distinct as during the times when united labor is in trouble. When the hand of corporate greed strikes a blow at a sister union, and the loyal and true members are barred by bolted doors and forced into the streets, because they refuse to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage and bend their backs in a life of ceaseless drudgery and toil, then do the two classes—the true union man and the one who is but a member—come out in their true nature. The first one, imbued by the grand spirit of unionism, will hasten to the relief of his brother craftsman in trouble fairly before the call has been heard, while the last one comfortably crawls into his silurian shell of selfishness and waits until the victory is won. Then he suddenly pops up again, either to share it or find fault with those who were instrumental in winning it.

There is a struggle in this city at the present time for the eight-hour day by the organized millmen. This battle for justice is not for the millmen alone, but every workingman on the coast is directly and indirectly affected by its ultimate victory or defeat, and the mechanic and laborer, if he be a union man, will do his full duty by the locked-out millmen, and the members who neglect this sacred duty will find plenty of time some day to ponder over their sins.—*San Francisco Organized Labor.*

The Miners' Strike May Soon Be Settled.

President Mitchell and the other officers of the United Mine Workers are making every effort to bring about a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the strike in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania.

A convention of miners was held in Scranton, Pa., last week, and there were fully 400 delegates in attendance.

The following telegram from Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, was read by President Mitchell:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12, 1900.

"John Mitchell, President Unsted Mine Workers of America Convention: The cause of the miners is the cause of humanity. Whatever the decision reached regarding the operators' offer, the future must be brighter, better and more just for the miners, their wives and children, and humanity will be the gainer. Kindly convey to the delegates assembled the sincerest sympathy and co-operation of every union miner and officer of the American Federation of Labor. We all pray and work for your success."

(Signed) "SAMUEL GOMPERS.
"*President American Federation of Labor.*"

At the closing session of the Convention on Saturday last resolutions accepting the 10 per cent. increase offered by the operators were unanimously adopted. The only conditions imposed upon the operators are that the increase shall continue until April 1, 1901, and that the sliding scale shall be abolished.

The resolutions adopted were as follows:

"WHEREAS, The anthracite coal operators have posted notices offering an advance of 10 per cent. over wages formerly paid, and have signified their willingness to adjust other grievances with their own employes; and

"WHEREAS, They have failed to specify the length of time this advance would remain in force, and have also failed to abolish the sliding scale method of determining wages; we would recommend:

"That this convention accept an advance of 10 per cent., providing the operators will continue its payment until April 1, 1901, and will abolish the sliding scale in the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions; the scale of wages in the two last-named districts to remain stationary at 10 per cent. above the present basis price; and that the companies will agree to adjust other grievances complained of with committees of their own employes.

"Should this proposition be unacceptable to the operators, we recommend that the convention propose that all questions at issue be submitted to a fair and impartial board of arbitration.

"We would further recommend that under no circumstances whatever should there be a resumption of work at any of the collieries until the operators signify their acceptance of this proposition, and you are notified officially that the strike is ended, and all return to work in a body on the same day."

The action of the convention, it is believed, insures a settlement of the strike during the present week.

A Course in Chemistry.

A course of instruction by mail in Chemistry is announced by the International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pa. The course includes mathematics, physics, theoretical, inorganic and organic chemistry, qualitative and quantative analysis. George Herman Dimfel, Ph. D., who is in charge of the chemistry course, is a graduate of the University of Leipsic, Germany, and also studied in the Universities of Strassburg and Heidelberg. Later he was an instructor in the latter institution, but was induced to take up commercial work, and after an extended experience in European cities he came to this country and is now Principal of the School of Chemistry.

All Union Labor Cast Out.

As a result of a walk-out of the employes in the six big cotton mills of Alamance County, Charlotte, N. C., last week, because of dissatisfaction regarding certain superintendents, all operatives belonging to the Textile Workers' Union have been discharged and notified to vacate the houses of the companies. The following was posted in all the mills:

"This is to give notice that on and after October 15, 1900, this mill will not employ any operative who belongs to a labor union, but will be run by non-union labor only. All operatives who object to the above and will not withdraw from labor unions, will please consider this as notice to vacate any house and premises belonging to us which they may now occupy, on or before the 15th day of October, 1900.

The Future of Labor in America.

(*Continued from Page 9.*)

face of the danger that threatens the wage workers of the country it would be well—in fact, it is absolutely necessary—that a policy of give and take, a spirit of friendly forbearance, be adopted by the union movement.

In line with this sentiment I believe the American Federation of Labor should be given more authority over the unions of which it is composed, and, unless I miss my guess, this is one of the steps forward that will be taken early in the twentieth century. This change will necessitate the surrender of some of their cherished prerogatives by the organizations composing the federation, but it will make of the latter body a power able to cope with the great industrial trusts that are continually adding to their strength.

The once great organization of the Knights of Labor, which lost its prestige, not because of any inherent weakness, but because it was led away from its original lines, contained some good features that could be adopted by the trade unionists with advantage, and it is to be hoped that the old antagonism between the two organizations will not stand in the way of that course.

Taken altogether, the outlook for labor in the twentieth century is not so very black, nor do I think we are on the eve of the millennium. The workers have the power in their own hands to make their condition what it should be, they have the nucleus around which to rally, and they have the intelligence if they will only apply it properly. It is a plain business proposition.

All hail to the twentieth century! All hail to labor.

Victor Hugo's Letter to the Rich.

I am asked what has been the lesson of my life, which I have learned in my years of living to bequeath as my most precious legacy to humanity. I reply that my soul has two messages of counsel, of promise and of threat to deliver. One to the rich and the other to the poor. The two contain the sum of human wisdom.

TO THE RICH.

The poor cry out to the wealthy. The slaves implore the rulers. And as much now as in the days of Spartan Helots. I am one of them, and I add my voice to that multitude that it may reach the ears of the rich. Who am I? One of the people. From whence come I? From the bottomless pit. How am I named? I am wretchedness. My lords, I have something to say to you.

My lords you are placed high. You have power, opulence, pleasure, the sun immovable at your zenith, unlimited authority, enjoyment undivided, a total forgetfulness of others. So be it. But there is something below you. Above you, perhaps. My lords I impart to you a novelty. The human race exists.

I am he who comes from the depths. My lords, you are the great and the rich. That is perilous. You take advantage of the night. But have a care; there is a great power, the morning. The dawn cannot be vanquished. It will come. It comes. It has within it the dawn of irresistable day.

You, you are the dark clouds of privilege. Be afraid. The true master is about to knock at the door.

What is the father of privilege? Chance. What is his son? Abuse. Neither chance nor abuse is enduring. They have, both of them, an evil to-morrow.

I come to warn you. I come to denounce you in your own bliss. It is made out of the ills of others. Your paradise is made out of the hell of the poor. I come to open before you, the wealthy, the grand azzizes of the poor—that sovereign who is the slave, that convict who is the judge. I am bowed down under what I have to say. Where to begin? I know not. I have picked up in the cruel experience of suffering my vast, though struggling pleas. Now what shall I do with them? They overwhelm me and I throw them forth pell mell before me.

I am a diver, and I bring up from the depths a pearl, the Truth. I speak because I know. I have experienced. I have seen. Suffering? No, the word is weak. O masters in bliss! Poverty—I have grown up in it; winter—I have shivered in it; famine—I have tasted it; scorn—I have undergone it; the plague—I have had it; shame—I have drank of it.

I felt it requisite that I should come among you. Why? Because of my yesterday's rags. It was in order that my voice might be raised among the satiated, that God commingled me with the hungered. O! have pity! O! you know not this fatal world, whereunto you believe that you belong. So high, you are outside of it. I will tell you what it is.

Abandoned an orphan, alone in boundless creation, I made an entry into this gloom you call society. The first thing I saw was law, under the form of a gibbet; the second was wealth—your wealth—under the form of a woman dead of cold and hunger; the third was luxury in the shape of a hunted man chained to prison walls; the fourth was your palaces, beneath the shadow of which cowered the tramp.

The human race has been made by you slaves and convicts. You have made of this earth a dungeon. Light is wanting, air is wanting, virtue is wanting.

The workers of this world whose fruits you enjoy, live death. There are little girls who begin at eight by prostitution, and who end at twenty by old age. Who among you have been to Newcastle-on-Tyne? There are men in mines who chew coal, they fill the stomach and cheat hunger. Look you in Lancashire. Misery everywhere. Are you aware that the Harlech fishermen eat grass when the fishery fails? Are you aware that at Burton-Lazers there are still certain lepers driven into the woods, who are fired at if they come out of their dens? In Peckridge, there are no beds in the hovels, and holes are dug in the ground for little children to sleep in; so that in place of beginning with the cradle, they begin with the tomb.

Mercy, have mercy for the poor! Oh, I conjure you, have pity! But, no, you will not. I know ye all. Devils bred in hell, and dogs with hearts of stone. Upward to your golden throne for ages has gone the cry of misery, the groan of hunger, and the sob of despair, and ye heeded it not. What misery hast thou given shall be meted out to you in turn.

Bear in mind that a series of kings armed with swords were interrupted by Cromwell with the axe.

Tremble! The incorruptible dissolutions draw near; the clipped talons push out again; the torn out tongues take to flight, become tongues of flame scattered to the winds of darkeness, and they howl in the Infinite. They who are hungry show their idle teeth. Paradises built over hells totter. There is suffering and that which is above leans over, and that which is below gapes open. The shadow asks to become light. The damned discuss the elect. It is the people who are on-coming. I tell you it is MAN who ascends. It is the end that is beginning. It is the red dawning on Catastrophe.

Ah! This society is false. One day, and true society must come. Then there will be no more lords; there will be free, living men. There will be no more wealth, there will be an abundance for the poor. There will be no more masters, but there will be brothers. They that toil shall have. This is the future. No more prostration, no more abasement, no more ignorance, no more wealth, no more beast of burden, no more courtiers—but LIGHT.—*Victor Hugo.*

The Capacity of Man.

The most important piece of news to laboring men that has been announced for years comes from England in the form of a determination on the part of the large employers of labor to exterminate labor unions. The principal point of attack is going to be made on the idea that "the standard day's work fixed by the unions is below the capacity of the average man." This means that the employers regard the laborer as a machine, having such and such capacity, and that the man, or machine, just as you like, must be forced to work at full capacity all the time. This antagonism between the employer and the laborer has existed for all time. The employer assumes to judge what is the capacity of a man; the man is determined to himself declare what is his own capacity. Thus in England we find trades unionism so strong that it is able to force its members to strictly observe the eight-hour day. This eight-hour day is now attacked as being below the capacity of man. Who do you think, gentle reader, is best able to judge of capacity—the man who actually does the work, or the man who hires it done?

Let's look at it for a moment from the standpoint that a man is a machine with a stated capacity, and we will say for the sake of argument, that his capacity is ten hours a day of constant and incessant labor. Is it wise to work him always to his full capacity? Is a locomotive engine always worked to its full capacity? Is a printing press with a capacity of 2,000 an hour required to make 20,000 impressions every day? In other words, can a man maintain his hour capacity for ten successive hours? For fifty-two consecutive weeks? No. And if this were attempted, would it not revive the methods of the task-master of the slavery times, who stood over the unfortunate man with a whip? The admission that the English workingman is working "under his capacity" is the greatest compliment that could possible be paid to the humanizing effect of trades unionism. It is an admission on the part of the opposition that the trades unions actually accomplish what it sets out to do. And we may say that organizations that have attained this great ideal will not and cannot be squelched or eliminated by the mere use of money. The movement is not backward—it is forward.—*Union Agent.*

Education.

The hope of the country is in the future, and in education lies the hope of future betterment.

The man uneducated can do nothing—save lend his aid as one atom in a great movement, when work is to be done. He can vote for radicalism, help tear down the Bastile, or cheer when King Charles gets his head cut off. But he can not initiate a great movement. It took educated men—Danton, Robespierre, Marat and their forerunners—to give birth to the great French revolution. Cromwell, well educated, devout, courageous, was needed that Charles' head might gently drop into the useful basket and England be owned by her people.

But every man, whatever his own early disadvantages, can work to give better education to his children. He can vote for those that help the schools and fight against those who attack public schools.

The beauty of education is the quickness with which it does its work. Illiterate Nancy Hanks sees to it that her boy, Abraham Lincoln, goes to school regularly—and she lives forever as the mother of a great man.

It takes ten generations of foolishness to make a dissipated duke, good for nothing. It takes only one generation of teaching to make the most useful of men.

Encourage your children to read good books. Talk always of better public schools when the political boss with his shining hat comes around for your vote.

This nation can spend in one year two hundred and fifty millions chasing Filipinos. It can raise any fund with a war "stamp tax."

Let us have an education stamp tax. Let us spend a few hundred and a few thousand millions in hunting ignorance out of this country.

Let us have in the land twenty years from now fifty millions of really well educated men and women.

Education, discontent, intelligence and the courage that comes with thinking will take care of many of our problems.

Fifty millions of educated men and women would not pay forty millions a year to any Rockefeller. They would see in him the dangerous wild animal and apply to him the treatment that wild animals understand.

Educate the next generation—it will do the rest.—*New York Journal.*

YOU do take my life when you do take the means whereby I live.—*Shakespeare.*

OBITUARY

(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line

LOCAL UNION 85, Shreveport, La.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, builder of the Universe, to remove from our midst Brother T. J. CRADDOCK; and

WHEREAS, We deeply deplore the loss of our esteemed brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to THE CARPENTER for publication, and also spread upon the records of this Union. Also be it further

Resolved, That a copy be sent to the family of the deceased member.

JAMES CANNON,
J. M. FLOWERS,
HARRY EVERARD. } *Committee.*

LOCAL UNION 34, Long Island City, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother THOMAS BRACKEN; and

WHEREAS, The members of Local Union No. 34 feel and mourn the loss of a faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days; that we express our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family, and that it be further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the Local, that a copy be sent to the bereaved family and a copy to our official journal, THE CARPENTER for publication.

M. B. KOETZNER,
JOSEPH KESSLER,
WILLIAM HUTCHEON,
JACOB HAUSER,
J. KING. } *Committee.*

LOCAL UNION No. 273, Yonkers, N, Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and love, to take to Himself our beloved Brother LEANDER VAN TASSELL.

WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a most faithful member of our Union, and one who had the respect and good will of all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that the members of this Local in meeting assembled, do extend to the bereaved widow our heartfelt sympathy; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and that a copy of the same be presented to the bereaved widow and also be published in our official organ, THE CARPENTER.

FRANK MAXWELL,
E. C. HULSE,
D. WUYATT. } *Committee.*

LOCAL UNION 112, Butte, Mont.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Master Builder of the universe to remove from our midst our beloved Brother BERNARD MCDONALD. In the death of Brother McDonald Local Union 112 has lost a good union man and a true friend.

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his relatives and friends.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to his brother, James McDonald, of Brockton, Mass., and also our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and that our charter be draped for thirty days.

D. FORD,
JOHN MILLER,
J. H. HOUSE. } *Committee.*

LOCAL UNION 352, Anderson, Ind.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and love, to remove from our midst our beloved Brother BENJAMIN RINGLESPAUGH, who departed this life October 3, 1900.

WHEREAS, We mourn the loss of a worthy member, a faithful brother and an earnest worker in the cause of unionism and one who merited the respect of all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and we express our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of our deceased brother, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy of the same be presented to the family and that a copy be sent to our official journal and to each of the daily papers for publication.

FRANCIS L. EADS,
WM. E. SWAN,
J. L. NORTHCOT. } *Committee.*

Jones' Cable and Rachet Saws.

The accompanying cuts represent saws put on the market by Jones & Dommersnas, 31 and 33 Indiana street, Chicago, Ill. The saw with cable arrangement is shown in Fig. 1. The tubing is

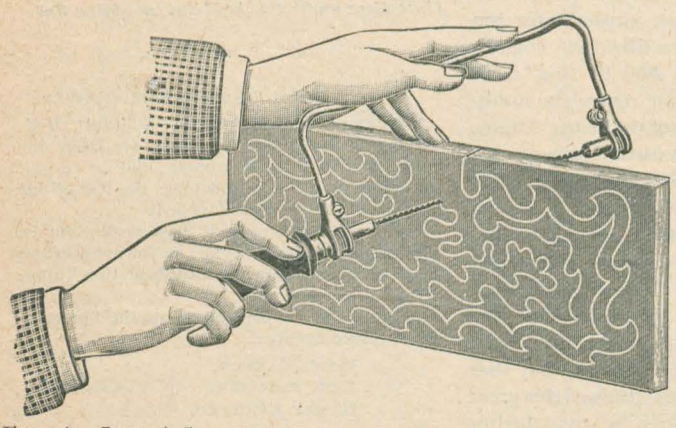


FIG. 1.—JONES' CABLE ARRANGEMENT SAW.

nickel plated, and is provided with a birch handle and cable arrangement to enable the operator to turn the saw blade at any angle. The cable consists of cable laid Italian hemp, which is referred to as strong and durable. Should it become worn or broken it can be easily replaced, it is explained. The rachet saw, Fig. 2,

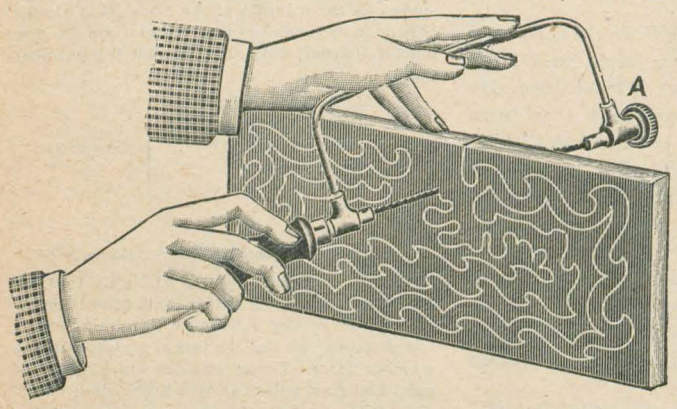


FIG. 2.—JONES' RACHET SAW.

is constructed with a steel back and rachet arrangement, to enable the workman to quickly set the blade at any angle by the use of the handle and the button A. Both kinds of saws are packed, one each in a pasteboard box, with six blades. The saws are designed for use by carpenters, pattern makers and all wood workers.

We Are Going Forward

To-day you will find labor better organized than ever before. The men who condemn our organization and our movement know not of what they speak. They charge us with breeding discontent. The conditions under which we live are the breeders of discontent and of labor agitators. We strike because we must protect ourselves, and we must use the weapons at our command, and, while we are opposed to strikes, we recognize that as the most civilized way of fighting our battles. You will never hear of strikes in barbaric countries.

While we will always work to reduce strikes to the lowest possible number, we will never surrender our right to strike, our right to protest against oppression.

Our organization is the natural outgrowth of the day. As industry increased, labor organized; as industry spread and grew, labor expanded into national bodies, and when industry concentrated, labor unions federated for their own protection. It is best that all together we take one step forward than that a few should take a hundred steps forward and leave the masses behind.

We are meeting problems that come up every day, and, though we are not making the progress we would like to make, yet we are going forward, and the social and political conditions of the laboring classes of America are being uplifted.—*Samuel Gompers.*

How They Settle Strikes in England.

Methods for the settlement of trade disputes in England have been in use with varying success for a number of years, being changed as new conditions arise befecting the relations between capital and labor. It is hardly to be supposed that a perfect system for meeting the various shades of difficulties that arises between employers and employes has yet been devised, but the sentiment is much stronger in favor of something that is conciliatory rather than anything having a tendency toward compulsion.

Seventy-five years ago England attempted by parliamentary enactment a method of compulsory arbitration patterned after methods that were embodied in French laws recognizing the settlement of disputes by a referee, through voluntary modes were declared valid. This method, however, did not meet with favor, and it became practically dead. Still, the doctrine of conciliation and arbitration grew, till toward 1860 there were organized joint committees of masters and men called boards or arbitration and conciliation, which were purely voluntary in their operation. Various trials have been made to improve methods of settling trade disputes since then, each time with evident improvement.

Questions that are now presented to boards of conciliation and arbitration are generally left, after any advice or decision that they may give to the honor of the parties in interest, for compliance therewith.

Joint conference committees, under whatever name they may act, vary in their constitution—some having means of dissolving a tie, others being provided with an umpire for determining questions of procedure or in making awards; some having presidents who never vote except in case of tie, while with others presidents vote like ordinary members and have the casting vote as well.

The umpire, when provision is made for one, is either an individual or a body of men. According to some agreements the joint committee passes the case to two conciliators representing the respective sides, and should these fail to reach an agreement, they are empowered to call in an umpire, who becomes the real arbiter.

The tendency of all methods, however, is to reduce the interference of strangers, in the reaching of a decison, to a minimum.

Systems for the settlement of disputes in the industries of Great Britain have been greatly improved, and more in accord with popular sentiment, within very recent years, more particularly since the great strikes in the coal trade in 1893, and in the engineering trade in 1897.

Experience seems to have satisfied employers as well as employes that there is great efficacy in methods of conciliation and arbitration that can be satisfactorily agreed upon in the settlement of trade difficulties. The unwillingness of employers to recognize trade unions is rapidly growing less, and in fact the present condition of affairs is such that very little opposition is made to the organization of employes into associations whereby they may act as trade bodies through authorized representatives in meeting employers for the settlement of disputes.

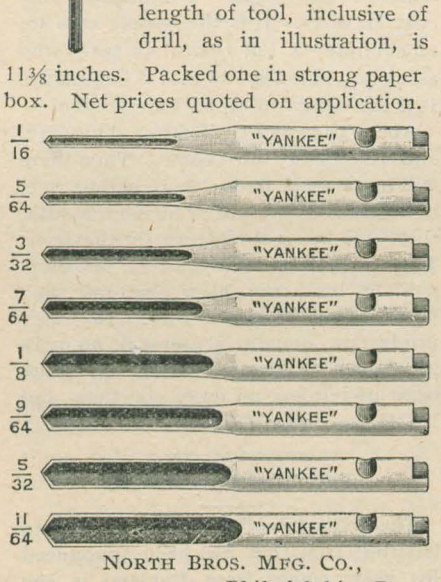
In fact, it has been found in great industries where many persons are employed that a much more favorable understanding is reached when employers and employes act in some organized capacity.

One of the latest acts of Parliament was that of 1893 for the prevention and settlement of trade disputes in providing for the registration by the Board of Trade of any board established for the purpose of settling disputes between employers and workmen.

The Board of Trade by this act is empowered to inquire into the causes and circumstances of any differences that may arise between employers and employes, and to take such steps as may seem expedient for the purpose of enabling the parties in the dispute to meet together, with a view to an amicable settlement of their differences.

"Yankee" Automatic Drill, No. 42.

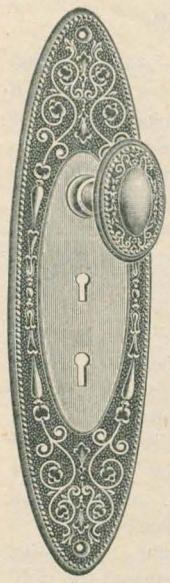
For carpenters, cabinet makers, etc., for boring wood for various purposes, as setting screws, brads, nails, etc. Bores holes in hard or soft woods without splitting. Pushing handle down revolves the drill, and a spring pushes handle back to its place. During the return movement the drill point revolves backward to clear chips, etc. This No. 42 "Yankee" Drill is of same construction as our No. 41, but without any magazine for the drill points, and a wood in place of metal handle, hence lower in price. The drill points are put up in a small round wooden box. The chuck is of new and improved design, and will hold drill points tight and absolutely rigid, and is exactly same as that used on our No. 41 "Yankee" Drill, which is an improvement on that used in our No. 40 "Yankee" Drill. All metal parts other than the spiral spindle are nickel plated and finely finished. The material and workmanship throughout are of the best. Eight drill points are furnished with each tool, one each 1-16, 5 64, 3-32, 7-64, 1-8, 9-64, 5-32 and 11-64 inch, shown full size in cut. They are same as used in our Nos. 40 and 41 "Yankee" Drills. The entire length of tool, inclusive of drill, as in illustration, is 11⅜ inches. Packed one in strong paper box. Net prices quoted on application.



NORTH BROS. MFG. CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Wrought vs. Cast Hardware.

The last few years have witnessed a large increase in the use of wrought bronze hardware to the gradual displacement of cheap cast bronze and the higher priced bronze-plated goods. The cause for this tendency is not far to seek. Die work is sharper and handsomer than cheap cast work, and light real bronze far more durable than heavy bronze-plated goods. Add to this the fact that it costs a little less than the former and but a trifle more than the latter, and the preference of builders and carpenters for wrought hardware in houses of moderate costs finds ample justification.

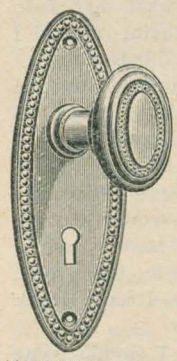


THE ALDEN.

The remarkable development of cast bronze hardware of the highest order in recent years, both as regards variety and quality of design, has its counterpart in the field of die-made goods. The artistic quality of the goods in both divisions has steadily improved—a merely ornamental treatment has given way to a careful regard for architectural fitness and harmony, with the result that apartments which are designed in any prominent architectural style can be trimmed with hardware which is in every detail harmonious with its architecture, its decorations and its furniture.

That wrought bronze will ever displace cast bronze in the finer class of buildings, even in small degree, is unlikely. The limitations of the die-maker's art prevent the economical production of elaborate designs, and in many directions the greater flexibility of cast metal allows effects to be obtained which cannot be approached in die work. Moreover, the very fact that cast work is solid metal is less mechanical and requires more skill and hand work in its making than wrought work appeals to those who look beyond the mere cost of what they buy.

It is for houses of but moderate cost that wrought hardware is particularly fit. By its use the house can be trimmed at but little cost with goods which are tasteful in design, well made and durable, and of a finish equal to that of the finest art goods. The designs are generally simple, or if at all elaborate, ornamented in very low relief. The illustrations of this article indicate the general character of the work, the Alden being an example of the more elaborate class; and the Wayne of the usually simple forms executed in wrought bronze.



THE WAYNE.

Both of these illustrations are of goods recently added by Russell & Erwin, Manufacturing Company of New Britain, Conn., to their already long line of similar work. Both are colonial in style and suited to houses of that school, or to any structures whose dominant feature is simplicity. The makers have an attractive booklet illustrating these goods now ready for publication, and will be pleased to forward copies of this or of other hardware publications to any who may be interested. Intending purchasers will be referred to the company's representatives in their own neighborhood. Since its goods are sold through the regular trade channels. The local demand for these goods is supplied from the company's warehouses at No. 19 N. Fifth st.

EXPULSIONS

JOSEPH C. STURGIS was expelled by Local Union 183, Peoria, Ill., for embezzling the funds of the organization. He has gone to parts unknown.

THE striking wood workers at Denver have won their fight, and the mills will hereafter employ union men only.

CUT THIS OUT

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224. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) S. T. Minus, 23 E. Union st.
605. " —A. C. MacNeil, 815 E. Church st.
627. " —W. H. Pabor, 310 Liberty st.
655. KEY WEST.—B. B. Lowe, 718 Olivia st.
74. PENSACOLA—J.A. Lyle, 316½ W. Zawagossa.
107. " —(Col.) W.A. Woods, 514 W. DeSoto.
531. ST. PETERSBURG—P. E. Woodward.
696. TAMPA—H. F. Stephenson, 1207 Marion st.

GEORGIA.

552. AMERICUS—(Col.) J. W. Redding, 519 Win.
551. ATHENS—J. M. Epps.
ATLANTA—Secretary Dist. Council, Thos. J. Black, 111 Stonewall
317. " —(Cars) C. M. Hudson, 46 Eads st.
329. " —Thos. J. Black, 71 McDaniel st.
439. " —J. O. Alexander, 454 Woodward
520. " —(Col.) G. W. Smith, 53 Anges av.
136. AUGUSTA—(Col) T. P. Lewis, 1309 Philip st.
240. " —W. M. Hare, 1927 Watkins st.
288. " —A. T. Laug, Sav Road & 12th st.
527. BRUNSWICK—(Col.) J. Barron, 216 Stonewall st.
68. COLUMBUS—(Col.) P. C. Tinsley, 412 8th st.
313. " —M. J. Smith, Box 410, Phenix, Ala.
501. DARIEN—R. M. Levine.
144. MACON—G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.
326. " —(Col.) A. D. Jackson, Genl Del.
654. " —W. H. Cutter, East Macon.
411. ROME—G. L. Trammell 112 Calhoun ave.
596. " —(Col.) Samuel H. Lockett.
256. SAVANNAH—T. C. Dickson, 415 President st., E.
318. " —(Col.) W. H. Burgess, 540 Herndon st., E.
261. VALDOSTA—E. H. Goodwin.
512. " —(Col.) G. B. Saunders.

IDAHO.

398. LEWISTON—J. P. Reilly.

ILLINOIS.

377. ALTON—Thomas Oddy, 950 Union st.
433. BELLEVILLE—Henry Steiner, 605 S. Illinois.
63. BLOOMINGTON—S. G. Cunningham, 518 S. Evans st.
70. BRIGHTON PARK—P. Pouhotte, 2106 38th.
233. CANTON—J. W. Poper, 431 N. ave. B.
367. CENTRALIA—William L. Good. 403 Central ave.
41. CHAMPAIGN—O. F. Miller, 407 W. Thomas.
518. CHARLESTON—V. S. Brown.
549. CHESTER—D. Ahrens.
CHICAGO—Secretary Dist. Council, Thos. Neale, 187 E. Washington.
1. " —W. G. Schardt, 189 E. Wash. st., Rm. 2.
10. " —J. H. Stevens, 6029 Peoria st.
13. " —T. F. Flynn, 220 W. 18th st.
21. " —(French) P. Hudon, 207 S. Center av.
54. " —(Boh.) M. Tarslimek, 828 Allport st.
58. " —Otto Anderson, 1883 N. Clark st.
181. " —K. G. Torkelson, 1614 N. Central Park ave.
242. " —(Ger.) Herman Voell, 5114 Paulina st.
416. " —James Bell, 1310 W. 18th Pl.
419. " —(Ger.) Ernest Thielke, 1062 W. 13th st.
504. " —(Jewish) Isaac Birkhan, 102 Bunker.
521. " —(Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 732 N. Rockwell st.
272. CHICAGO HEIGHTS—Ernest Green, Box 478.
204. COFFEEN—Wm. A. May.
295. COLLINSVILLE—John M. Sauer.
239. DANVILLE—E. A. Rogers, 9 Columbus st.
510. DUQUOIN—E. E. Burbank.
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—E. Wendling, 512 Ill. ave.
378. EDWARDSVILLE—Frank B. Dietz, Box 311.
333. ELGIN—J. F. Kirkpatrick, 420 North st.
62. ENGLEWOOD—A. Wistrom, 6150 Aberdeen
480. FREEBURG—Henry Schiek.
330. GALESBURG—Nels. Johnson, 436 Philip st.
141. GRD. CROSSING—J. Murray, 1310 70th Place.
581. HERRIN—Ben. Loomis.
461. HIGHWOOD—R. J. O'Brien, Highland Park.
174. JOLIET—G. D. Kanagy, 214 Willow ave.
434. KENSINGTON—(Fr.) F. Gagnon, 1395 76th st, Chicago.
151. KEWANEE—Chas. Winquist, 630 N. Elm st.
250. LAKE FOREST—Willis Russell, Box 47.
336. LA SALLE—William Hoffman.
568. LINCOLN—Frank Dalzell, 125 Logan st.
505. LITCHFIELD—George C. Felner.
633. MADISON—Taylor Lile, Granite City.
347. MATTOON—J. E. Goodbrake, 1305 Broadway
241. MOLINE—Harry Corrin, 1708 4th ave.
80. MORELAND—H. J. Sharpe, 2449 Ohio st., Chicago.
280. MT. OLIVE—Fred Bocker.
604. MURPHYSBORO—Fred Schmahlenberger, 1520 Oak st.
582. ODIN—A. A. Norton.
566. OAK PARK—Theo. Brown, 777 Forest ave.
661. OTTAWA—J. D. Geary, 216 Deleen st.
648. PANA—Charles Ade.
644. PEKIN—Geo. P. Chase, 515 So. 3rd st.
183. PEORIA—J. H. Rice, 405 Behrends ave.
195. PERU—Joseph Scholle, Box 155.
189. QUINCY—F. W. Euscher, 1025 Madison st.
166. ROCK ISLAND—Ans. Anderson, 904 14½ st.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave., Sta. S., Chicago.
479. SPARTA—W. N. B. Jacobs.
16. SPRINGFIELD—T. M. Blankenship, 413½ E. Jefferson st.
631. SPRING VALLEY—Thos. Moir, Jr.
156. STAUNTON—Leopold Schaefer.
495. STREATOR—Edw. Kraske, 1112 S. Bloomington st.
448. WAUKEGAN—J. Demerest, 719 N. County st.
418. WITT—John Durston.

INDIANA.

477. ALEXANDRIA—Wm. J. McPhedren.
352. ANDERSON—Joseph Sargent.
431. BRAZIL—John Dixon, Vermont st.
488. CLINTON—F. M. Whitted.
565. ELKHART—W. W. Hahn, 1004 Cemetery st.
652. ELWOOD—W. A. Reynolds, P. O. Box 824.
90. EVANSVILLE—Saml. Stork, 902 East Ill st.
232. FT. WAYNE—I. E. Allen, 111 Madison st.
160. GAS CITY—N. F. Reynolds, Jonesboro, Ind.
599. HAMMOND—Urvin Spafford, 422 Stanton st.
213. HARTFORD CITY—George Sliger.
60. INDIANAPOLIS—(Ger.) Jos. Hoch, 315 Sauders st.
281. " —J. T. Goode, 24 Kentucky ave.
533. JEFFERSONVILLE—W. P. Field, 220 E. Maple.
215. LAFAYETTE—H. K. Huffman, 1827 Salem st.
487. LINTON—Jas. P. Parks.
365. MARION—J. M. Simons, 709 E. Sherman st.
592. MUNCIE—D. M. Winters, 535 S. Gaskey st.
436. NEW ALBANY—Geo. W. Lemmons, 203 W. Spring St.
117. NORTH VERNON—Chas. Schwake.
619. PETERSBURG—J. C. Salter.
629. SOUTH BEND—Geo. W. Guin, 318 W. Sample.
418. " W. H. Grow, 523 S. Fellows st.
205. TERRE HAUTE—C. L. Hudson, 2022 N. 10th.
658. VINCENNES—A. C. Pennington, King's H't'l.
598. WABASH—Chas. E. Day, 270 S. Carroll st.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

653. CHICKASHA—E. L. Schultz.
445. WAGONER—Charles Allen.

IOWA.

315. BOONE—G. L. McElroy.
534. BURLINGTON—Wm. Rapp, 1602 Mount Pleasant st
308. CEDAR RAPIDS—Wesley Chehak, 603 S. 2nd st., E.
364. COUNCIL BLUFFS—L. P. Chambers.
554. DAVENPORT—H.W. Schweider, 1427 Mitchel.
106. DES MOINES—J. A. McConnell, 1415 Linden
425. " —(Mill) C. Swanson. 1216 E. 7th st.
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.
284. FORT DODGE—Wm. Leahy, Box 417.
767. OTTUMWA—John W. Morrison, 625 W. 4th.
491. SIOUX CITY—M. A. Kessler, 215 6th st.

KANSAS.

253. ARGENTINE—M. Murphy, Box 347.
123. IOLA—C. O. Churchill.
138. KANSAS CITY—J. W. Jones, 964 Osage ave.
458. LAWRENCE—W. H. Curtis, 44 Maple st.
499. LEAVENWORTH—H. J. McLaughlin.
561. PITTSBURG—D. J. Walker, 139 E. 15th st.
158. TOPEKA—S. B. Weaver, 196 Gratton st
201. WICHITA—R. B. Ranson, 343 N. Topeka ave.

KENTUCKY.

641. CENTRAL CITY—L. N. Jenkins.
712. COVINGTON—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh.
785. " —(Ger.) J. W. Mantz, 38 Trevor.
442. HOPKINSVILLE—James Weston.
103. LOUISVILLE—H. S. Hoffman, 1737 Gallagher.
214. " —(Ger.) J. Schneider, 1136 E. Jacob.
698. NEWPORT—Henry Bandermann, 901 Monroe st.
559. PADUCAH—John J. Arts, 1608 Broadway.

LOUISIANA.

234. ALGIERS—E. J. Kennedy, Vallette st., New Orleans.
NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council, F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76. " —Aug. Limberg, 714 Foucher st
704. " —F. Duhrkop, 615 Cadiz st
739. " —M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roch
85. SHREVEPORT—M. M. Kendrick, Box 37.

MAINE.

621. BANGOR—Willis Crocker.
71. BIDDEFORD—Thos. R. Brennan, 11 Hooper.
285. BATH—W. J. McGilloray 1198 High st.
459. BAR HARBOR—R. A. Corthall.
407. LEWISTON—Geo. E. Lombard, 58 Goff st., Auburn.
517. PORTLAND—R. H. Anderson, 217 Cumb st.
348. WATERVILLE—S. C. Burrill, 26 Summer st.

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—W. H. Keenan, 728 Asquith st.
44. " —(Ger.) H. B. Schroeder, 2308 Canton ave.

MASSACHUSETTS.

395. ADAMS—Manly Sherman, 34 E. Hoosac st
BOSTON—Secretary Dist. Council, H. M. Taylor, 591 Park st., New Dorchester.
33. " —J. E. Potts, 1427 Columbia ave.
624. BROCKTON—W. S. Davis, 652 Pleasant st.
438. BROOKLINE—A. C. Wallace, 263 Pond ave.
441. CAMBRIDGE—Ira Doughty, 359 Som ave., Som.
443. CHELSEA—P. S. Mulligan, 26 Poplar st.
386. DORCHESTER—H. F. Campbell, 1048 Dorchester ave., Boston.
218. E. BOSTON—C. M. Dempsey, 272 Meridian st.
223. FALL RIVER—Arthur Sampson, 203 Horton
570. GARDNER—W. C. Loveland, 25 Westford st.
82. HAVERHILL—George Frost, Box 401.
424. HINGHAM—H. B. Hardy.
390. HOLYOKE—J. A. Morin, 31 Cabot st.
656. " —M. J. Gleason, 125 Dwight st.
400. HUDSON—George E. Bryant, Box 125.
111. LAWRENCE—Wm. C. Gemmel, 25 Crosby st.
370. LENOX—P. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
49. LOWELL—Wm. M. Merritt, 20 Dailey st.
625. MALDEN—W. Maxwell, No. 3 Ascutney st.
221. MARBLEHEAD—R. H. Roach, 24 Village st.
275. NEWTON—C. L. Connors, 10 Rutland st., Watertown, Mass.
680. NEWTON CENTRE—John White, 745 Beacon st., Boston.
193. NORTH ADAMS—J. J. Agan, 243 River st.
351. NORTHAMPTON—L. D. Remington, 255 Bridge.
444. PITTSFIELD—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
67. ROXBURY—N. F. Shukrallah.
307. So. FRAMINGHAM—Hugh Cooney, 55 Hareford st.
96. SPRINGFIELD—(Fr.) P. Provost, Jr., 715 Liberty st.
177. " —P. J. Collins, 1365 State st.
540. WALTHAM—John E. Corney, 37 Gardner st.
222. WESTFIELD—W. J. Parenteau, 87 Orange st.
23. WORCESTER—Alfred Anderson, 104 Summer
408. " —(Fr.) Albert Gagnon, 25 Lunelle.

MICHIGAN.

105. ALPENA—B. D. Kelley, 416 Tawas st.
116. BAY CITY—E. G. Gates, 218 N. Birney st.
19. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
303. " —A. Haak, 228 Erskine st.
643. FLINT—M. King.
335. GRAND RAPIDS—Chas. J. W. Seibald, 138 Legrave st.
130. HANCOCK—F. Wurm.
651. JACKSON—John Davisson, 811 Allen road.
297. KALAMAZOO—H. Greendyke, 1003 N. Park.
647. LAURIUM—F. W. Kelley.
341. MARINE CITY—W. L. Rivard, Box 379.
173. MUNISING—A. L. Johnson.
100. MUSKEGON—H. Bymhold, 124 Third st.
585. PORT HURON—P. J. Smith. 2525 Maple st.
59. SAGINAW—P. Frisch, 623 Atwater st.
334. " —F. C. Trier, 1721 Hancock st.
46. SAULT ST. MARIE—A. Stowell, 227 Magazine st.
226. TRAVERSE CITY—C. H. Brazington, Box 57.

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—John Knox, Box 283, W. Duluth.
7. MINNEAPOLIS—Patrick Chiasson, 915 3rd ave. No.
266. RED LAKE FALLS—N. Holberg.
87. ST. PAUL—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland ave.

MISSISSIPPI.

535. MERIDIAN—B. M. Westbrook, 14th ave.

MISSOURI.

607. HANNIBAL—Ed. Walley, 710 Bird st.
311. JOPLIN—S. P. Woods, 1207 Jaxson av.
4. KANSAS CITY—J. E. Chaffin. 2600 Park ave.
48. KIRKSVILLE—W. H. Wellbaum.
523. SEDALIA—John L. Cone, 17th and Summit.
110. ST. JOSEPH—R. L. Greer, 1001 N 22d.
338. " —(South) W. W. Pendleton, Sta. D.
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, R. Fuelle, 604 Market st.
5. " (Ger.) Charles Thoms, 2106 Victor st.
45. " (Ger.) Edw. Kissling, 1320 Sullivan av.
47. " (Ger.) C. J. Hermann, 2712 Chippewa.
73. " Geo. J. Swank, 4428 Manchester ave.
257. " A. W. Ware, 1026 Dillon st.
578. " (Stairs) E. Bruggemann, 2521a N. Jefferson ave.
420. WEBB CITY—W. S. Braustetter.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
345. BILLINGS—Herbert A. Snider, Box 13.
112. BUTTE CITY—A. F. Rosslow.
286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
153. HELENA—S. N. Holenquest, 1009 Bedford st.
28. MISSOULA—J. W. Baird, Box 288.

NEBRASKA.

113. LINCOLN—F. A. Hayes, 445 S. 25th st.
427. OMAHA—G. W. Miles, 1911 Charles st.
279. S. OMAHA—S. Spence, 525 N. 26th st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

538. CONCORD—G. E. Whitford, 48 Downing st.

NEW JERSEY.

750. ASBURY PARK—Wm. M. Burroughs, Belmar, N. J.
432. ATLANTIC CITY—G. T. Goff, 2505 Artic ave.
383. BAYONNE—Sam. Barshopsky, 506 Ave. C.
486. " —P. A. Miller, 960 Ave D.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20. CAMDEN—Judson H. Morton, 1025 So. 6th
594. DOVER—Halsey M. Hiller.
580. DUNDEE—Jno. Gallga, 60 Fifth st.
519. E. RUTHERFORD—M. A. Herbst, Carlstadt.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 240 South st.
687. " —(Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer.
265. HACKENSACK—E. M. Paton, First and James.
391. HOBOKEN—W. Weidenmeyer, 554 First st.
467. " (Ger.) H. Sivers, 400 Monroe st.
HUDSON CO.—Sec. Dist. Council, Geo. Barwick, 163 Courtland st., No. Bergen.
57. IRVINGTON—Chas. Van Wert.
139. JERSEY CITY—G. R. Edsall, 311 Communipaw ave.
118. " "—(Mill) F. C. Lussenhoph, 839 Walnut W. Hoboken, N. J.
282. " " —Aug. Zimmerman, 57 Lexington ave.
482. " " —L. F. Ryan, 181 Ninth st.
564. " " —Robt. Hamilton, 202 Webster ave., Jersey City H'g'ts, N. J.
157. " " (Stairs) G. Feinan, 225 Dodd st., Weehawken.
151. LONG BRANCH—Chas. E. Brown, Box, 241, Long Branch City.
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
429. MONTCLAIR—James McLeod, 141 Forest st.
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 163.
NEWARK—Secretary Dist. Council, Wm. Decker, 79 Lillie st.
119. " —H G. Long, 60 Orange st., Bloomfield.
120. " —(Ger.) H. Kachelriess, 24 Jabez st.
148. " —A. Tatzsch, 55 Pierce st.
306. " —A. L. Beegle, 122 N. 2d st.
723. " (Ger.) G. Arendt, 330 S. Tenth st.
330. NEW ORANGE—M. A. Stone.
349. ORANGE—F. Schorn 22 Chapman st.
325. PATERSON—S. Sixx, 90 Water st.
490. PASSAIC—J. Van Deel, Lodi, N. J.
65. PERTH AMBOY—W. H. Bath, 33 Lewis st.
399. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison. 8 Fayette.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lunger, 90 Westervelt ave., N. Plainfield.
437. RAHWAY—G. Helmstadter, 89 Grand st.
558. ROSELLE—Edward P. Mannon.
355. SOMERVILLE—E. Opdyke.
31. TRENTON—J. L. Pancoast, 314 S. Broad
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worischek, 721 Adam st., Hoboken.
620. VINELAND—Geo. P. Albertson, 513 Park ave.
320. WESTFIELD—John Goltra.
299. WEST HOBOKEN—Charles Burhaus, 518 Gardner st. Hudson Boulevard, Union Hill.

NEW MEXICO.

511. ROSWELL—James Reves.

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659. " —(Ger.) John Lather, 217 Sherman.
270. ALEXANDRIA BAY—F. H. Hamilton.
6. AMSTERDAM—W. H. Prell, 40 Greene st.
453. AUBURN—E. K. Atwater, 68 Mary st.
614. BALDWINSVILLE, H. S. Vosburgh.
24. BATAVIA—Gebherd Wassink, 19 Sever place.
233. BINGHAMTON—B. W. Taylor, 13 Exchange.
310. " —(Mill) E. P. Safford, 21 Rutherford st.
BRONX—Secretary of District Council, E. S. Odell, 570 E. 164th st.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave.
12. " —Geo. Frank, 56 15th st.
32. " —(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Ambrose Hilbert, 1444 Myrtle ave.
109. " —Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenk ave., Sub. Sta. 43.
126. " —M. J. Casey, 85 Newell st.
147. " —Martin Pearson, 368 Miller ave.
175. " W. F. Bostwick, 333 Roebling st.
247. " —C. D. Monroe, 42 St. Mark ave.
258. " —M. Spence, 279 Madison st.
291. " —(Ger.) J. Redenbach, 182 Harman st.
381. BROOKLYN—S. E. Elliott, 1295 St Mark's ave.
451. " —Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471. " —F. Small, 353 61st st.
634. " —John Leeson, 570 Union st.
639. " —H. B. Paterson, 212 53d st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of Dist. Council, Miles Little, 17 Poley st.
9. " —Richard Harry, 203 Front ave.
132. " —(Mill) A. Graupner, 75 Marshall.
355. " —(Ger.) E. Ulrich, 38 Roetzer st.
374. " —E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440. " —J. H. Myers, 83 Landon st.
642. " —(Mill), Otto Leonard, 330 Box, ave.
502. CANANDAIGUA—Frank Perry, Box 297.
446. CARTHAGE—Chester Longoy, Box 208.
368. CLAYTON—L. C. Purdy.
90. COHOES—A. VanArnam, 22 George st.
610. COLLEGE POINT—Anton Frank.
593. DEPEW—J. M. Cockle, Lancaster, N. Y.
649. DOBBS FERRY—Thos. Monahan.
435. DUNKIRK—Ed. L. Gunther, 715 Lamphere.
532. ELMIRA—Elmer Ten Eyck, Duhl, P. O.
81. FAR ROCKAWAY—Jos. Nolan, Box 724.
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—John F. O'Brien'
714. FLUSHING—M. Kennedy, 138 New Locust st.
673. FORT EDWARD—George S. Bingham.
187. GENEVA—W. W. Dadson, 26 Hollenbeck ave.
220. GLEN FALLS—C. T. Sawn.
542. HORNELLSVILLE—John Brennan, Park Hotel.
149. IRVINGTON—A. H. Smith, Box 187.
357. ISLIP, L. I.—F. E. Woodhull, Bay Shore.
603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 108 Auburn st.
613. JAMAICA—Chas. Gordon, North First st.
66. JAMESTOWN—C. L. Howard, 13 Scott st.
40. KINGSBRIDGE—John Forshay, 864 Union ave., New York City.
251. KINGSTON—Jos. J. Tubby, Rondout Stn.
635. LIBERTY—F. Hotchkins.
516. LINDENHURST—Wm. Heling.
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan, 142 W. Monroe st.
289. LOCKPORT—Wm. Markley, 99 Mulberry st.
34. LONG ISLAND CITY—Wm. Gotter, 596 Broadway
543. MAMARONECK—John C. Bull.
548. MASSENA—J. P. Bronnell.
574. MIDDLETOWN—C. H. Pickard.
212. MT. VERNON—A. H. Parker, 17 N. High st.
493. " Wm. T. Wood, 16 S. 2nd av.
646. NEWARK—Marcus Brown, 52 Church st.
301. NEWBURG—John Templeton, 159 Renwick.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—J. Thompson, 49 Drake ave., N. First st.
507. NEWTOWN, L.I.—Peter A. Anderson, Box 13, Corona, N. Y.
NEW YORK—Secretary of Executive Council, J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, W. New Brighton, S. I. N. Y.
NEW YORK—Sec. of Dist. Council, George Slatter, 49 S. 10th st. Brooklyn, N. Y.
51. " J. J Hewitt, 303 E. 122d, care Lawlor.
56. " (Fl'r Layers) C. G. Johnson, 160 E. 88.
200. " (Jewish) J Goldfarb, 330 E. 91st st.
309. " (Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Paul Liska, 442 E. 81st st.
375. " (Ger.) R. Mews. 160 Eagle st., E. D.
382. " Thos. Forrestal, 1494 Lexington ave.
387. " T. J. Breslin, 3360 Park ave.
457. " (Scan) O. Wallin, 24 W. 118th st.
464. " (Ger.) V. Sauter, 677 Courtland ave.
468. " Thos. Doran, 338 E. 53d st.
473. " —Herman J. Hunter, 30 Jewett ave, Jersey City, N. J.
476. " Wm. E. P. Schwartz, 29 Fulton ave., Astoria, L. I.
478. " Christian Winter. 4000 Third ave.
497. " (Ger.) John Huber, 263 E. 10th st.
513. " (Ger.) John H Borrs, 535 E. 87th st.
575. " (Stair) H. Blot, 631 Eagle ave., Bronx.
707. " (Fr. Can) C. Cote, 245 E. 79th st.
715. " Charles Camp, 223 W. 148th st.
786. " (Ger. Millwright and Millers), Henry Maak, 357 Linden st., Brooklyn.
322. NIAGARA FALLS—F. M. Perry, 530 23d st,
369. NORTH TONAWANDA—C. Pohzehl, 226 Delaware st.
474. NYACK—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, Walling ave.
546. OLEAN—F. C. Weagraff, 1306 W. State.
163. PEEKSKILL—T. J. Gallagher, 25 Williams st.
77. PORTCHESTER—A. Nelson, Madison ave., Hillside Park
606 PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st., New Brighton.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—F. Quarterman, Box 32.
QUEENS CO., Sec. of Dist. Council, T. F. E. Maher, Box 101, Flushing, N. Y.
72. ROCHESTER—S. C. Wright, 12 Walton st.
179. " —(Ger.) T. Kraft. 20 Joiner st.
231. " —J. Buehrle, 30 Buchan Park.
601 ROCKAWAY BEACH—A. P. Snyder, Box 91, Oceanus, N. J.
573. RYE.—Frank Parker, Portchester, N. Y.
412. SAYVILLE, L. I.—E. Townsend.
146. SCHNECTADY—A. D. Deuell, 13 North st.
STATEN ISLAND—Sec. of Dist. Council, J W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, W. New Brighton.
567. STAPLETON—P. J Klee, Box 545.
405. STEINWAY, L. I.—F. B. Merritt.
SYRACUSE—Sec. Dist. Council, J. R. Ryan, 1518 Spring st.
15 " (Ger.) H. Werner, 201 Rowland st.
26. " E. E. Battey, 517 E. Genese st.
192. " Charles Silvernail, 626 Vine st.
78. TROY—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
636. " —(Mill) F. C. Schweirn, 353 Sherman st., Albany.
389. TUXEDO—T. Hopkinson, Box 22 Suffern, N. Y.
125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
278. WATERTOWN—Robt. Parham, 55 Stone st.
172. WESTCHESTER—F. Vanderpool, Blondell av
337. WHITESBORO—Wm. Lamphere.
128. WHITESTONE—George Belton, Box 8.
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—A. D. Drake, Park ave. and 2nd st., Mt. Vernon.
324. WOODSIDE, L. I.—Jno. Ferguson, Box 92.
273. YONKERS—E. C. Hulse, 47 Maple st.
726. " Fred. Saarup, 124 Waverly st.

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384. ASHEVILLE—Wm. Francis, 38 Flint st.
558. CHARLOTTE—S. N. Rankin, Gen. Del.
530. HENDERSONVILLE—Jos. McCrory.
630. RALEIGH—J. L. Cross.
595. SALISBURY—W. L. Austin.
632. WAYNESVILLE—L. E. Shahr,

OHIO.

84. AKRON—B. F. Ebert, 428 E. Buchtel ave.
569. BARBERTON—H. U. Stauffer.
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
170. BRIDGEPORT—B. F. Cunningham, Box 6.
485. BYESVILLE—O. L. Sayer.
245. CAMBRIDGE—Horace Grummond.
143. CANTON—C. A. Rimmel, 525 N. McKinley ave.
589. CHILLICOTHE—Jos. R. Knapp, 282 S. Mulberry st.
CINCINNATI—Sec. of Dist. Council, B. Bolmer, 3567 Wilson ave., Avondale, O.
2. " J. H. Meyer, 23 Mercer st.
209. " (Ger.) A. Weise, 969 Gest st.
327. " (Mill) H. Brinkworth, 1315 Spring st.
628. " Geo. Petri, 4131 Spring Grove ave.
664. " (Stair) H. Menkhaus, 1772 Westwood ave.
667. " D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
676. " Geo. Frederick, 2608 Sanders
692. " J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
CLEVELAND—Sec. Dist. Council, A. A. Loreaux, 133 Prospect st.
11. " Jas. Rumsey, 47 Lyman st.
14. " J. A. Koehler, 188 Marcy ave.
39. " (Boh.) V. Plechaty, 45 Jewett.
393. CLEVELAND—(Ger.) T. Weihrich, 16 Parker
449. " (Ger.) C. Weltzin, 162 E. View ave.
61. COLUMBUS—A. C. Welch, 1127 Highland st.
494. " M. C. Martin, 250 Cherry Alley.
525. COSHOCTON—J. O. Wagoner, 621 S. 7th st.
104. DAYTON—John Wehrick, 36 Drake st.
346. " (Ger.) J. Wirth, 234 Hawker st.
328. E. LIVERPOOL—J. T. Michael, 328 Lincoln ave.
557. E. TOLEDO—Henry Comte, 421 Parker st.
294. E. PALESTINE—Geo. W. Strain.
637. HAMILTON—Arthur Sims, 729 Buckeye st.
182. LIMA—D. E. Speer, 114 E. Second st.
703. LOCKLAND—C. E. Hertel.
356. MARIETTA—J. O. Smith, 510 Charles st.
577. NILES—Chas. Humphrey, Box 584.
404. PAINSVILLE—H. C. Collier.
650. POMEROY—E. D. Will.
437. PORTSMOUTH—C. Thoman, 110 Campbell av.
186. STEUBENVILLE—G. E. Simeral, 101 S. 5th.
243. TIFFIN—R. S. Dysinger, 205 Hedges st.
25. TOLEDO—M. Terwilliger, 550 Norwood ave.
168. " (Ger.) W. Morlock, 1203 Page st.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—L. T. Seitz, 142 Byron st.
716. ZANESVILLE—F. Kappes, Central ave., 10th Ward.

OKLAHOMA TER.

276. OKLAHOMA—C. E. Ballard, Box 131.
572. STILLWATER—D. S. Landis.

OREGON.

536. BAKER CITY—W. Bandy.
50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.

PENNSYLVANIA.

465. ARDMORE—S. E. Waters, Haverford.
211. ALLEGHENY CITY—M. M. Wills, 1201 Drover alley.
237. " —(Ger.) A. Weizman, 66 Troy Hill rd.
135. ALLENTOWN—N. K. Frankenfield, 420 N. 11th st.
406. BETHLEHEM—H. S. Ehrgott, 422 E. Broad st.
124. BRADFORD—W. H. McQuown, 14 Charlotte
500. BUTLER—F. E. Mitchell, 439 N. McKean st.
571. CARNEGIE—John G. Garbart, Elliot, P. O., Allegheny Co, Pa.
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 5th and Upland.
587. COATESVILLE—Jno. Finnigan, 559 E. Chestnut st.
321. CONNELLSVILLE—R. L. Hannan, 223 North Pittsburg st.
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
421. ELWOOD—M. Houk.
409. ERIE—A. C. HENTON, 460 E. 17th.
463. FRANKFORD—Geo. A Harper, 4350 Paul st.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duval.
432. GREENSBURG—J. H. B. Rowe, 236 Concord.
238. HANOVER—Charles W. Unger.
287. HARRISBURG—W. Bohner, 222 Peffer st.
120. HAZLETON—C. O. Beck, 572 N. Church st.
288. HOMESTEAD—Edwin Rowe, Jr., L. Box 527
545. KANE—A. B. Chatley.
208. LANCASTER—J. K. Woerth.
677. LEBANON—J. C. S. Gundrum.
556. MEADVILLE—P. P. Kelling, 687 State st.
415. MT. JEWILT—Thomas B. White.
414. NANTICOKE—A. A. Balliett.
246. NEW BRIGHTON—A. Burry, Box 611.
266. NEW CASTLE—W. E. Kramer, 118 Cleveland ave.
333. NEW KENSINGTON—J. H. Moser, Box 168 Parnassus, Pa.
PHILADELPHIA—Sec. Dist. Council, John Watson, 2618 Jasper st. Sta. K.
8. " —Peter McLaughlin, 2203 Vine st.
227. " —(Kensington) John Watson, 2618 Jasper st., Station K.
238. " —(Ger.) Joseph Oyen, 814 N. Fourth.
277. " —E. Detwiler, 2655 N. Colorado st.
359. " —(Mill) Wm. Sutton, 528 So. Taney
PITTSBURG—Sec. of Dist. Council, J. G. Snyder, 412 Grant st. Madden, Warren st., E. E.
142. " —H. G. Schomaker, 1302 Sherman ave. Allegheny.
164. " —(Ger.) P. Geck, 2143 Rosse st.
165. " —(E. E.) H. A. Hoeftman, 6331¼ Shakespeare st.
202. " —G. W. McCausland, 6038 Hoeveler st., East End.
230. " —W. J. Richey, 114 S. 17th.
254. " —J. M. Reichard, 159 Mayflower st.
385. " —A. Patton, 254 Castor st.
402. " —(Ger.) R. Linnert, 1311½ 12th st., S. S.
401. PITTSTON—W. F. Watkins, 75 Oak st.
150. PLYMOUTH—J. H. Miller.
492. READING—A. Grove, 909 Mulberry st.
145. SAYRE—L. H. Patten.
563. SCRANTON—Geo. Phillips, 820 Cedar ave.
484. S. SCRANTON—(Gr.) E. Schmidt, 820 Meadow ave.
37. SHAMOKIN—Joseph Erdman, 244 S. 7th st.
268. SHARON—A. O. Taylor, 28 Ormond ave.
757. TAYLOR—Geo. Wicks, Box 45.
541. WASHINGTON—J. Y. McClain, 17 N. Wade ave.
248. WEISSPORT—David Snyder.
93. WILKES-BARRE—J. B. Emery, 129 Stanton.
102. " —A. H. Ayers, 63 Penn st.
665. " —(Mill) W. Singer, 300 Bowman st.
430. WILKINSBURG—H. M. Beaty, 1032 Rebecca st., E. E.
WYOMING VALLEY, D. C.—A. Patterson, 272 N. Canal st., Wilkes-Barre.
191. YORK—I. I. Snydeman, 301 N. West st.

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176. NEWPORT—J. J. Gallagher, 495 Spring st.
342. PAWTUCKET—J. B. Parquet, Box 183, Valley Falls, R. I.
94. PROVIDENCE—John P. Avery, 56 Calverly.
217. WESTERLY—F. E. Saunders, 47 Granite st.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

469. AIKEN—L. E. Palmer.
52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) J. Pinckney, 36 H st.
159. " —T. G. Fields, 306 Ashley ave.
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1523 E. Taylor st.
140. " —J. P. Westbury, 1323 Lumber st.
376. GEORGETOWN—R. A. Sands.
372. LANGLEY—W. M. Jenkins.
452. SUMPTER—J. W. David.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

197. LEAD CITY—W. E. McGimans Box 794.

TENNESSEE.

590. BRISTOL—F. J. DeWald.
354. CHATTANOOGA—J. Millsaps, Orange Grove
259. JACKSON—J. O. K. Williamson, 155 Hatton
225. KNOXVILLE—J. W. Murphy, 1000 Hannah ave.
MEMPHIS—Dist. Council, O. W. Williams, 104 Dupree st.
152. " —(Col.) O. W. Williams, 104 Dupree st.
219. " —F. W. Kirby, 1 Poplar st.
394. " —J. E. Wright, 82 Manassas st.
350. NASHVILLE—S. C. Hayes, 236 Woodland st.

TEXAS.

300. AUSTIN—J. A. Cawfield, 95 Waller.
392. BEAUMONT—Chas. Le Roy, Box 236.
185. CLEBURNE—J. M. Rogers, 711 W. Wardville
731. CORSICANA—W. A. Loving.
198. DALLAS—William Watkins, Box 299.
371. DENISON—W. W. Neighbour, 1315 W. Gandy.
544. EL PASO—J. T. Wilson, Box 631.
339. FORT WORTH—J. M. Kenderline, Box 79.
506. GAINESVILLE—T. B. Mathews, 408 N. Civant st.
GALVESTON—Sec. of Dis. Council, Elmer Massie, 35th and R sts.
Iin, Jr., 1001 Broadway.
526. " —J. E. Proctor, 2924 Ave. P½.
611. " —(Ger.) Henry Rabe, M 2012, bet. 20 & 21.
663. HILLSBORO—James P. Severns.
114. HOUSTON—C. H. Hall, 315 Carolina st.
609. " (Col.) Albert Allen.
662. MINERAL WELLS—Oscar Bish.
610. PORT ARTHUR—Hugo Schultze, Box 213.
460. SAN ANTONIO—(Ger.) Fr. Zauering 1111 E. Commerce st.
717. " —A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
197. SHERMAN—F. M. Harris, 208 E. Lonor st.
555. TEMPLE—J. M. Cook.
602. TERRELL—S. R. L. Gill, Box 519.
379. TEXARKANA—H. Crabtree, Cor. 16th & State
622. WACO—A. E. Widmer, Labor Hall.
608. WEATHERFORD—Hugh Davis.
53. YOAKUM—J. B. Atkinson.

UTAH.

450. OGDEN—Fred Howard, 404 Washington av.
184. SALT LAKE CITY—A. Tracy, 976 Liberty ave.

VERMONT.

481. BARRE—D. A. Cook, Box 145.
679. MONTPELIER—N. V. Cool, 32 School st.
263. ST. ALBANS—J. W. Lamb, Cor. Rugg and Barlow sts.

VIRGINIA.

456. DANVILLE—J. W. Keeton, 529 Cabell st.
403. LYNCHBURG—W. H. Barger, 208 F st.
373. NEWPORT NEWS—Jas. R. Drew, 715 20th st.
396. " —I. C. Piper, 1143 2d st.
331. NORFOLK—B. B. Bardin, 101 Mariner st.
397. PETERSBURGH—J. E. Barner, 431 Miller st.
447. PORTSMOUT—L. W. G. Scorey, 706 High st.
388 RICHMOND—D. A. Lacy, 128 S. Fourth st.

WASHINGTON.

562. EVERETT—F. S. Arnold.
528. REPUBLIC—A. C. Short.
131. SEATTLE—H. Hollkamp, 1817¼ Seventh av.
98. SPOKANE—J. A. Anderberg, 1929 Gardner av
470. TACOMA—D. McPherson, 1302 S. Prospect st.

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435. CHESTER—Frank Piter, Mercer.
236. CLARKSBURG—J. W. Stealey.
428. FAIRMOUNT—W. R. Hickman, 428 Benona
600. MOUNDSVILLE—Albert Riggs.
3. WHEELING—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.

WISCONSIN.

588. GREEN BAY—A. Jacobson, 1249 Cherry.
161. KENOSHA—F. Shirley, 458 Bond st.
290. LAKE GENEVA—Sam. Wright.
314. MADISON—Carl Gruendlor, 423 W. Mifflin st
MILWAUKEE—Secretary of Dist. Council, John B. Woehol, 872 4th st.
30. " —(Ger.) A. Runge, 1904 Vliet st.
188. " —Aug. J. Hagen, 834 32d st.
292. " —C. J. Supply, S. Milwaukee.
302. " (Ger.) Leberecht Hardtke, 2118 Brown st.
228. " (Ger.) John Bettendorf, 766 7th ave.
522. " (Ger.) Albert Runge, 2104½ Vine st.
252. OSHKOSH—Casper Fluor, 55 Grove st.
91. RACINE—Willis M. Edmonds. 1628 Center st.
657. SHEBOYGAN—Fred. Eckhardt, 1902 N. 9th st.
344. WAUKESHA—Geo. T. Peffer, 401 Lake st.

WYOMING.

267. DIAMONDVILLE—H. C. Topping, Kemmerer.

THE United States Circuit Court of Appeals, at San Francisco, has quashed the indictments against ten men who were arrested during the Cœur d'Alene mine strike last year, for interfering with the United States mails. It was shown that the men did not know that the train which they interfered with carried the mails.

IT is now compulsory for organizations belonging to the Central Federated Union, of New York city, to patronize none but union places, and to buy none but union goods.

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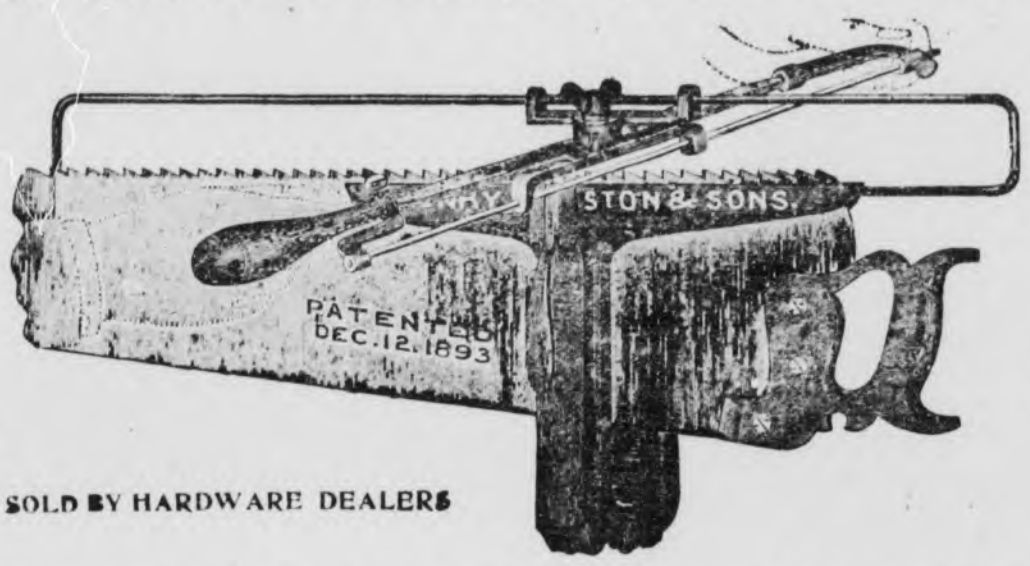

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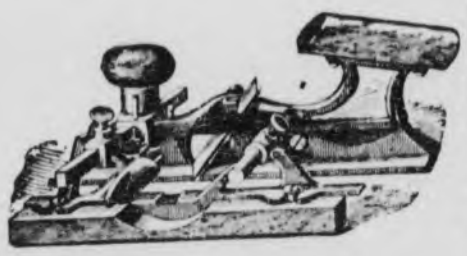

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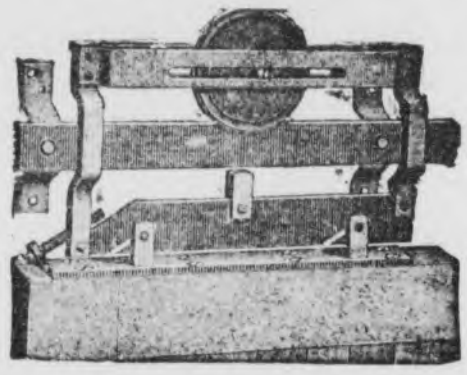

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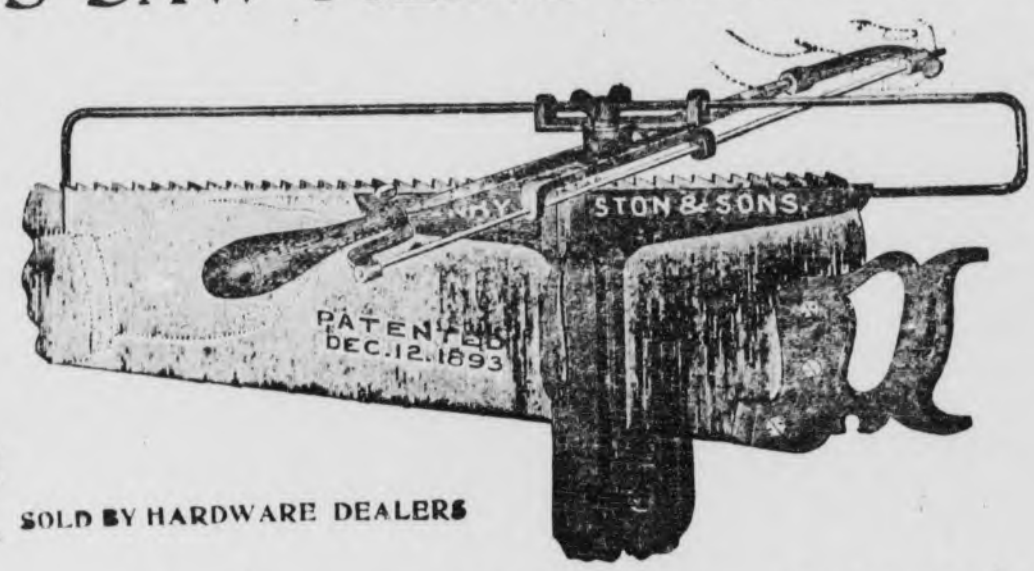

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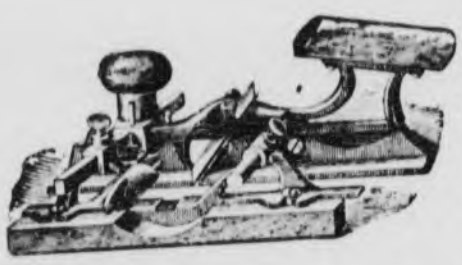

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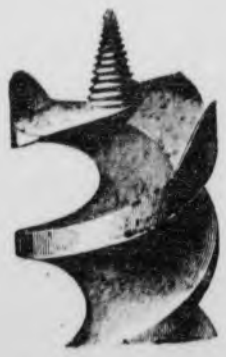

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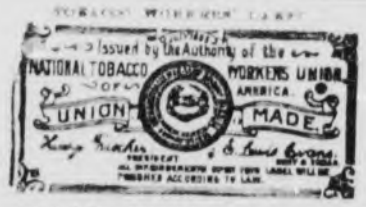

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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries.

VOL. XX.—No. 11
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER, 1900.

Fifty Cents Per Year.
Single Copies, 5 Cts.

Our Bag Mail

HOUSTON, TEX.—Conditions here are very encouraging. The members of Local Union 609 are hard at work recruiting for our ranks, and the white brothers are aiding us all they can. All goes well with us.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.—There is trouble here between Local Union 444 and the Stanly Works. All Union men are requested to keep away from Pittsfield until this concern has been brought to terms.

WASHINGTON, Pa.—Local Union 541 has passed resolution declaring the Hazel Glass Works of this place unfavorable to organized labor. Every legitimate effort will be made to bring this firm to terms. The Local continues to grow.

BEAUMONT, Tex.—A Building Trades Council will be organized here before the end of the month. Everything is moving smoothly. New members are coming in all the time, and Local Union 392 is in splendid condition. Our last meeting was a rousing one.

VALLEJO, Cal.—We have about sixty members on our roll, and new ones are initiated at nearly every meeting. Local Union 180 had some trouble in securing the eight hour day, but victory crowned our efforts in the end. Our members are all zealous workers in the cause.

TRENTON, N. J.—Local Union 31 will give its first grand ball at Turner Hall on Monday evening, 26th inst. The committee in charge of the affair promise a pleasant time to all patrons. A large attendance is looked for. The union is steadily increasing in membership.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The meetings of Local Union 87 are always well attended, and new members are coming in right along. At last week's meeting a communication was read from Local Union 361, Duluth, declaring the Wells building on Lake avenue unfair, for the reason that the Marshall-Wells Company had refused to recognize the Union. All our members are employed.

DETROIT, Mich.—The members of Local Union 19 gave a smoker recently, and they had one of the most enjoyable gatherings ever held. There was plenty of good music, vocal and instrumental, and several interesting speeches were made by our members. All the musical talent was supplied by Brothers Archer, Henderson and Rankin. The latter who is an old member of the Brotherhood, is director and manager of a concert company here.

Trade Movements for Better Conditions.

TAMPA, Fla.—Local Union 696 notified the Novelty Mills Company that on an after the 12th inst. nine hours shall constitute a day's work. The union is growing.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.—We have won the eight-hour day and wish to be so rated in THE CARPENTER. Local Union 515 is gradually increasing the membership and all is going well.

BEAUMONT, Texas.—The contractors here have been notified by Local Union 392 that a demand will be made for nine hours and $2.75 per day on January 1, 1901. Nearly all of the bosses favor the movement and no trouble is anticipated.

AUBURN, N. Y.—At a recent meeting of Local Union 453 the following proposition was adopted: That on and after April 1st, 1901, eight hours shall constitute a days work, and the minimum rate of wages shall be 25 cents per hour. The craft is well organized here.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—The Journeymen Carpenters of this city have requested the builders and contractors to grant the eight hour work-day, from December 1st, 1900, to continue through the winter months, and from that on. Nearly all of the leading firms have conceded the demand. Local Union 441 is gradually adding to its roll of members.

SCRANTON, Pa.—During the past week a party of the members of Local Union 563 have gone to Still Water near Pocono Summit, to work on a large ice house and other new buildings. At last week's meeting of Local Union 63 a committee was appointed to visit all the Miners' Unions in the city and request them to henceforth patronize none but Union Carpenters, etc.

TEXARKANA, Tex.—The nine hour day has been established here without reduction of wages. All Union men are at work, but as the winter season is now on we advise carpenters and others to stay away from this locality. The general contractors have conceded our demands, but the small bosses may make trouble. All the best workmen in the city belong to Local Union 379. The Working Card system was introduced the 1st inst., and is giving general satisfaction.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Local Union 103 has won a great victory for the Patternmakers' Association in this city. They helped our craft in the fight on the Bacon job, and we went to their aid in their dispute with the Snead Van Alsine and Meldrum Foundry Company by calling our men off the Atherton building. They were out two days and six hours when the owner, architect and contractor called a conference and settled the difficulty. The foundry has now been thoroughly organized and none other than union men need apply for work.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—At a joint meeting of the Amalgamated Carpenters' Association and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, held here last week, the offer previously made by the builders in the matter of increasing wages was accepted. The agreement provides that union carpenters only shall be employed; that the minimum rate on the Pan-American Exposition grounds shall be 35 cents an hour; that the minimum rate elsewhere in the city shall be 30 cents an hour, and that the agreement shall remain in force for eighteen months from November 1.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The carpenters of this city have secured a $3 wage scale after long effort, and the local unions are very happy over the result. At first the unions attempted the experiment of the $3 scale on all work, but the matter was generally compromised by the agreement of the contractors, or a large number of them, to pay $2.75 on all old work and to make the $3 rate at once effective on new contracts. The agitation for the eight-hour day and $3 scale has been going on for more than a year. Both the unions and the contractors are congratulating themselves upon the amicable adjustment of their differences. Local Unions 426 and 332 are in a healthy and vigorous condition.

PUEBLO, Colo.—Local Union 362 is in a flourishing condition and on a good financial basis. We have successfully established the eight-hour day and $3. Although this being a great railway centre we have thoroughly established trade rules and are little bothered with the floating tide of so-called carpenters, more commonly known as the "saw and hatchet crowd." Two weeks is the limit this class will remain in the city, for if they get work at all they must join the union in that time or "hit the road." All the contractors but one have complied with the demands of the union, and we are in a position to congratulate ourselves on the excellent results derived from being thoroughly organized. We do not mean to stop here, but will press forward and onward with the banner of unionism lifted aloft as the only weapon by which the working man can ever hope to attain that which he is justly entitled to.

SWITZERLAND allows no child under 14 years of age to become a wage-earner, the age at which, under the English law, he ceases to be a child and is ranked as a "young person." English boys of 12 years of age may still work in the mines for fifty four hours a week, which is longer than the hours for men in the mines of Northumberland and Durham, England.

Sixteen New Unions Chartered During the Past Month.

266. Stockton, Cal.
354. Key West, Fla. (Col.)
445. Marlin, Tex.
512. Ann Arbor, Mich.
629. Somerville, Mass.
670. Blockton, Ala.
681. Loveland, Colo.
682. Franklin, Pa.
683. Richmond, Va. (Mill.)
684. Cedartown, Ga.
685. Chicopee, Mass.
686. Barnesville, Ohio.
688. Lynn, Mass.
689. Rock Hill, S. C.
691. Williamsport, Pa.
693. Bay City, Mich.

A. F. of L. Takes the Lead.

The International Jury of the Paris Exposition has awarded the grand prize of honor to the American Federation of Labor for its exhibits of trade union objects and methods, in the department of education and social economy.

JOHN MULHOLLAND, President of the International Association of Allied Mechanics, says that the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, to be held at Louisville next month, will be the greatest of its kind ever held, and that a mammoth labor organization will be formed that will be able to cope with any legitimate situation, and will work along conservative lines.

It will practically amalgamate all organizations in any manner interested and which are morally affiliated at present.

Strike of Anthracite Miners Ended.

The great strike of the miners in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania has been ended and most of the men have returned to work. When President Mitchell issued his statement on the 28th ult., advising the men to return to work, there remained several large coal companies which had not granted the demands, and it was planned that the fight be continued against these conce . Since the order was given out, however, all but one or two of these operators have followed the larger companies and have offered the same advance in wages and reduction in the price of powder.

It is estimated that 95 per cent. of the men who struck are now back at work. The miners were on strike fully six weeks.

The ending of the strike is a victory for the men. A partial one, as President Mitchell says, but the men are satisfied with their good beginning. It is probably the first time the anthracite miners have fought the operators and gained their point. The men now have faith in their organization and will strengthen it for such time when they may again need to act in concert to gain concessions from the companies.

Resolutions and Amendments

TO THE

CONSTITUTION AND LOCAL RULES

SUBMITTED BY THE

Eleventh General Convention

HELD AT

Scranton, Pa., September 17-23, 1900

RESOLUTIONS

Resolution No. 1. The salary of the General President shall be fifteen hundred dollars ($1,500) per year.

Resolution No. 2. The salary of the General Treasurer shall be twelve hundred dollars ($1,200) per year.

AMENDMENTS

SEC. 5 as amended:

SEC. 5. On motion of five Local Unions, no two Unions to be in one State, a special Convention may be called. Time, place and cause for holding the Convention must be stated in the motion and be approved by a general vote of the U. B.

SEC. 8 as amended:

SEC. 8 (b). No member shall be eligible as a delegate, unless he is a journeyman carpenter, as per Sec. 64, working at the trade or employed by the organization, and six months a member in good standing in the U. B. prior to his election, except when the L. U. has not been in existence the time herein required.

SEC. 13 as amended:

SEC. 13 (c). The Committee on Finance shall examine the accounts of the G. S.-T. and shall verify the audits made by the G. E. B. and shall meet six days in advance of the Convention.

SEC. 15 as amended:

SEC. 15 (a). The General Officers of the U. B. shall consist of a General President, two General Vice-Presidents a General Secretary, a General Treasurer and a General Executive Board of five members.

SEC. 16 as amended:

SEC. 16. The headquarters and General Office of the U. B. shall be located in Indianapolis, Ind., and shall remain in that city until removed by vote of the Local Unions.

SEC. 24 (b) new Law:

SEC. 24 (b). The G. P. shall appoint organizers on recommendation of any D. C. or Local Union where D. C's. do not exist, and shall otherwise supervise the work of organization. He shall receive such compensation for his services as may be determined by the Convention and approved by a general vote of the members of the U. B., and said organizers shall be members in good standing in the U. B.

SEC. 29, new addition:

SEC. 29. The G. S. shall publish an annual report of his work and submit a Biennial report to the Convention. He shall keep a roll book of membership of each Local Union and shall perform such other duties as are required of him by this Constitution.

SEC. 30 (b), new addition:

SEC. 30 (b). He shall send monthly to each Local Union, the official journal to the number of members in good standing and a per capita tax be levied annually at July 1 of 25 cents to maintain the cost of the journal.

SEC. 31. The G. T. shall be located at headquarters; he shall assist in publishing THE CARPENTER, giving therein a monthly report of all moneys received and expended by him and the sources from which they have been received.

SEC. 32. The G. T. shall receive all moneys due from Local Unions and other sources, giving his receipt therefor. He shall keep a correct financial account between the several L. U's. and the U. B. and pay all bills and claims legally due by the U. B. and also those authorized by the G. E. B.

SEC. 33. The G. T. shall receive such compensation as shall be determined by the Convention, and shall employ his own clerical assistance at reasonable salary, payable from the General Fund, and he shall give bond to the G. E. B. to the amount of $30,000 for the faithful performance of his duties.

SEC. 34 (a). The G. T. shall submit to the Convention a complete statement of all receipts and disbursements made by him during his term of office.

SEC. 34 (b). The G. T. shall not hold in his possession more than $75, and all over that amount he shall deposit within twenty-four hours after receipt, in some bank designated by the G. E. B., and all such moneys shall be deposited in the name of the U. B., and the same be withdrawn only on order from the G. S.

SEC. 34 (c). The G. T. shall send in advance to each member of the G. E. B. enough money for railroad fare and hotel expenses, at least one way, prior to the meeting of the G. E. B.

SEC. 35. The G. E. B. shall elect its own Chairman and Recording Secretary from among its members, and shall hold quarterly meetings regularly, or when required, in which the G. P. and G. S. shall have the right to voice, but no vote. All correspondence for the G. E. B. shall be sent to the Secretary of the G. E. B., and a copy of all appeals furnished to the G. S., and the proceedings shall be published in THE CARPENTER.

SEC. 47 (a), as amended:

SEC. 47 (a). Where there are two or more Local Unions located in one city or borough thereof, they shall be governed by such by-laws and trade rules as shall be adopted by said Local Unions. They must be represented in a Carpenter's District Council, composed exclusively of delegates of the U. B., and shall be governed by such rules as shall be adopted by said District Council and approved by Local Unions thereof.

SEC. 48, as amended:

SEC. 48. District Councils shall have the power to frame and enforce working and trade rules in their respective localities; shall adopt by-laws and rules governing local, strike and other benefits, and shall provide for and hold trials of all violations of trade rules, and may impose such penalty as it may deem the case requires, subject to an appeal to the G. P., as per Sections 79, 80 and 81, and thence to the G. E. B., whose decision shall be final.

SEC. 51, as amended:

SEC. 51. If at any time a Local Union should withdraw, lapse or dissolve, all property, books, charter and funds held by, or in the name of, or on behalf of said Local Union, shall be forwarded immediately by express to the G. S., to be held in safe keeping for the U. B.

SEC. 53, new addition:

SEC. 53. Any Local Union which wilfully or directly violates the Constitution or principles of this U. B., or acts in antagonism to its welfare, can be suspended by the G. P., by and with consent of the G. E. B. Whereupon all books, charter, money and effects shall become the property of the U. B. through its agents, the G. P., G. S. and the G. T.

SEC. 55, as amended:

SEC. 55 (a). The initiation fee of all members shall not be less than $5.00. Beneficial members shall pay not less than 60 cents per month dues.

SEC. 55 (b). Semi-beneficial members and apprentices shall pay not less than 40 cents per month dues. No officer or member shall be exempt from paying dues or assessments, nor shall the same be remitted or cancelled in any manner.

SEC. 58, new addition:

SEC. 58. Each Local Union shall pay to the G. T. 25 cents per month for each beneficial, and 20 cents per month for each semi-beneficial member in good standing not three months in arrears). All moneys except 5 cents per capita) received by the G. T. shall be used as a fund for the general management of the U. B. and payment of all death and disability benefits prescribed by the Constitution, together with all legal demands made upon the U. B. The five cents per capita per month shall be reserved as a special defense fund for relief of members in legally authorized strikes and lockouts.

SEC. 62, as amended:

SEC. 62. A Local Union when three months in arrears to the G. T. shall be suspended. The G. T. shall, by registered letter, notify the L. U. when two months in arrears, before the tenth day of the third month. See Section 111.

SEC. 64, as amended:

SEC. 64 (a). A candidate to be admitted to beneficial membership in any Local Union of this U. B. must not be less than eighteen or over fifty years of age, and must be a journeyman carpenter or joiner, stair-builder, ship joiner, mill wright, planing mill bench hand, cabinet maker, or running wood working machinery. He must be of good moral character and competent to command minimum wages. (See Sections 67 and 92.)

SEC. 64, new addition.

SEC. 64 (b). The jurisdiction of this U. B. shall extend over all men engaged in the occupations enumerated in Section 64 (a), whether on the building in its erection or repairs, or employed in the preparation or manufacture of material for same.

SEC. 69, as amended:

SEC. 69. A person who has been expelled, suspended for non-payment of dues, fines or misdemeanors, or rejected in any Local Union of this U. B. shall not be eligible to membership in any other Local Union except by consent of the Local Union of which he was a member, or in which he was rejected.

SEC. 74 as amended:

SEC. 74. The application of the candidate must be presented to the F. S. with the full initiation fee, and lay over one week for investigation, and shall be referred to a special committee of three, who shall in the meantime inquire into his qualifications to become a member, and report at the next regular meeting of the Local Union, making such recommendation as it deems proper, or may be elected and initiated at the same meeting if the Investigating Committee report favorably.

SEC. 75, as amended:

SEC. 75. Upon hearing the report of the committee, the candidate shall be voted or ballotted for, and if elected shall be initiated and hand in his name and address to the F. S., who shall place the same on the books of the Local Union. and furnish him with a card of membership and a copy of constitution and local laws.

SEC. 76, new addition

SEC. 76. A two-thirds vote will be necessary to admit a member. If not present, the R. S. shall notify him of his election and order him to appear. Immediately after initiation he shall pay not less than one month's dues in advance; also the proportionate amount for current month.

SEC. 80, as amended:

SEC. 80. The party or parties aggrieved must send the appeal any time within thirty days after the date of the action or grievance complained of, together with all the evidence in the case, and shall file

a copy of such appeal with the Local Union, D. C. or General Officer complained of.

SEC. 81 (a), as amended:

SEC. 81 (a). No appeal can be entertained by the G. P. where any sum of money is involved, unless the appellant has first paid over to his Local Union or D. C. the amount in question, to be held until the appeal is decided. If the sum involved is in excess of $5.00, the appellant will be required to pay such sum as the G. P. may decide.

SEC. 97, as amended:

SEC. 97. Sick benefits shall be regulated by Local By-laws of each Local Union, and are payable by the Local Union.

SEC. 113, as amended:

SEC. 113 (a). A member who leaves the jurisdiction of his Local Union to work in another locality, or desires to transfer his membership, must apply to the F. S. and procure a Clearance card. It is compulsory for the Local Union to issue said card, providing the member pays all arrearages, together with ensuing and current month's dues, in advance and 10 cents for the card. He shall deposit said card in the Union having jurisdiction, on the first meeting night after having secured work.

SEC. 115, as amended:

SEC. 115. In entering a Local Union a member with a Clearance card shall hand in his card to the President, who shall appoint a committee of three, who shall retire and examine the applicant and report at once, when a vote shall be taken, and if a majority of the votes are favorable, he shall be admitted.

SEC. 117 as amended:

SEC. 117. Any member working in a district from which he returns home daily, or who is sent temporarily into an outside jurisdiction by an employer from his own district, shall not be required to take out a clearance card, nor shall he be charged for a working card in the district in which he is working; and he shall comply with the rules and regulations of said district. (See Sec. 83).

SEC. 133 as amended:

SEC. 133. When any strike or lockout, or any number of them, involves more than 6.000 members, no other strike or lockout shall be financially aided at the same time by the authority and under the jurisdiction of the U. B. and no general strike will be sanctioned from November 1st to April 1st.

SEC. 134 as amended:

SEC. 134. Relief in case of strikes or lockouts may be given members only at such rate and extent as the general funds will warrant, and shall not be payable before the end of the second week of the strike, or lockout, provided financial aid has been voted by the G. E. B. and the strike or lockout has been legally sanctioned by that body. All members shall be entitled to relief, provided that a member who is in arrears shall out of his first payments square up his arrears in full.

SEC. 136 (b), new law:

SEC. 136 (b). Unions cannot make agreements to debar their members from working for contractors or bosses, other than those connected with the Bosses or Builders' Association.

SEC. 63 as amended:

SEC. 163. Any officer or member who becomes an habitual drunkard, or who is guilty of any improper conduct, or who wrongs a fellow member, or who defrauds him, or commits an offense discreditable to the U. B., or who endeavors to create dissension among the members, or who works against the interest and harmony of the U. B., or who advocates and encourages division of the funds, or dissolution of any Local Union, or the separation of any L. U. from the U. B, on conviction thereof shall be fined or expelled.

SEC. 169 (c) as amended:

SEC. 169 (c). A fine can be remitted only by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

SEC. 170 as amended:

SEC. 170. A member must be charged and tried within the jurisdiction of the Local Union or D. C. where the offense was committed, and if he is a travelling member, a copy of the verdict must be sent to the L. U. of which he is a member. Any Local Union may fine, expel or suspend any of their own members by a three-fourths vote, when the evidence is plain and the circumstances require immediate action.

SEC. 172 as amended:

SEC. 172. All charges shall be referred to a Trial Committee, consisting of five; the accused and the accuser having the alternative of each challenging any three members of said committee. (Any member so challenged shall not serve on committee).

SEC. 183 (b) new law:

SEC. 183 (b). Any Local Union may submit an amendment to the Constitution and Local Rules as a new law. The proposed amendment must be sent the G. S. who shall publish it in THE CARPENTER one month prior to the next regular meeting of the G. E. B. and if approved by that body, it shall be submitted to a general vote. If the amendment is endorsed by five Unions in as many States, approval of the G. E. B. shall not be required.

A NEW LAW.

An amendment to the General Constitution—Any member continuously in good standing for twenty-five years and over sixty years of age, shall receive from the U. B. an amount of money yearly; said amount to be designated by the Convention.

To provide this fund the General Treasurer shall set aside twenty cents per capita per year, and under no condition shall this fund be used for any other purpose. This law is to go into effect January 1, 1902.

Respectively submitted,

JAS. F. GRIMES,
FRANK DUFFY.

Committee on Compilation.

P. J. McGuire

General Secretary-Treasurer.

Paper Furniture.

For some time furniture made of paper, on account of its cheapness, has been very popular in English houses, where there was a desire to be imposing, but where good, solid furniture would be too costly. Now decorators of houses, even of those of wealthy people, employ compressed paper largely, especially for paneling work for halls, corridors, etc. Very fine banister rails are also made in imitation of mahogany. The houses of many artists are furnished throughout with papier mache with metal inlay. Even flower pots and vases which are generally taken for majolica ware and porcelain are composed of paper, as well as the costly antique weapons with which the walls are hung.

Strike Lasted Thirty Minutes.

A strike was ordered on the Santa Fe system on Monday last involving all the telegraph operators west of Albuquerque, including those in the employ of the Southern California and San Joaquin Valley roads. The strike, however, was of short duration, for within thirty minutes of the first order, which emanated from the Grievance Committee of the Brotherhood of Railroad Telegraphers at Chicago, there came a second order directing the men to resume work. The advance in wages asked for and granted will amount to nearly $20,000 a year to the men, and the eight hours' rest has been granted also.

John Burns Re-elected.

British workingmen rejoice over the re-election of John Burns to parliament. Every effort was made by the Conservatives to defeat him, but he received 5,079 votes to 4,766 for C. Dudley Smith, Conservative. Burns was elected by a majority of 254, one vote in excess of his majority at the last election.

John Burns is the recognized leader of the trade union and state socialist element in the United Kingdom, and better known in America than any other labor leader of Europe.

He attended the A. F. of L. Convention in Denver, Colo., some years ago. Burns is a man of great mental force, and one of the most effective speakers in the House of Commons, where his speeches invariably command the attention of all parties.

Labor in South Carolina.

Growth of labor unionism in the South has further illustration in a recent gathering in Columbia S. C., of representatives of various unions in the State who thought their strength in numbers warranted the organization of the South Carolina Federation of Labor. Its announced object is the securing of "proper recognition from employers, the general public and the various municipal, state and federal legislative bodies" and the enactment of laws "to alleviate the condition of the wageworking class." It will ask of the Legislature an anti-child labor law, carrying with it compulsory education, a state labor bureau and inspector of factories, reduction in the hours of labor and a law to compel the branding of convict-made goods and to impose a special tax on dealers in such wares.

Benefits of Labor Unions.

It is strange that we do not see the absolute necessity of centralization of labor. It is necessary on account of the organization of capital. The organization of capital is not an experiment any longer. In the matter of labor organizations this country is fifty years behind England. Never in the history of the world was there a system of labor so grinding as in England at the close of the eighteenth century. Gradually there came about a reversal of things, although economists, prominent among whom was John Stuart Mill, told the workingmen that there was no use in organizing. But the workingmen of England did organize, and to-day they are better fed, receive higher wages and work half as many hours a day as they did at the close of the eighteenth century. The higher the degree of labor organization the more quickly will the problem of the conflict between capital and labor be solved.—*Professor Walter A. Wyckoff*

A Plain Talk to Plain People.

It is Sunday. There is a fierce storm raging without. I am in a reminiscent mood. Sitting here in my humble home, my thoughts drift back into the past, and I think of the great industrial wrongs that exist in our land. I think of how for over a quarter of a century I have worked hard, but what have I got to show of all the wealth my labor has helped to produce? My house rent is due, and when paid there will be little money left for living expenses. If after long years of hard work, the wage earner can only just exist, something must be wrong. What is it? The rainbow chasers say it is the system that is wrong, and if we vote for their candidates they will put the capitalists off the earth. Change the system, they say, and then all will be well and peace with plenty will be ours. We don't want to bother with trade unions, they say, as we are now only wasting time; that we don't know what is best for the worker anyway; give them our votes and they will do the rest. All this may sound plausible enough to some superficial minds, but we should remember that great reforms do not come in a day; that all the improvements in the laborer's conditions that have been secured have come through the trade union, and that the probabilities are that the wage worker in the future, as in the past, will be terribly deceived if he places his hopes in any political party, old or new.

The past year has been one of importance to trade unionists. Many strikes have taken place and success has not always crowned the efforts of the strikers, but the whole world is growing to recognize the fact that the cause of labor is one of justice and humanity. With the great corporations and combinations on every hand and the greater part of the wealth of the nation in their hands what is left to the worker but to meet organization with organization?

Now, Mr. Non-unionist, I want a little plain talk with you. Why do you brag that you get the union wage and don't have to belong to the union to do so? Don't you know that it is the union that made it possible for you to get such a wage? And did you ever stop and think that you are a non-unionist because you are too mean to pay dues aud help keep the wage up, or too cowardly to join the union from fear of the boss? Did you ever think what a contemptible cur you are anyway? Now, Mr. Non-unionist, be a man; join the union of your craft and help to push the good cause along. Get into line so as you can look your fellow-men in the face and say, I am a man, and my children shall never have it said to them that their father was a scab. Come in with us, we want you all. Don't delay, but come now.

Well Mr. Union man, a few words with you. Don't think just because you are a member and your dues are paid that your whole duty is done. You should remember that your union has meetings, and they do business at these meetings that may interest you. Anyway, it is your duty to be there. Committees are appointed; questions of vital importance come up and you should be there to register your vote. In fact, if you are a union man be one in every way. Do your duty as a member. Attend your meetings. Study the labor question. See that the union label is on all the goods you buy. Don't patronize scab dealers who carry scab goods in stock. Be a worker in the grand movement for the organization of labor. You will then be doing your duty. If we should gain industrial harmony we must work all together and in the interests of all. Each for all and all for each.—*Chas. F. Stubbs, in Federationist.*

THE CARPENTER.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER, 1900

Side-Lights on the Shorter Work-Day Demand.

When millions of people, distributed throughout the civilized world, are striving for a specific objective point, it may fairly be assumed that the thought forces impelling them are worthy of being dignified by the name of a philosophy.

It does not necessarily follow that each unit in the mass of a popular movement is a philosopher. The soldier may aim his rifle truly and be ignorant of the strenuous statesmanship placing him on the battlefield. The mason who helped lay the foundation of St. Peters, possibly had no glimpse of the grandeur of the architect's conception. Not every *sans culotte* could rightly define "liberty, equality and fraternity."

But every great objective manifestation has a subjective, an astral body as it were, which is in verity its most impressive feature, and though the psychic vision be denied to most of us, yet we may be sure that if we only had eyes to see, this inner structure is there to be seen.

We say we know a friend. What is it we know? We recognize his outward physical semblance, the shape of his features, the color of his eyes or hair, the sound of his voice, his trick of speech and gesture and gait. If absent, we may recognize his handwriting, the turn of a phrase, his expressed opinion on a given subject. If we hear of an act done, noble or otherwise, we may say: "Its just like B——."

But after all, what part of the man is it that we *know* from these superficial tokens? The real man dates back beyond our ken. Heredity has shaped the convolutions of his brain, ingrained his instincts, refined or brutalized his nerves. Environment has coated him with a surface veneer, probably labeled him Mahommedan or Christian, but as Heintzman wrote of the prostitute, he has all the generations of men back of him and he is what he is as a result of a thousand subtle influences which we cannot perceive.

As in the individual unit, so in the collective individual, which we call society, and in the industrial, political or social expression of collective activity. It is this puzzling inner "reason for things" which is to be sought for in explanation of external phenomena.

Now, take the open, apparent fact of the wide-spread organized movement for the shorter workday. Ask the first trade unionist you meet, "Why the shorter workday?"

He may reply truthfully, "Oh, because it's a good thing."

Question him further: "Why is it a good thing?" Very likely the answer will be, "Oh, it will put the unemployed at work, and productive processes have been so improved that we must reduce the hours of labor to give all a chance."

"So far, so good," you say to him, "but if wages are paid out of the product of labor, why reduce the amount of production? Why not rather try to get for the laborer his proper share of production, and thus the more produced the more to be divided and the greater the laborer's share and consequently the better off himself and family?"

Just about at this point there is liable to be a hitch in the argument, and while you will probably not shake your fellow unionist's faith in the shorter-hour movement, because he can point to the fact that high wages and short hours go together, the inner reason for this condition of affairs is not so plainly evident.

Suppose we dig down a bit and see if we can find the working philosophy which will give us the key to the mystery.

Social progress, in its last analysis, comes from the awakened volition, or WILL POWER, of the masses. Indifference and ignorant submission to an existing order never broke a shackle or won a battle.

In order that men shall exert themselves for an object they must first *desire* that object. It follows that the measure of activity displayed by the average man will be in direct proportion to his *wants*. If he wants only the kind of a living which is necessary to support an animal existence, that is the *standard of living* he will have, and be content with. Thus in countries where long hours of labor prevail the accepted standard of living for the masses is coarse food, the cheapest of clothing and little recreation or use of the articles which appeal to the higher faculties—such as books, pictures, etc.

The standard of living is the measure of civilization. Our American capitalists who, in their eagerness to make money, draw upon the reservoirs of cheap labor in Europe or elsewhere for workers in the sweatshops, mines, coke regions or railroads, inject into our body politic a distinctly lower standard of civilization, with the lower standard of living, the standard of wooden shoes, of polyandry, refuse fare and illiteracy. It is not that the labor of these men is not *worth more* than they receive, but that their standard of living is such that, until their volition for better things is aroused (a slow process), they will work for the wages which will procure for them the living they have been accustomed to receive.

It thus follows that it is not commonly the value of what is produced which chiefly determines the wage rate, but the nature and degree of the wants of the workers, as embodied in their customary mode of living.

It is just here that we begin to see the inside forces which are at work shaping and molding the lives of the wage-earners, the thousand and one influences which differentiate the fairly-paid and independent short-hour unionist and the meagrely-paid, servile, long-hour laborer.

It is a far cry from the latter to the former, and many things must be taken into consideration if we are to find the real causes of the transformation. Every awakened consciousness, every independent thought, every developed faculty, has lent its contributory influence, but it is not too much to claim that there is one element in the equation of more importance than almost any other in lifting up the standard of living, and that is the element of leisure. And by leisure we of course mean "assured" leisure, not enforced idleness, which is not infrequently as demoralizing as are excessively long hours; but that portion of time which remains for the wage-earner to use as he sees fit after he has expended the customary part of the day in the pursuit of a livelihood.

And note here that the gain to the wage-earner in assured leisure by the reduction of the length of the working day from ten to eight hours is far greater than at first appears. Charles Lamb once wrote: "I have lived fifty years, but if I take from those years the time I have lived for others but little remains." Even so with the workman, who must expend all his waking hours in, as Carlyle puts it, "grinding in the mill of industry." His real life, that which he has full use and

(*Continued on Page 14*).

Eight-Hour Day In England.

The eight-hour day may fairly be described as the present ideal of the Anglo-Saxon worker. He has doubtless been inspired by the example of Australia, where labor has succeeded in establishing as an incontestable industrial rule that the laboring day shall consist of eight hours.

What is the actual position to-day? While the nine-hour day applies to many trades, the miners are approaching the eight-hour rule. And here has arisen an interesting renewal of the old conflict between the laissez faire opinions both of our politicians and of our workmen and the new collectivist view, which is, on the whole, steadily gaining the upper hand with all these classes.

The miners of Durham and Northumberland have already by their own efforts obtained less than an eight-hour day for themselves. But the boy workers who help them underground work ten hours a day, while the west and the Yorkshire miners have not yet succeeded in fixing for their trade the daily term of eight hours "from bank to bank." The Miners' Federation, therefore, yearly promotes an eight-hour bill in the House of Commons and has nearly succeeded in carrying it.

To my mind it is inevitable that sooner or later an eight-hour bill for miners and possibly some selected trades will be carried, for it is impossible any longer to maintain the fiction that Parliament can have nothing to do with the regulation of adult labor. Mr. Gladstone's last government did, indeed, pass a brief and not very conclusive law to amend the hours of labor for railway servants. Under this act the Board of Trade can intervene between a railway company and its servants when it is represented to them that the hours of labor are excessive or do not provide long enough periods of rest between duty or fail to allow sufficient Sunday rest.

The board may then order the company to submit to them a schedule of time such as would in their opinion bring the hours of work within reasonable limits. If the company disobeys such an order, there is an appeal to the railway commissioners, and if their intervention fails the company is liable to a fine of $500 for every day of its default.

The language of this act is vague enough, and I cannot say that its effect has been great, but it is another "thin edge os the wedge," and reform in England, though it may proceed in curves, does not as a rule lose its direction.

The sphere of actual law is not, however, the only direction in which the State is able to act for the protection of labor. There is the second great sphere of administration. The State may not only enforce its rules on private employers, but may also set an example to them. In other words, the State itself should be the model employer, the "anti-sweater" par excellence.

This view was strongly pressed by *The Daily Cronicle* upon the government of 1892, and not without result. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, then the Minister for War and now the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, determined to initiate the eight-hour day in the great government arsenal of Woolwich.

The experiment proved to be a complete success, and, though it has not been followed up, the eight-hour day for the whole English engineering trade is not, I think, a distant development.

Probably, however, the immediate struggles of the future will arise over the question of overtime. The habitual working of overtime not only destroys the virtues of a regular working day, but it tends to depress the rates of wages.

Trade unions, therefore, are more and more hardening their hearts against it and endeavoring to eliminate it from labor contracts which they are able to control.—*H. W. Massingham.*

Rockefeller's Enormous Income.

The announcement that the next quarterly dividend of the Standard Oil Company will probably be at the rate of 12 per cent. making 50 per cent for the year, again calls attention to the enormous income which John D. Rockefeller receives from his interest in the great trust.

Mr. Rockefeller is said to hold 31 per cent. of the capital stock of the parent corporation, from which his income during 1900 will be $15,500,000. In addition to his stock in the Standard Oil Company Mr. Rockefeller is also said to own 49 per cent of the stock of the subsidiary companies The trust owns the remaining 51 per cent. of these minor companies, and up to this time, not including the next quarter, it has drawn $38,000,000 from this ownership.

Mr. Rockefeller's share of the dividends so far declared this year by the parent trust is $11,780,000. His 49 per cent. share of the profits of the subsidiary companies is $36,510,000 making up $48,290,000, that he has received so far this year from his interests in oil.

But this man's wealth is so great that the oil industry, immense as it is, is not large enough to employ his riches. He owns an interest in the innumerable railroads, banks, insurance and trust companies, mining corporations and industrial enterprises.

He and his brother William control the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, and they are large owners in the Chicago and Alton Railroad, the Federal Steel Company, American Sugar Refining Company, American Glucose Sugar Refining Company, American Cotton Oil Company, National City Bank, Hanover National Bank, First National Bank of Chicago, Second National Bank of New York, The National Park Bank, Bank of Metropolis, the United States Trust Company, the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, the Chicago Terminal Transfer Company, the Amalgamated Copper Company, the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, the Consolidated Gas Company and its constituent companies, the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, the Harlem River and Portchester Railroad, the Leather Manufacturers' National Bank, the Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railroad, First Municipal Bond Insurance Company, the International Banking and Trust Company and the Kern Incandescent Gas Light Company.

John D. Rockefeller's investments in these corporations will bring his total income this year up to at least $60,000,000, and perhaps to $75,000,000. Based upon $60,000,000, his daily income for every one of the 365 days in the year is $164, 393.

His actual income is as follows:

Dividends on Standard Oil Stock	$15,500,000
Share of the profits of the subsidiary companies	36,510,000
Value of investments in other corporations	7,990,000
to	22,990,000
Total income	$60,000,000
to	75,000,000
Daily income, based on	60,000,000
	164,393
Received so far this year from Standard Oil stock	15,180,000
Received so far this year from the subsidiary companies	36,510,000
Total received so far this year	48,200,000

An Analysis of Some of the New Laws Recommended by the Scranton Convention.

The work of the Scranton Convention on proposed changes to our general laws, the results of our Bi-ennial efforts to improve and extend our system, to formulate laws that shall be both liberal and progressive and in keeping with our movement, is now before us.

A few days ago I received a copy of the resolutions and proposed amendments, and I have studied and compared them with our present laws, with the result that I am in doubt as to the Convention's purpose. Was it the desire to enact constructive or destructive laws? In saying this, I do not question the integrity and ability of the Committee on Constitution. I know that they labored long and patiently to give the best results, but it must be evident that after their work had run the gauntlet of the Convention, it would seem as if it had passed through a chopping machine, with the natural rerults.

A careful reading of the supposed improvements will convince any one that the Convention, or rather, its majority, was filled with a desire to divide the work and responsibility, and change the location of our General Officers. Placing the two former in the hands of many divisions, when they should be concentrated. This seems inconsistent, in view of our advocacy of consolidation of Unions. Is this desirable? We are now to have three General Officers permanently employed, with salary, and owing to the incomplete work of the Convention, there is a possibility of a fourth General Officer; each located in a different city.

Let us examine the proposed amendments, and see how they are likely to operate. Amendment No. 4 creates the office of General Treasurer. Amendment No. 9 makes it mandatory for that officer to locate at headquarters; but there is not a word in the amendments, or the present Constitution, requiring the other General Officers to do so. Heretofore this matter was not specifically provided for, but the General Headquarters at Philadelphia was always considered the proper place for all officers of the United Brotherhood. The amendment making it compulsory for one General Officer to be at Philadelphia, leaves it optional on the part of the others to locate elsewhere, and as it is but natural for a man to hesitate before breaking up his home, and going to a different city for employment that may not last longer than two years, he would in all probability prefer his home city. I do not say that this will happen, but it is possible. Under these conditions, we would have, beside the present General Officers, the General President, located at Yonkers, N. Y. (this I understand we have at this time), the General Secretary at Philadelphia, and if No. 5 amendment should be adopted, the headquarters at Indianapolis for the General Treasurer. If No. 15 is ultimately made a law, this will require the Secretary of the General Executive Board to conduct all correspondence for that body; all appeals, points of law, strike assistance and sanction—a volume of work that would prevent his engaging at his trade steadily. Thus, the United Brotherhood would have to employ him also at a fixed salary, and we would have another officer at St. Louis, Mo.. Well, what's the matter with Chicago?

If this plan were put in operation, we would have to establish in the large industrial centres, a bureau of information, in charge of a competent man to instruct Local Officers and members as to where and to which General Office they should send communications relating to the particular business they might have at the time, and how many copies of each document must be prepared. Under Amendment No. 15, an appeal from a decision of the General President, would require three or four duplicate copies. Is this necessary?

Another point regarding Amendment No. 5 is that it provides for the change of location of the General Offices, but gives no permanency to that location. They can be moved at any time by the vote of the Unions, and thereby continually endanger the routine of the work and discipline of the working force at headquarters; not to speak of the enormous expense that such a step would necessarily entail.

Amendment No. 7 requires the General Secretary to keep a roll of members for each Union. Has any one estimated the labor necessary to a complete and careful performance of this work, or thought of the increase in the clerical force to keep a correct record? Can any one tell me what advantage it would be to Local Unions? Each Union preserves its own roll of members, and to my mind this is all that is requisite. The proposed change is simply a waste of time, energy and money.

Last but not least, is Amendment No. 44. This is a question of pensions or good wages. Which is best? In connection with the term "American citizen," I dislike the idea of a pension as much as I detest charity, and I do not believe that either is desired by the average American workman, nor should either be necessary. Give the wage earner a chance in life; protect the Union, build it up, and through its influence effect such changes as will make it possible for him to more readily obtain employment, and protect him in that employment, so that good wages may be his while he is physically able to work and enjoy life. Then he will find a way to provide for himself in old age and not be one of the dependent class.

It is the purpose of our organizations to secure industrial independance; but what of the new law? When a man is sixty years of age, and has been 25 years a member in good standing of the U. B., he may receive such a sum of money yearly as the Convention may decide. Will the Convention award to all alike? This is doubtful in view of many experiences, especially so, while our Conventions are not fully representative of the entire Brotherhood. To make this new law a success, the amount must be uniform and fixed by legislatiou.

Further, the probable number of mem bers who would be entitled when the new law will become operative, must be estimated before we can calculate on the amount needed to establish the fund; but the convention provides that we just set aside one-twelfth of our present total income, as though that were as easy of accomplishment as any ordinary pastime. This fund must not be used for any other purpose; although it is well known to our conservative members that our present income is inadequate to the many demands made upon it. Ask those Unions that have been on strike, or lockouts during the past ten months. They are the best qualified to answer.

Further, Amendment No. 44 says: "This law shall go into effect on January 1, 1902." What does this mean? Does it mean that the law shall become operative nearly five years before any member can qualify under its provisions? Surely not. The United Brotherhood is only nineteen years and two months old. Does it mean that the funds shall be created from the first day of 1902? If so, when will the other provisions become operative; and before members can qualify, what may subsequent Conventions do with the proposed new plan.

As one who has had some experience in framing and interpreting our laws, conducting strikes and visiting many cities as an Organizer, I respectfully beg leave to submit my views as to the most urgent and pressing needs of our Brotherhood. Its marvelous growth and progress is our pride, and the wonder of all who are opposed to the movement. At this time we need the most hearty co-operation of the General Officers with each other, and they with the District Council and Local Union officers.

The United Brotherhood should employ as many of the General Officers as may be necessary to transact its business, *but no more.* They should be located at one General headquarters, fixed by law, for a definite time, it matters not where. A sufficient sum should be paid those officers as a salary, consistent with true economy and efficiency. No money should be wasted dividing the work of officers. No additional expense should be imposed upon Locals or members by an extended and complex system of management. The membership should be urged by example and argument to be more liberal in matters of dues and per capita tax, so that Local Unions and District Councils may have the sinews of war when needed, and the General Officers have a good protective fund, ample to support their members in time of trouble and in their struggles to obtain living wages and improved conditions.

We should make every effort to prevent a repetition of strikes and lockouts, and the best preventive is money; enough to remove the fear of want. Thus, and thus only, can the United Brotherhood best fulfill its noble mission.

A. C. CATTERMULL.

Labor News of the World.

THE Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has doubled its membership during the last nine months.

COMMON laborers in Spain get from 30 to 40 cents per day in the larger towns, and from 20 to 30 cents in the rural districts.

THE Illinois State Federation of Labor will hold its eighteenth annual convention at Kewanee, Ill., during the week which begins on November 18th.

LI HUNG CHANG is something of a manufacturer. He operates a cotton mill at Shanghai that covers sixty acres and employs 6,000 workmen.

EVERY German newspaper in the United Statas, except one in Chicago, is under the jurisdiction of the German-American Typographical Union.

THE Russian Government will send an agent to the United States to study homestead legislation with a view to its partial application to the peasant communities.

A CONGRESS of most of the railroad brotherhoods has been organized in Colorado for the purpose of making the power of the railroad men of that State felt in politics.

THE Baltimore and Ohio Railway has recognized the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and will advance the wages and reduce the work hours of the operatives.

FEMALE barbers are quite numerous in Austria, but are required by the Barbers' and Wigmakers' Union of Vienna to pass an examination before going into business.

THE Dominion of Canada *Labor Gazette* is issued from the Ottawa Government Printing Bureau. It appears in the English and French languages, and will be published monthly.

BY THE signing of a three years' agreement with the structural iron workers, the labor troubles in Chicago, so far as they affect the construction of the new Post Office building there, have been settled.

BETWEEN 1,000 and 1,500 engineers and firemen on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul system have been notified that material concessions in the matter of pay and working time have been granted to them.

AN action has begun in the United States Court, at Boise, Idaho, to determine the constitutionality of the permit system established by the State Government in connection with the Coeur d'Alene riots of 1899.

FRANK P. SARGENT and the other chief officers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen have been re-elected, and Sargent's salary was raised to $5,000 a year. He has been Grand Master for fifteen years.

FROM Vancouver comes the news that the labor unions there have forbidden their members either to join or remain in the local militia. This action was prompted by the fact that the militia had been used to protect certain Japanese workmen who had taken the places of white strikers.

Directory of Brotherhood Business Agents.

Akron, Ohio, B. F. Ebert, 428 East Buchtel ave.
Alton, Ill., Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.
Asheville, N. C., J. H. Brooks, 210 Victory ave.
Austin, Texas, J. Geggie, 205 West Sixth st.
Birmingham, Ala., J. Judge, Woodlawn, Ala.
Brooklyn, N. Y., James Thompson, 252 Third ave.
Brooklyn, N. Y., D. W. Sutherland, 2096 Fulton st.
Buffalo, N. Y., C. Donald Glass, 44 Theke st.
Chicago, Ill., William Hambach, 338 North Paulina st.
Cincinnati, Ohio, D. P. Rowland, 2300 Symmes st.
Cleveland, Ohio, William Schultz, 35 Conrad st.
Corona, L. I., N. Y., Philip Gibbins, Box 374.
Covington, Ky., E. Watkins.
Dallas, Texas, S. Lotzenheimer, 336 Main st.
Dayton, Ohio, John Weyrick, 36 Drake ave.
Detroit, Mich., T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
Elizabeth, N. J., John T. Cosgrove, 76 Park st.
Hartford, Conn., Fred C. Walz, 247 Potnam st.
Holyoke, Mass., R. E. Bonville, 158 High st., Room 5.
Indianapolis, Ind., H. E. Travis, 144 E. Washington st.
Kansas City, Kansas, J. W. Jones, 694 Osage ave.
Kansas City, Mo., S. Cantwell, 1416 Belvidere st.
Knoxville, Tenn., W. B. King, 336 Woodland ave.
Louisville, Ky., Charles Dietz, 1036 E. St. Catherine st.
Marion, Ind., Joseph Shellhonse, W. Tenth st.
Memphis, Tenn., J. T. Hall, 846 Porter st.
Minneapolis, Minn., L. U. 7, L. F. Blackfield, 2308 Twelfth ave. South.
Oklahoma, I. T., C. E. Ballard.
Oshkosh, Wis., Frank Meyer, 22 W. Western ave
Peoria, Ill., L. G. Humphrey, 123 S. Adams st.
Philadelphia, Pa., Joseph Holt, 36 N. Ninth st.
Richmond, Va., James H. Pond, 1 East Clay st.
Rochester, N. Y., F. J. McFarlin, 93 Litchfield st.
Schenectady, N. Y., Charles N. Nelafant, 827 Strong st.
St. Louis. Mo., L. U. 5, A. Hartman, 1702 South Twelfth st.
St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 257, J. R. Miller, 2624 North Taylor ave.
Springfield, Ill., Thomas M. Blankenstip, 413½ E. Jefferson st.
Springfield, Mass., George W. Bruce, 30 Quincy st.
Syracuse, N. Y., John T. O'Brien, 307 Oak st.
Troy, N. Y., J. G. Wilson.
Washington, D. C., J. T. Barknam, 609 C st., N. W.
Waterville, Maine, F. A, Stephens, 46 Elm st.
Worcester, Mass., William A. Bossley, 5 City View ave.
Wyoming Valley, D. C., John R. Mullery, Room 15, Weilzankorn Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Lessons in Practical Carpentry.

BY FRED. T. HODGSON

ANOTHER class of roofs are those that are specially designed for churches and for halls, and of these there are several distinct kinds or classes. Those intended for covering wooden buildings, such as many of the country churches found in the newer portion of the States, are generally made of lighter timbers and of a less permanent character than those intended for brick or stone buildings, such as are found in our older towns and cities, and of which examples will be given in future papers.

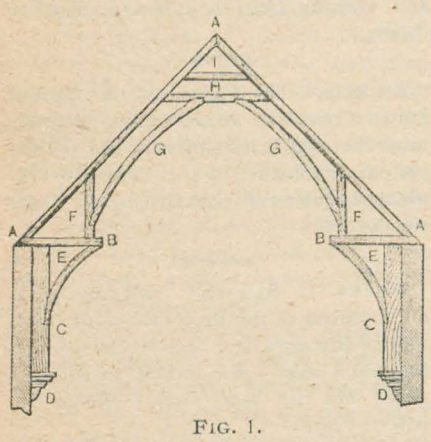

FIG. 1.

Before entering at length on the discussion of roofs for churches, or what may be termed gothic roofs, it will be as well to define the various parts that are made use of in the construction of such roofs. By reference to Fig. 1, which exhibit as simple hammer-beam roof, we may glean some idea as to the method of its construction and the names of its parts. A, A, A are rafters; B, the hammer-beam; C, the pendent-post; D, the carbel on which it rests; E, hammer-brace; F, side post; G, collar-brace; H, lower collar-beam, and I the upper collar-beam.

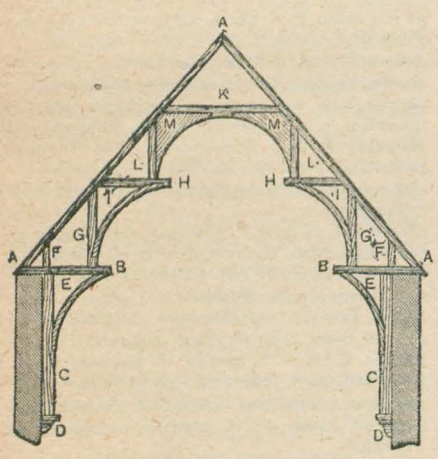

FIG. 2.

This example is taken from an old church, built somewhere about 1300, and still doing service. The timbers are of oak and yew, and the roof bids fair to stand 500 years more.

At Fig. 2, another style of hammer-beam is shown. This is called "a double hammer-beam roof. Here, A, A, are the rafters; B, the lower hammer-beam; C, the pendent post; D, carbel; E, lower hammer-brace; F, ashler piece; G, lower side post; H, upper hammer-beam; I, upper hammer-brace; K, collar-beam; L, upper side post, and M, collar-brace. "Post" is the general name for all pieces standing upright, with the addition of any necessary qualifying terms. Standing pieces—other than rafters—are called "braces" or "struts," with qualifying terms derived from the pieces under which they stand. Where the wall plates are double, which is sometimes the case on thick walls, it is usual to term the one "the outer wall plate," while the other is "the inner wall plate." The pendent post and cerbel shown at Fig. 3, are somewhat short, but it shows one of the methods of having the roof reinforced and strengthened by running a part of the timber work down the sides of the wall. The cerbel should be of stone well built in the wall and properly secured, and the pendent post should rest firmly and squarely upon it. Often the cerbels are formed of wood and finished the same

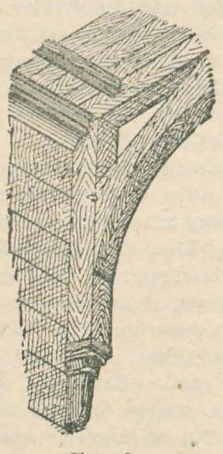

FIG. 3.

as pendent post and brace. The work is much more satisfactory, however, when the cerbel is of stone and built in the wall, as shown at M, H and N, I, Fig. 4, though in this case there is no pendent posts, as the curved brace continues down to the cerbel. This truss (Fig. 4), is a fairly well designed one, and is so arranged that the strain on it is well distributed, so that there is but little outward thrust. It is made up of two cantilevers, D, E, H and G, F, I, which rest

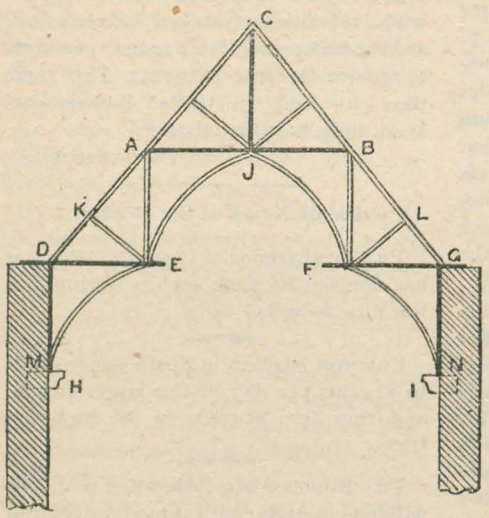

FIG. 4.

upon the walls and cerbels 4 and I; upon these rest the two rhomboidal frames A, J, D, E and B, J, F, G. These two frames may also be considered as two halves of an arch, J, E, F being the intrados and A, D, B, G the extrados. The whole is capped and held secure by the king post truss A, B, C. The hammer beams D, E and G, F, are in tension only, as a beam fixed at one end would be—*i. e.*, the upper fibres of the beams being in tension, while the lower ones are in compression. The strains exerted on a roof of this kind are as follows: The weight of roof supported by truss A, B, C is transmitted through the struts A, E, J, E and B, F, J, E to the ends of the hammer-beam E, F. Again, the portion of roof supported by the principal rafter from A to K and from B to L is transmitted in like manner to the points E and F by the struts K, E and L, F. These weights are in their turn thrown through the struts E, H, and F, I on to the cerbels H and I, thus bringing the whole weight of the roof, and its load falls almost vertically on the walls and the cerbels. This roof (Fig. 4), of which only the outlines are given, is of modern design and is based on scientific principles, and is well suited for gothic buildings having a span of not more that sixty feet. It would, of course, require to be well strapped with iron plates at the joints and put solidly together.

Another style of roof is shown at Fig. 5, which is built on the same principle as the celebrated roof now covering Westminster Hall, London, which was erected in 1397. This roof is not so complicated as the one shown in Fig. 4, owing to the

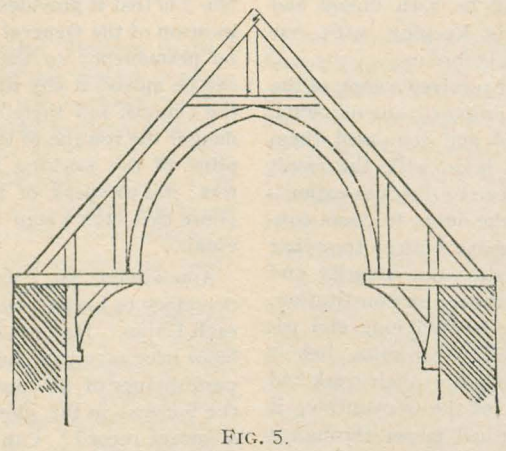

FIG. 5.

fact that it is not intended to have as large a span. In roofs of this kind, the rafters are generally halved at the top and pinned or spiked together, and the posts or struts are tenoned into the rafters and hammer beams, and draw-bored and pinned. This makes a solid and substantial piece of work.

The roof of Westminster Hall, which has a span of sixty-eight feet, is the finest specimen of hammer-beam roof in existence, and what is very singular about it is that it is the earliest known specimen of the hammer-beam variety. The illustration shown at Fig. 6, which is a very much reduced design of the roof, does not do this magnificent piece of woodwork justice, as the fine tracery and carvings on it are lost As before stated, this roof covers a span of sixty-eight feet, and the hall is 239 feet long, and has a height proportionate to the width. It is perhaps the most impressive hall in the world, with its open carved oak roof and its massive oaken wainscot, doors and architraves. A striking feature is the large timber arch which spans the entire width of the hall, and which obviously plays an important part in the constructive strength of the roof, as well as a decorative one.

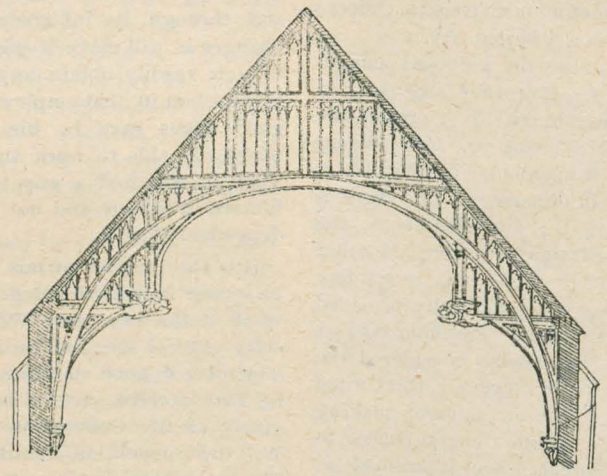

FIG. 6.

A roof that is simple and effective may be constructed after the manner shown at Fig. 7. The arch may be a part of a circle, or it may be composed of two parts of a circle and made purely gothic to suit the style of the building. This roof is well adapted for buildings having no more than a thirty foot span, but, within that limit, it may be safely relied upon to do its duty thoroughly.

The illustration shown at Fig. 8 represents a roof of simple construction intended for a short span. This roof is of easy construction and is well suited for small churches in rural districts, as it is economical and effective.

Before leaving the subject of hammer-beam roofs I will illustrate another notable example, partly because its fame is world wide, and partly because it is somewhat different to any examples previously given in these papers. The roof (Fig. 9) covers Eltham Hall, and while not so graceful or well proportioned as that covering Westminster Hall, it has a beauty of its own that has rendered it famous.

These rich hammer-beam roofs are quite numerous, those named with that at Hampton Court—said to have been designed by Cardinal Wolsley—are among the most noted.

Another class of church roofs are called "collar braced roofs," the principal of which is shown at Fig. 10. Here we have simply a pair of common rafters, with a piece of stuff nailed or fastened otherwise across them at some given distance from their feet. This cross-tie or "collar-beam," as it is technically called, acts as a brace to the rafter. It resists pressure from without and prevents the rafters from spreading. It is one of the very best methods of giving strength to the rafter and rigidity to the whole roof. It is this system of strengthening a roof that gives it the name of the "collar-braced system." The old workers made use of it often, and decorated it with

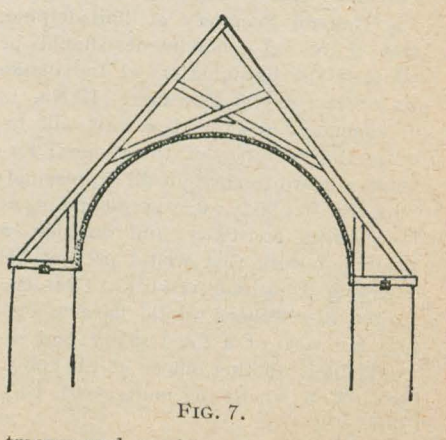

FIG. 7.

tracery and carvings, almost to the same extent as they did on the hammer-beam roof. I give an example of this kind of roof, which is quite sufficient to give the reader an idea of the manner in which the roofs were decorated. It will be seen by an examination of Fig. 11 that the

spaces between the timbers are filled in with tracery, and that in the centre of the gothic arch there is a carved pendent, and that the stone cerbels have sculptured figures on them. This example is comparatively plain, as many examples have

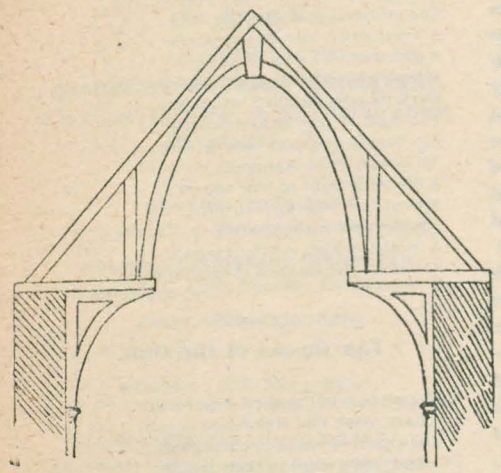

FIG. 8.

a wealth of carving in connection with the tracery and on the exposed timbers. It will be noticed that in this case (Fig. 11) the gothic arch—which is of timber—plays quite an important part as a sup-

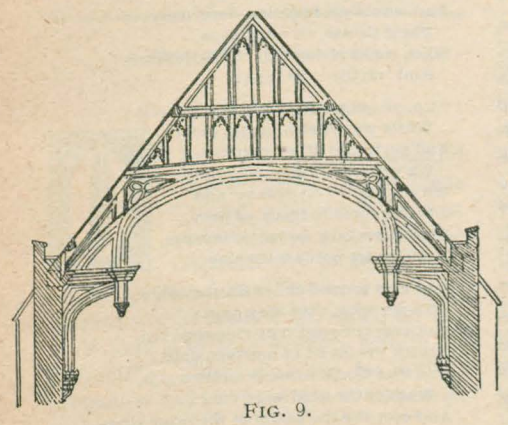

FIG. 9.

porter of the roof. Roofs of this kind may be made to stretch over a span of thirty-six feet, or even more if the collar-beams are dropped lower down and the arch made flatter. Very many examples

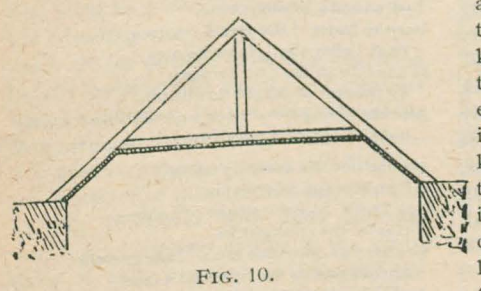

FIG. 10.

of this style of a roof are so treated and when such is the case we find the spans extending, sometimes to forty-five feet and even more, though I think such an extension with this sort of roof rather

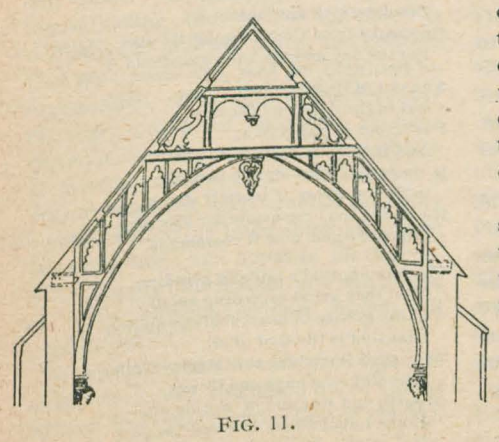

FIG. 11.

risky and would not advise its adoption.

There are, of course, many other styles of open roofs that are not dependent either on the "hammer-beam" or "collar-brace," a few examples of which I will illustrate and describe later on.

(To be continued.)

Perpetual Slavery.

If you study through history the clever gentlemen who have lived by utilizing the efforts of their fellow men, you will find a beautiful uniformity all the way through.

The system has been, and always will be, as long as the employer makes the laws and regulates wages, that a man or a woman shall be allowed to earn about what is necessary to keep him or her in good shape to go on working.

Of course there is a steady improvement. But it is very slow and rather discouraging from any except the most optimistic point of view.

Sometimes, if you pity the coal miner who makes sixty cents to a dollar a day, some person superficially wise will tell you that he is much better off than the workman of olden times.

You will learn from the man of surface that once upon a time hard working men earned only ten or fifteen cents a day.

We shall give you now the pleasure of reading a page from Watson's "Story of France." We think that the reliable figures which Watson quotes will make clear to you the fact that what appears to be an increase of wages, is merely an adjustment of pay such as will enable the laborer to go on living as he did of old.

Of course the man who works must have enough to feed himself, that his muscles may be kept in condition for more work the next day. And he must have something extra to feed his children and wife, that there may be more children later on to do the work when he is dead.

These quotations, which show how things change without making the under dog much better off, are from the twenty-ninth chapter of Watson's "Story of France," beginning at 477:

"Wages, judged by what the money would buy, were good in the fifteenth century.

"In South Germany the average price of beef was about half a cent a pound, while the daily wages of carpenters and masons, in addition to their keep, amounted to eight cents a day. In Saxony the same workmen earned, beside their keep, nine cents per day. In addition to this the workman was given a certain sum each week to pay for the expense of washing himself. This wholesome gratuity was known as bathing money. In every town there were the needful arrangement, both in winter and summer; and it was the customary thing with the guilds (the labor unions of that day) to demand for their workmen a holiday once in a fortnight, sometimes oftener, for the purpose of bathing.

"At the beginning of the sixteenth century the day laborer could earn, beside his keep, twenty-two cents. A pair of shoes cost him seven cents, a sheep ten cents, a fat hen about one and a half cents, twenty-five codfish ten cents, a wagon load of firewood, delivered, twelve cents; an ell of best homespun cloth twelve cents, a bushel of rye about fifteen cents."

Thanks to unions, constantly gaining strength in America and in Europe, certain classes of workmen have risen above that scheme which is arranged to give a man as much pay as will keep him alive. But the great mass of the world's work is still done on that miserable basis. The women working in New England mills, the miners working under the coal trust, ninety per cent. of all the human beings whose labor makes life here possible for the lucky, work for just enough to sustain life.

Labor unions and anti-trust efforts are worthy of support mainly because they strive to give to the workman something more than that which is given to the ox—something for his mind as well as his body.

The lucky nature, that which advances most quickly and produces the best citizens, is that in which the reward of the laborer most greatly exceeds the absolute necessities of existence.

The richest man in America, if he be a patriotic citizen and not a soulless lover of money, is deeply interested in an ascending scale of wages.

Masses of underpaid men mean one of two things—a dangerous and constantly rebelling revolutionary body, or a large citizenship resigned to penury and ill treatment and therefore ready for a change from republican to autocratic government as soon as the able autocrat shall appear.

Kill in men that courage which makes them fight for their wives and children and their own stomachs, and you kill that which makes them fight for liberty.—*New York Journal.*

The Poor Man's Prayer.

We thank thee, Lord, that thou hast given affliction to the rich—
Dyspepsia, gout, insomnia and other troubles which
Disturb their souls by day and night, and cause as much or more
Of real distress than do the ills that thou hast sent the poor.
We may not have enough to eat. They eat too much; and so
It's just about an even thing which hath the most of woe.
We have no time to rest by day. They cannot rest at night.
So, all in all, it seemeth things are pretty nearly right.
We can't afford to ride, but there again their joy we balk,
For, O, thou sendeth them the gout, and so they cannot walk.
Thou sendeth them rich food and drink, weak stomachs, headaches, wealth;
To us thou sendeth poverty, plain living, toil and health.
O, glad are we the rich must have, living of the fat,
Hay fever and paresis and lots of things like that.
And so we're thankful for our joys, the greater part of which
Is thinking of the many woes thou sendeth to the rich.

—*Nixon Waterman.*

Value of High Dues.

It would require an article of a statistical nature to fairly show the advantages and the rapid growth of the most modern trade unions, as compared with those which retain many features which distinguished the isolated local system. Suffice it then to say that the chief characteristic of the modern trade Union, brought up to date, is that all funds paid out by its local unions are contributed by the union as a whole. Thus, every member of the union enjoys equal privileges with every other member, wherever the necessities of work and wages may demand his presence. And the support which the union, as a whole, guarantees to each and every member has become greater and more permanent, in proportion as the financial burden has been distributed and supported by a larger number.

The urgent necessity of to-day, the duty which now devolves upon every man who claims to be a union man, is to aid and assist, in the best possible manner, the greatest number of unions to raise themselves to the level of the modern system of trade union organization. In connection with this all-important subject, it is necessary to recognize that the regular dues of the vast majority of unions in these United States are far too low to permit them to accomplish anything like the results which they might achieve if they were placed on a sounder financial basis. —*The Reason Why.*

An Old Leader Honored.

A labor demonstration was held on 3d inst.. at St. Clair, about four miles from Pottsville, Pa., in memory of John Siney, National President of the Miners' and Laborers' Amalgamated Association, who died in 1880, and in whose honor a granite shaft has been erected at St. Mary's Cemetery.

A parade of several thousand miners representing the United Mine Workers of America from all parts of the lower anthracite coal field was a feature. At the monument addresses were made by Fred Dilcher, of the National Executive Board; National Organizer George Harris, District President John Fahy, and Daniel Duffy.

Kier Hardie Re-elected.

KIER HARDIE, one of the most prominent labor leaders in Great Britain was elected to the House of Commons from Wales last month. Hardie is editor of the *London Labor Leader*. This will be the second time he has occupied a seat in Parliament. During the Transvaal war he spoke in all parts of the United Kingdom against the Imperialist policy of the government, and wrote vigorously and extensively on the same subject.

Managed by Business Methods.

Trades unions are based on business principles, and are usually managed by business methods. The more complete the mastery of these principles the greater the success attained.

There are labor organizations in the country who do a larger business than some metropolitan banks and much more cheaply and safely. The idea once obtained that their existence promoted disorder and strife, but this opinion has been dispelled, for statistics prove not only that organized branches of industry experience less disturbance than the unorganized, but also that in proportion to the completeness of organization is the decrease of disturbance manifest.—*Exchange.*

SHIP Carpenters' union of Tokin, Japan, has a membership of nearly one thousand and the Yokahama union numbers over two hundred. Besides these the dock laborers and cargo boat workers are well organized and have strong unions.

An Unfair Concern.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 24, 1900.

To all Central Bodies and Unions of Organized Labor:

Brothers, This is to notify you that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Union No. 361, of Duluth, Minn., has declared the Wells Building, on Lake Ave., S, to be occupied by the Marshall-Wells Wholesale Co., unfair.

This action has been taken after the best efforts of the different committees have failed to induce the Marshall-Wells people to recognize this Union upon that building.

The union did not take immediate steps to unionize the job until the foundation was completed, and the heavy structural timbers had been put in place. But when the building had progressed so that it came more in line of Carpenters' and Joiners' class of work, we asked the Marshall-Wells Co., to recognize this Union. which they refused to do, therefore we considered the Union was justifiable in declaring the building unfair.

E. F. HELLER,
President.

G. H. GROVE,
Recording Secretary.

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President Kruger a Friend of Labor.

After the discovery of gold in the South African Republic there was a large influx of alien population—people who went there, not because they loved the country or intended to settle in the country, but simply to make some money, and as soon as this object was attained, to return home again. Times were good, money plentiful, mines were paying anything from one hundred to over two hundred per cent and capitalists were getting their money back twice over in twelve months. Mining facilities were better than had ever been known in any part of the world, but all the time the country was being denuded of its mineral wealth, which belonged to the State. Notwithstanding the capitalists got the gold and the wealth of the country, they wanted more, and Cecil Rhodes & Company set to work to try to jump the Transvaal, on finding that the chartering and capitalizing of British Bechuaneland was a failure, trying to add the Transvaal to this empire of corruption, on behalf of the share holders and the people in the administration of England's government involved in it, the capitalists pretending to stand up for the Uitlanders, *i. e.*, the miners who came there to earn a little more money then they could in England, and so elevate their families from the absolute want line of their own country. These capitalists commenced their agitation in the press of South Africa, owned by them, and the papers they controlled in England; one of their main points for agitation being the high price of dynamite charged by the Transvaal Government. In order to please these capitalists, Kruger effected a reduction of 10s. a case on dynamite a year before the war broke out. How the miners (Uitlanders), for whom they were said to agitate, profited by this, may be thus stated: Suppose the miner broke five feet of ground with a case of dynamite and he received 30s. per foot, the mine charged him 10s. less a case for dynamite, the footing was reduced by 2s. 6d., so they had 10s. profit by it, and 12s. 6d. loss. The victims could only kick to the mine owners, not to the government, like the capitalists, and were yet able to same more money in one month than they could earn in England, Cape Colony or Natal in twelve months.

President Kruger was their friend, and they knew it, for the Volksraad made eight hours the legal day after some of them had a personal interview with the President.

For an English miner in England to have a personal interview with, for instance, Lord Salisbury for such a purpose would be the most impossible idea imaginable.

The carpenters who worked on the government building in Pretoria in 1889, when skilled labor was scarce, received $7.50 a day. The bricklayers made over $25, and stonecutters have made as much as $35 a day, while the superintendent of the work only received $200 a month; and yet the building of the government capitol did not cost as much as the building of the Stock Exchange in Johannesburg, for which the mechanics were imported and worked at wages arranged for them at the places from where they came. The superintendent of the government building, on making a complaint about his small salary in comparison to the mechanics' wages, was told by President Kruger that, while he appreciated his work, he was well paid; but that he was glad to pay the mechanics their high wages, as it might induce or enable them to bring their families over, or send for them and make their homes in the country.

L. P. K. VAN BAGGEN,
Ex-official of the Department of Mines and Mining in the South African Republic af Pretoria.

Fraternal Union of Wage Earners.

There was a large gathering of workingmen's societies at the Bourse du Travail, Paris, last week to welcome eight delegates from the English trades unions, including Mr. Bains, Secretary of the Society of Engineers; Mr. Pickles of the Society of Painters, and Richard Bell, Secretary of the Railway Servants' Society, who presented a manifesto to French workingmen in favor of peace and good fellowship between the two nations.

MM. Jaures and Vaillant responded, and the meeting adopted a resolution in favor of strengthening the fraternal union of the workingmen of the two countries and of submitting to arbitration any difficulties that might arise.

FRANK P. SARGEANT, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, has been offered but has declined the position of Director of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving at Washington.

Why Don't They Keep Still?

Of the 33,000 operators in the cotton mills of Massachusetts, according to the recent report issued by the State Labor Commissioner, 15,800 are women and children. Skilled men receive $1.10 per day; unskilled, 66 cents; skilled women, 65 cents; unskilled women, 47 cents, and children, 21 cents—working from ten to twelve hours per day. At these wages a man and wife and three children could earn $1.75 per day. When they become more proficient they can earn $2.38 per day. This is good wages for a family of five. It will provide them with the necessaries of life, including many of the luxuries, and also a trip to Europe, while the children—having to work but twelve hours each day—will have plenty of time to go to school, college and the university. A father and mother who are dissatisfied with such beneficence are ungrateful and would not be satisfied under any conditions. Some people never realize when they are well off. Think of it—$1.75 per day for only five laborers! It would only require 1,000 families of 5,000 persons at this rate to pay Mr. Rockefeller his daily income. This should be a source of satisfaction itself. Begone, thou demon of discontent, thou hast overthrown every system which hast made it possible for a few to live on the backs of others, and now thou hast risen up in our blessed country to haunt the waking dreams of our monopolists who furnish the people with employment, and without whom they (the people) would starve.—*Critic.*

New Plan For Dealing With Strikes.

Several Austrian manufacturers have formed an association for insurance against strikes, according to United States Consul Hossfeld, at Trieste. It is the object of the association to indemnify its several members for all losses sustained by them from unjust strikes which may break out in their establishments. Each member is to pay a weekly premium equal to from 3 to 4 per cent. of the amount of his pay roll. When a strike occurs, a committee will be appointed to investigate all the circumstances, and if the cause of strike should be found just no indemnity shall be paid.

A similar insurance association, although on a smaller scale, is said to have been organized in Germany. Both the Austrian and German associations, it appears, says Consul Hossfeld, recognize in principle the justness of strikes, which is, in Germany at least, an important concession to labor.

Do Your Duty.

"I decline," is a phrase that is often heard from a member that is nominated for an office in the union, or appointed upon a committee. "You decline what?" Do you know what you are doing when you pipe out: "I decline?" Do you decline serving on some committee that is part of the machinery, decline to help your union in the capacity of an executive or administrative officer? Decline to perform any duty allotted to you by the President? You do! Then why? Do you not know that there is not another member that can do as well or better than you, provided you do your duty? Look at your constitution, look up the points belonging to your duty in the position you have been elected to, and is it not your duty to do whatever you are appointed to do by your President?

Every member has his part to perform.

Your part, then, as the true brother you profess to be, is to do your share of union work. Come now, candidly, haven't you been resting on your oars long enough? Just because some of the others are doing the work and seem to like it, is it any reason why you should allow or make them do your part or share of the work too? If you go to work you will enjoy it as heartily as they. If you cannot get a chance to help pull the oar of progress, then go behind and give a long, strong and steady push, and ere long you will have the consciousness of having helped it on to victory.

When your President announces "Good of the Union," be prepared to do something; do not sit with your hands folded, feet crossed and your mouth closed during the entire meeting; do you expect to be perpetually fed, for it is no one's special duty to see to it that you are well entertained, when you will not even attempt to do anything. If you will go to your union meetings be prepared to take some part that will interest others; you will become interested yourself and will not consider your union meeting dull.

Under such circumstances they could not be possibly dull, or prosy to you. Do not be an iceberg in your union, for you will have most of the ice for your own share. Will you do your duty? Resolve, then, that you will never ask to be excused or decline to act well your part, unless you have very good reasons for declining.—*Exchange.*

I WOULD do what I please, and, doing what I please, I should have my will, and, having my will, I should be contented; and, when one is contented, there is no more to be desired; and when there is no more to be desired, there is an end of it.—*Cervantes.*

Sweetest Things on Earth.

What are the sweetest things on earth?
Lips that can praise a rival's worth;
A fragant rose that hides a thorn;
Riches of gold untouched by scorn;
A happy little child asleep;
Eyes that can smile, though they may weep;
A brother's cheer, father's praise;
The minstrelsy of summer days;
A heart where never anger burns;
A gift that looks for no returns;
Wrong's overthrow; pain's swift release;
Dark footsteps guided into peace;
The light of love in lover's eyes;
Age that is young as well as wise;
An honest hand that needs no ward;
A life with right in true accord;
A hope-bud waxing into joy;
A happiness without alloy;
A mother's kiss, a baby's mirth—
These are the sweetest things on earth.

—*Emma L. Dowd*

The Gospel of the Gun.

The robbers of the earth ride forth,
East, West, and North and South,
The sword of Satan in their hand,
And God's word in their mouth,
And woe to those whom they shall meet!
And woe to those they seek!
The earth shall drink deep of their blood.
To heaven shall rise their shriek.

They take a people by the throat;
'Stand and deliver!" say:
"We want your land, we want your wealth,
We want your freedom aye;
And would ye, ingrates, dare deny
These things we want to us,
Since we have come to 'Christianize'
And 'civilize' ye thus?

"Lo, ye are weak and ignorant,
While we are strong and great;
And so, in Christian charity,
We've come to rule your state.
We've come to civilize ye, and
We've come to teach ye pray,
Bow down, bow down, ye savages,
Or else we needs must slay!"

And ever around the earth they ride
To see what they may gain;
And ever the road they ride runs red
With the blood of martyrs slain;
And ever God's name is on their lips,
What'er the deed to be done;
And ever the the psalm of the sabre rings
With the gospel of the gun.

—*Vincent F. Howard.*

The Rising of Labor.

I hear in the Autumn voices
Of winds a jubilant tone,
For the heart of the world rejoices
That Labor shall claim its own.
It has lain in the dust for ages,
By the feet of Might downtrod,
And the world stood back and sighed, "Alack!
But this is the Will of God.

He has put His curse on Labor,
It suffers for Adam's sin."
But Truth, like the stroke of a sabre,
Has let the sunlight in.
She has cut down the creed-made curtain
And shown us the true God's face,
And it is not dark with hatred's mark,
But fair with love's own grace.

He is not the God of classes,
He is not the God of gold,
But He is the God of the masses,
Who toil in the heat and the cold,
And unto the heart of Labor,
Desolate, sick and numb,
He speaks from the skies and He says, "Arise!
For the day and the hour have come."

And out of its man-made prison,
Out of the dark and the dust,
Has Labor at last arisen,
And it cries to Might "Be just!"
It wastes no word and no gesture;
In the calmness of truth it stands,
It pleaded too long at the ear of wrong
Unheard—and now it commands.

Oh, slow are God's mills in grinding,
"But they grind exceeding small,"
And the greedy of heart shall be finding
That God is the God of all.
They shall learn how this Mighty Toiler,
This Maker of men and things,
Of earth and star and of worlds afar,
Ranks Labor above crowned kings.

Oh, heart of Labor, keep steady,
And stand for the rights you need!
For the world was never so ready
To pray for the fall of greed.
The waves of our prayers, like billows,
Shall bear your hopes on their crest,
And carry you out of the narrows of doubt
And into the harbor of rest.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

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of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

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A Powerful Federation.

BY HUGH MACGREGOR.

ON July 19th last the General (British) Federation of Trade Unions completed the first year since it undertook the responsibility of acting as a centre for its affiliated unions, and thus become a nucleus around which all the trade unions of that country will, in all probability, ultimately rally for mutual protection and the conquest of industrial peace.

That the newly formed Federation will, ere many years, develop immense strength there can be little doubt, since the only test of membership which it imposes is that each organization applying for affiliation must be a *bona fide* trade union, and the advantages to be derived from closer unity are too obvious to be long neglected by any considerable number of genuine trade unionists. In the language of its Management Committee, "the Federation preserves the autonomy and distinctive character of each trade union, and in no way interferes with their internal workings. Without violating the traditions of any, it hopes to increase the common interests of all. It believes that the financial qualification for membership should be such as to admit of every union in the country (skilled or unskilled) joining. It hopes to strengthen itself and the trade union movement by first strengthening the various unions. It will strive to promote peace, and believes that such peace can best be obtained by organization. It recognizes the necessity of every union for assistance at some period of its existence, and undertakes to give such assistance. It believes that a central authority, to systematize the many questions affecting trade unionism should be established; and hopes to fill that position, supply information, and be a means of communication between unions all over the world."

When the Federation entered upon its existence it was composed of 44 unions with an aggregate membership of 343,000. During the twelve months that have elapsed, 17 unions, with 52,609 members, have been recruited, and 2 unions with 17,880 members have been excluded. Thus it appears that the Federation on its first birthday consisted of 59 unions, embracing 377,729 members. In passing, it may be remarked that these 59 affiliat d unions have 2,250 subordinate local unions, 109 officers who devote their whole time to the business of their respective unions, and that they possessed combined reserve funds at the commencement of the present year amounting to $5,169,495 (five million one hundred and sixty-nine thousand four hundred and ninety-five dollars). At the close of its first year's existence the membership of the Federation (377,729) represented nearly one-fourth of the known number of trade unionists of that country (1,644,591); yet the number of unions affiliated was less than one-twentieth of the total number of unions in the same territory. This fact shows conclusively that the Federation has already enrolled a large portion of the strongest existing organizations.

The financial statements issued by the Federation show a steady increase of funds which, if something extremely untoward does not happen, will soon make that organization the mightiest palladium that the workers have ever had since the dawn of history. The total income during the period stated amounted to $112,815, while the total expenses, including all provisional expenditures, did not exceed $3,360, thus leaving a balance of $109,455.

As previously stated, two unions have been excluded, viz., the United Association of Carters and the Amalgamated Society of Tailors. Remarking on this latter unfortunate occurrence, the commitee makes the following frank statement: "The circumstances surrounding this severance from the Federation show that the need for a central authority amongst the trade unions has been too long delayed. The Amalgamated Society of Tailors have failed to meet their obligations from the very simple, if unfortunate, reason that their difficulties during the year have been such as to necessitate their husbanding their resources. We do not desire to say anything calculated to increase these difficulties; in justice to ourselves, however, we would point out the evident necessity there is that this old established union should be placed upon a more sound financial basis, it must be apparent that an organization which is unable to meet the very small responsibilities entailed by membership of the Federation can not hope to meet the growing obligations it has incurred to its members."

Reviewing the year's work as outlined above, the Committee states: "We are more than satisfied, believing that the success of the Federation does not depend upon the unions outside but upon the loyalty, moderation and tolerance of those inside. The affiliation of those outside we can leave to the circumstances of the times, aiding such circumstances by a willing exposition of our principles and policy whenever they are desired. That no union in this or any other country can stand alone, we have had bitter experience of, and we believe that the method (or, in the past, want of method) of rendering each other assistance has been bad, unsystematic, unbusiness-like and expensive, and has seldom proved effective. It published to the world the need for assistance and so brought about its own defeat. The method adopted by the Federation is systematic, just, businesslike, economical and prompt, but above all it is organization—the very essence of a trade union.

Relating to the policy pursued by the Federation, the Committee makes this clear-cut declaration: "The existence of the Federation is not a menace to the industrial peace of the country, but a guarantee that everything will be done to avoid dispute; this being not only the policy of the Management Committee, but distinctly set forth as the first object of the Federation. Such peace cannot be obtained by want of organization on one or both sides, but by organization on both. Our desire is therefore for peace. The policy we hope to pursue will be one embracing many features of the trade union movement, and, while we have no desire to interfere in the internal working of any organization, and accept the fact that there is competition amongst many unions for the same class of workers, our advice and influence will always be used to bring about a fusion of such unions, and we will resolutely set our face against a further multiplicity of societies catering for the same workers. Competition in industry we believe to be bad; in trade unionism we know it to be suicidal. The tendency in some quarters to further erect perpendicular barriers, dividing the workers in the same trade into government, municipal, co-operative and workers for private firms, and to establish separate unions for each section, is, we believe, wholly bad and makes for disintegration. Any condition the workers for public bodies enjoy they do so largely as the result of the energy and enthusiasm of their fellows employed by private firms, and this should be reciprocated by membership in the same union."

From the annual report, of which the foregoing is a condensation, it appears that the Federation has not confined its attention solely to the British Islands, but has sought to ascertain the standing of colonial, American, and foreign Federations. In that portion of the report which deals with the American Federation of Labor, all mention is omitted of the long and bitter struggle to inject partisan politics of a certain well known stripe into the American trade union movement, which, culminating in the Denver Convention of 1894, was finally defeated by an overwhelming vote of 1,796 against 214, declaring the program of "the common ownership of all the means of production and distribution" to be alien to the trade union movement. That omission was doubtless made from motives of policy, yet the wisdom of that policy is open to question, because experience is the best teacher, and the experience so dearly bought in America by five years' internecine war in the ranks of labor should be valuable to our British brothers, who may have ere long to pass through a similar struggle in defense of the integrity of their own trade union movement. It may be that the more general diffusion of education, resulting from a slightly better economic condition, together with a wider political experience, has enabled the organized workers of America to be the first to emancipate themselves from the dangerous delusion that social questions can be solved by political means. Be that as it may, the trade unionists of America have faith that the proverbial common sense of their British fellow workers will repulse every attempt to mar the prospect of their already great Federation by associating it with any partisan political movement, however insidiously advocated.

"Let us have peace!" should be a watchword for both Federations. Let us have peace within the ranks of labor; and, to that end, freedom from the unprofitable discussion of questions insoluble in our day and generation, and for all time to come, by the crude, arbitrary and superficial means proposed by the enthusiastic but visionary advocates thereof. This peace is eminently desirable in order that each may be better able to push on more energetically to the great work of the voluntary organization of the workers and mutual insurance against all the evils of working class existence.

The British Federation is a grand step in this direction, and we trust that it will ever strictly adhere to the admirable program it has laid down for itself, and thu continue to grow in numbers and influence, serving as a brilliant beacon guiding and encouraging the economically oppressed workers of all lands.

What Labor Gets.

From the Thirteenth Annual Report of United States Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright, the *Cleveland Citizen* figures out that:

Labor receives $7.19 for producing a farm wagon that sells for $75.

Labor receives $8.09 for producing a piano-box buggy that sells for $100.

Labor receives $8.48 for produciug a modern hack that costs $100.

Labor receives 25½ cents for making a fine clock that sells for $12.50.

Labor receives 9 cents a yard for making Brussels carpet that sells for 75 cents a yard.

Labor gets 8 cents a yard for making a velvent carpet that sells for $5 per yard.

Labor gets $47 for raising a bale of cotton and turning it into 2,000 yards of cloth that sells for $100.

Labor gets $10.33 for making a dozen ash bedsteads that sells for $120.

Labor receives 13 cents for producing an axe that sells for $1.

Labor gets 75 cents for making a four-drawer bureau that costs $8 retail.

Two Sides to Every Question.

I read a good deal about the employes who work with their eyes on the clock, and who have no interest in their employers' interests, but I should like to ask why an employe who is used only as a machine should take any more interest in the business of which he is a part than any other machine should. If a man is docked of his small wages when he is a minute late, when there is an enforced holiday, whenever there is anything in his favor, why should he care to give his employer odd minutes here and there of time so valuable? In fact, why should an employe give of himself to an employer to whom he has no self? The employer who shows an interest in the men who work for him, who treats them as men like himself, who is considerate when individual emergencies arise, will generally have workmen who do not watch the clock or listen for the whistle which means that work is done. Many an employe who starts with the will to make the business in which he is engaged as his own as far as zeal and fidelity can do it, ceases to do so because he becomes tired of giving and never receiving either appreciation or advance, and it often is not true that the zealous employe is given any favors. When in the fortune of business he is promoted, which he may or may not be, it is not as a favor to him, but as good to the firm for which he works.

There really is no reason in human nature or in the business outlook why selfishness should expect to be paid in unselfish devotion. The man who sows selfishness will reap it even from the best material in employes, and no other man will. It is a law of nature known as cause and effect, and the rule holds good in the face of exceptions made by the lazy and shiftless. The majority of mankind respond to the treatment they receive, and the right master can do a great deal even with poor material, and much seeming incompentency would vanish did the incompetent feel that he as an individual had any value to the firm which hired him.—*Beacon.*

A CALL has been issued for the annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America, to be held in Indianapolis on January 21 next.

Laying Out a Spiral.

From "Woodward," Litchfield, Ill.

I notice in September CARPENTER, that J. Wilcox gives a method for laying out a spiral that is a sort of "cut-and fit" operation. It answers, of course, in a measure, but the man employing it

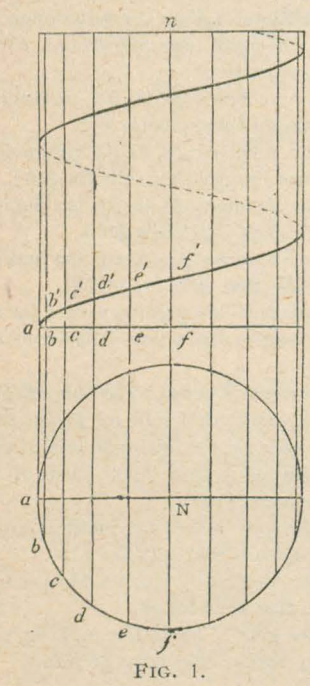


FIG. 1.

might use it all the days of his life without ever knowing anything about the true theory of drawing a spiral or a helix. I send the following which may prove interesting to many readers, as well as J. Wilcox: Let us suppose *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, in N, Fig. 1, to be any curve whatever, traced on a horizontal plane, which in this instance is a circle. Take on this curve a series of points, *a*, *b*, *c*, *d* and *e*, and through each of them draw a vertical line. Then conceive a curve, cutting all these verticals in the points *a'*, *b'*, *c'*, *d'*, in such a manner that the height of the point above the horizontal plane may be in constant relation to the arcs *a b*, *b c*, *c d*; for example, that *a* may be the zero of height, that *b b'* may be 1, *c c'* 2, *d d'* 3, etc.; then this curve is called a helix. To construct this curve

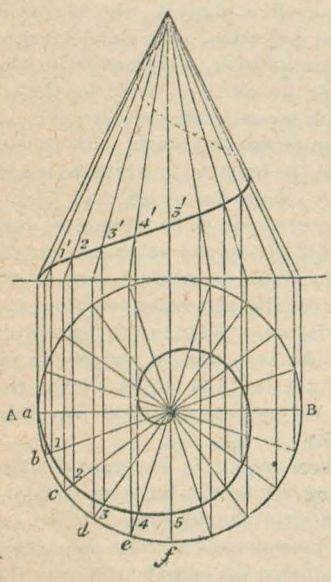


FIG. 2.

properly, carry in the vertical projection on each vertical line such a height as has been determined as 1 on *b*, 2 on *c*, 3 on *d*; and through these points will pass the curve sought. It is easy to see that the curve so traced is independent of the cylinder on which it has been supposed to be traced; and that if it be isolated, its horizontal projection will be a circle. The helix is named after the curve, which is its horizontal projection; thus, the helix in the example is a helix with a circular base. The vertical line *f n* is the axis of the helix, and the height *b b'*, comprised between two consecutive intersections of the curve with a vertical, is the pitch of the helix. The points *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, etc., being in the circumference of a circle are, of course, situated at the same distance from its centre. Conceive now that each of these points approaches nearer to the centre in a constant ratio, such for example, as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Fig. 2. The curve then drawn through these points, when supposed to be in the same plane, is properly called a spiral. If these points, in addition to approaching the centre in a constant ratio, are supposed also to rise above each other by a constant increase of height, a curve will be obtained that will also be a spiral.

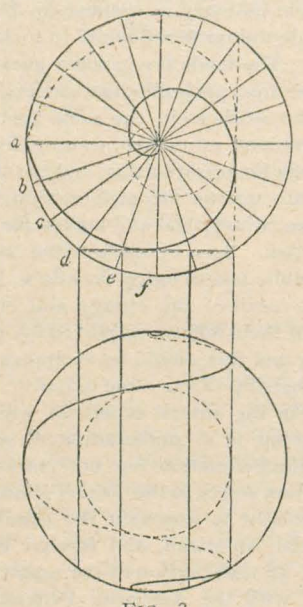


FIG. 3.

This spiral may be conceived to be traced on the surface of a cone, Fig. 2, it may also be traced on the surface of a sphere, as at Fig. 3. These examples are quite sufficient for the purpose of showing J. Wilcox that the proper method of obtaining spiral lines involves some knowledge of scientific stereography.

A Triangular Louvre.

From Wm. T., Indianapolis, Ind.

I saw a very good scheme for laying out a circular louvre which was sent in answer to a query, and as I have a triangu-

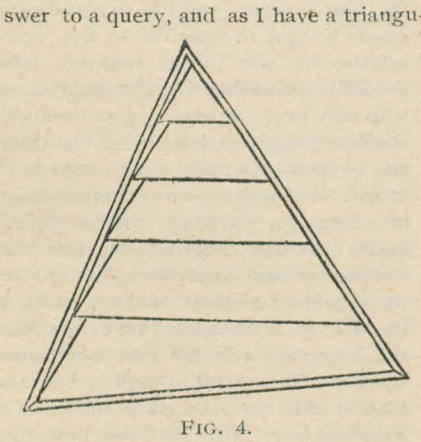


FIG. 4.

lar louvre to make and do not know how to lay it out properly, I take this method of asking some one of your readers to help me out if they will. I send a sketch (Fig. 4), of the style of louvre wanted.

Novelty Siding.

From J. G. W., Newburg, N. Y.

Some one kindly explain what is meant by novelty siding? I know of about a dozen kinds of siding, under many names, but confess ignorance of the siding named.

Cabinets.

From George G, Meadville, Pa.

I was very much taken with the little wall cabinet illustrated in the September number of CARPENTER, and would like to see a few more similar designs of cabinets and other similar work that could be made after hours by young workmen for their own use. I think it a good idea to encourage work of this kind for many reasons.

Sliver Nailing.

From Duke S., Jersey City.

Replying to B. Window, Birmingham, regarding "sliver or secret nailing." I send the following, which is taken from "Hardware Finisher:" These methods, which are similar, are called 'sliver nailing,' 'chip-nailing,' 'blind-nailing' and 'secret-nailing.' In the first method, shown at Fig. 5, the wood is raised with a firmer chisel and the screw or nail is then put in place and driven home. At

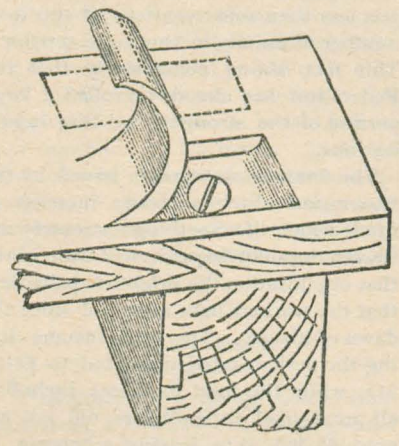


FIG. 5.

Fig 6 the 'sliver' or 'chip' is raised with a gouge. In the first instance a sharp knife should be employed to draw lengthwise with the grain two deep cuts the width of the chisel, as this keeps the sides of the chip from splitting. The chisel should be set at a steep angle at first till the proper depth is reached, and then made to turn out a cut of even thickness until there is room to drive in a screw or nail. If too sharp a curve is given, the 'sliver' is likely to break apart in being straightened out again. In Fig. 6 is shown how the 'sliver' is raised by using a gouge To do this nicely a gouge about three-quarters of an inch across the face should be used and the curve should be quick. In this case no knife cut is needed, as the corners of the gouge will cut as it progresses.

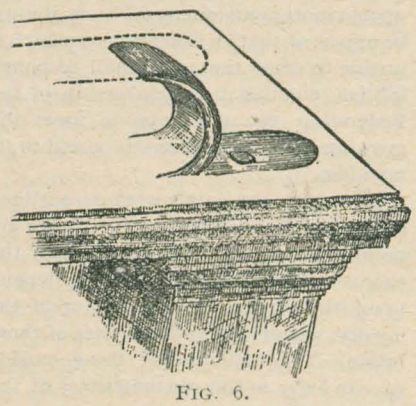


FIG. 6.

"The cut being made and the 'sliver' slightly raised as shown in both cuts, the screw or nail may be driven without disturbing either the 'sliver' or the cut underneath. See that the head of either screw or nail be sunk beneath surface of recess, so that the 'sliver' will fit back in its place without obstruction. Now take properly prepared glue and, after warming the 'sliver' and recess with a warm cloth. cover the underside of the 'sliver' and the wood underneath, seeing that the glue is not too thick, press down the 'sliver' in place, then rub with the face of a hammer until the glue holds; then leave until dry, when the whole may be dressed off and finished. Another way is to glue the 'sliver' down, and then take a flat piece of pine about an inch thick and glue over the 'sliver,' rubbing the pine block to and fro until the glue takes. The block is left on until dry and solid. The pine block is then split off and the face of the wood dresssed clean and finished."

Finishing Oak.

From N. D., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Young Joiner, of Wilmington, should first have work smoothed nicely on the face—scraped if possible—using as little sandpaper as possible, and being sure there are no plane marks left on the work. When ready, give the whole work a coat of Wheeler's wood-filler, or other good wood-filler. Make the filler about the consistency of cream by thinning it down with spirits of turpentine. Apply with a fairly stiff brush, let stand a short time, then rub off all the filler that may remain on the surface with fine excelsior or a hair-cloth. Clean out all the angles well, not allowing any of the filler to be seen anywhere. A pointed piece of pine or spruce may be used for cleaning out the angles and corners. The filler may be stained if desired for antique or green cast oak or bronzed oak. This, however, is a matter of taste. Allow the work to stand from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, after being cleaned off, before the work is varnished or polished. The manner of varnishing or polishing is a matter that will depend altogether on the character of finish wanted.

Instructions Regarding Filing Saws.

From E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.:

We notice in your issue of October that one of your readers asks for instructions regarding filing saws.

To those wishing to properly keep their hand and rip saws in order, the following pointers may not come amiss:

It does not necessarily require any great skill, as many people suppose, to file and set their saws, but there are a few essential points which should be observed if you wish to get the best results. These observations are the result of long experience and careful study and it is earnestly hoped will prove of benefit.

The first operation should be what is commonly called jointing. It is better to take a flat mill file and rub the teeth down until their length is uniform. For instance, in a straight-breasted saw, if you should put a straight edge along the teeth every one should just touch it. Then comes the setting. Use, if you have one, a regular setting block and care should be used in preparing said block not to have a shape edge where the tooth bends down, as it is apt to cause breakage. Do not set your tooth too far into the saw. A turning of the point is sufficient and is far better for the saws. The teeth should be set alternately right and left. A highly tempered saw which will hold the edge best must be carefully handled or you will lose many teeth in this operation. Do not put any more set than just enough to clear nicely. At this point it might be well to use the flat mill file and do what is commonly called side filing the teeth. This is to guard against any uneven setting and will be appreciated in the finished saw.

Your saw is now ready to file, and you will find it advisable to select your files carefully. For a 6 and 7 point saw use a 7″ slim taper. For 8 and 9 points use 6″ slim taper, and for 10, 11 and 12 point use a 5″ slim taper. After placing your saw securely in the vice, commence to file at the point and progress towards the butt or heel. Always file the teeth which are set away from you, and as to the amount of beveling, it is entirely at the discretion of the carpenter. It is essential, however, that the bevel be placed on the front of the tooth. When through with one side, reverse the saw and proceed as before.

To prepare rip saws proceed as in hand saws, except always use 7″ slim taper, and if the saw is intended to cut hard lumber a slight bevel is advisable, but if for ordinary and soft wood it is best to file straight across.

With these points carefully in mind we see no reason why you should not be a success in the care of your own saws.

The Real Chinese Peril.

The anxiety for the fate of the missionaries in certain parts of China has been an unspeakably painful one, and greatly was it increased by the constantly wavering character of the reports received. It has afforded the sensational newspapers a prized opportunity which they have not hesitated to use in display headlines, sometimes of the most startling sort possible. And there is naturally also a deep anxiety on the part of tens of thousands of ardent snpporters of missions as to how the noble work they are engaged in, with its extensive equipment, and particularly how the Chinese Christian adherents of those missions are to be affected by this savage uprising of the Boxers. But, after all, perils of this kind great as they are and immediately imminent, are to be carefully distinguished from "the Chinese peril," as it is called, which evidently has long been a subject of great solicitude in mercantile and commercial circles the world over. The two things are not the same, and it is sure to be disasterous to have them confounded—or, if perchance there may be occasion, in instances, to confound them. What the peril in China is from the trade or commercial point of view, and as discussed so frequently in leading newspapers, is touched upon under the above heading by Mr. William Clarke, a well-known worker in the cause of international arbitration and peace and writer in "Concord," the journal advocating that cause, in its July number. The evil tendencies in that connection, it will be noted, are not spared—the strong tendency of trade or commercialism, militarism and all that—but are vigorously laid bare. The peril in China (from that point of view) is a very real one. He says:

"Yes it is a peril, but not the kind of peril dreamed of by the silly people who are urging on our government to active intervention in China. It is a peril to every working man in Europe and America if China should, as the phrase is, be 'opened up' to a sudden innovation of Western life. I will state the problem, as it will, in that event, most certainly present itself to the bewildered gaze of the Western world.

"The one real motive of the attack being made by the powers on China is, in a word, markets. The missionaries afford a useful pretext, but to suppose that our cosmopolitan capitalists, who stood calmly by to see a hundred thousand Armenians butchered, care one farthing for all the missionaries on the planet, is to take leave of our senses. It is Mammon, 'the least erected spirit that fell from heaven,' which is directing the operations of the powers.

"Now, the chinese will never furnish the market which our Western fancy conceives. It is thought that because China is a great and rich country, with vast stores of minerals, that therefore she will be a great consumer of goods as England or America is. No delusion can be greater. You may destroy the Pekin government, but you cannot destroy the beliefs and life habits of four thousand years. The dull-witted Saxon might know this from his own experience, but he has not sufficient imagination to realize that the basis and government principles of Chinese life are different from his own.

"Our civilization is based on political economy and a desire for material comfort, which impels us to spend our lives in manufacturing commodities and then surrounding ourselves with them. Chinese civilization is based on a certain kind of moral culture which expresses itself in extreme simplicity of life and a demand for very few commodities. We measure the progress of what we call civilization by increase of material wants. The Chinese, on the other hand, admire and practice that kind of life which is mainly passive and demands very few wants. Hence it is that China will never make that enormous effective demand on Western producers which is ignorantly supposed. The 'demand' will in the main be that represented by the concession-mongers, who want to build instantly railways and telegraph lines to tap the sourecs of Chinese mineral wealth. It will not be a general demand from the Chinese themselves.

"But, while China will not buy shiploads of goods or fill the factories of Europe and America with orders, she will certainly become within a measurable time a formidable rival of industrial Western civilization. Once opened up, the industrial revolution in China will race like a flame. She has more coal than any other country, her wealth in iron and other minerals is incalculable. Mills will be built everywhere by Western capitalists, who will only be too delighted to throw off the yoke of trade union and utilize the patient industry of millions of Chinese who never get drunk, who never go on a strike, who can learn almost any trade in a week and who live on a little rice and a shilling a day. How are our Western working men going to meet such a competitor? The answer is clear—they canuot meet him; and therefore, if China is 'opened up' under capitalist auspices our working people must face the risk of being dragged downward to the Chinese economic level.

"And this with armaments increasing and taxation rising everywhere! Is this not a serious peril which capitalist strategy is bringing for its own advantage, on the Western world?"—*City and State.*

Labor in the Klondike.

It seems about time, says a Dawson correspondent of the *Chicago News*, that the actual truth, unbiased by transportation or "outfit" merchants, should be told about the labor situation in the Klondike.

At present hundreds of men and women are pouring into this camp, stimulated to the journey by the reports sent out from here to the effect that all who come can immediately find remunerative employment. Early in the season notices were posted at Skaguay saying that men were needed here at $1.50 an hour; that the rush to Nome had so depleted the ranks of the laborers that mines could not be worked. The result was that men made great sacrifices to reach here over the ice. This is what they found: Hundreds of idle men, without money or outfits, subsisting on the most meager fare and on charity because they could not raise money to get away. A procession of men tramping up and down every creek where mines are beingw orked, seeking employment in vain. Those who were working received, as a rule, $5 a day and board. Hundreds worked for $4 a day and some for less. Some employers paid 80 cents to $1 an hour, but required the men to board at their "messhouse" and pay $1 a meal, and these often averaged less than $5 a day because of numerous interruptions in the work, when board continued at the same rate, although wages stopped when work did.

The rule followed by the merchants is to charge for supplies five times the retail price in the States. By the same rule labor should command five times the price it does there.

What Organization Does.

Organized labor in the United States has obtained laws in its favor exactly in the measure of its power, its education to its wants and its ability to formulate its demands; when lacking aggressiveness, when uncertain of its immediate needs, content with forming utopian platforms, it puts no law on the statute books. Organized labor increases wages in the United States by at least $200,000,000 annually. No other institution for improving labor's condition has ever done that, Organized labor uplifts all labor; the union man is protector to the non-unionists, in fixing the standard of wages and giving him better conditions. Organized labor is learning that Legislators and Judges are made and unmade by votes; It believes that if a right is worth having it is worth fighting for. Moreover, organized labor knows where it is; it is fully aware that only through gradual changes, each step well calculated and well taken, can the present immoral social system be overturned and universal justice made to reign. – *Exchange.*

Organized Labor a Factor.

Trades unions are the result, and register the rise and progress of the advanced thinkers, among the wage workers of the past and the present. The whole current of the world's affairs – of human activity and achievements—has been influenced by its power and teachings. No other organized society has ever done as much, either morally, financially, or educationally, as the trades unions. This may appear as a bold statement, but when we remember that trades unions have had to deal with the poorest of mankind – with a class who were for centuries the offsprings of serfs and servants—the assertion will appear wholly within proper bounds. Early history, while giving a fair idea of the rise and fall of nations, of the advancement in the arts and sciences, of the fierce struggles to establish new creeds in religion or liberal forms of governments, is strangely silent on questions relating to the condition of labor. Possibly the great cost of keeping records may account for this, but certain it is that the laborers in ye good old times had no rights of any kind except to die. The common people were regarded as natural slaves and treated as such.

The condition of the wage-workers today is anything but pleasant to contemplate, but when compared with that of past generations we have a reason and a right to view the future with the eye of the optimist. We have faith in the trades-union movement, because ever since the printer's art began to shed its benign influence in recording the doings that constitute the history of civilization it is shown that the laborer has been steadily advancing. Since the first record of organized effort there has been a continuous and ever-increasing struggle for better conditions. That this struggle has accomplished much good is patent to all familiar with past history. Economic changes cannot be judged by transient periods. Therefore, assertions that, relatively speaking, we are in a worse condition than the wage-workers of the past, either reveals ignorance or a purpose to falsify for a purpose. One of the reasons why many are deceived in believing that the conditions have not improved, as a whole, under the influence and direction of trades unions, is because they hear of so much misery and suffering now which their grandfathers never mentioned.—*Exchange.*

London's Poor.

Most people work in order to be able to live, but to this general rule, as to most others, there are exceptions. In every big city, for instance, are hundreds of men and women who work early and late, their only reason for so doing apparently being that they wish to be accorded the liberty of slowly starving themselves to death.

An inquest was held on one of this class of workers in London the other day. It appeared that he got a living—save the mark!—by haunting the courts and squares off Fleet street and collecting therefrom old contents bills and discarded newspapers. These he sold at night to the "dossers" on the embankment and elsewhere, who used them as a protection against the cold flags or as a covering from the damp river air.

An "oiler," in the argot of the streets, is a man who makes a living, such as it is, by going about the residental parts of London and other great cities and oiling people's front garden gates for them at a halfpenny a time. The "lagger" carefully picks up all the scattered oats, chopped hay, etc., which are to be found lying about cab stands and sells them cheap to costers. The "cab runner" is well known to most people, but few could say offhand exactly what position is filled by the "cab glimmer." He it is who hangs about restaurants and the entrances to theatres and places his hand before the rim of the wheel to protect the lady's dress from getting soiled as she gets in or out her hansom. A day's earnings of any of the above rarely exceeds 6 pence or 8 pence (12 to 16 cents).

Then, again, there is the "buzzard"—*i. e.*, the man who pounces upon stray cigar ends and half smoked fags and sells them to florists, who use them to fumigate plants, at the rate of three pounds for a shilling, or 24 cents. An active man who is lucky may possibly pick up three pounds in a single day, but two pounds or even a pound and a half is not considered "bad biz." This is not exactly the sort of calling a man would choose who wanted to get rich quickly, but it is infinitely better than "scragging." A "scragger" is a man who makes a business of minding shoeblacks' boxes the while their owners are away at meals. The fee charged is one-half penny for any period under an hour.

Some even among the better known industries pay a novice very little better. There is onion peeling, for instance, which employs some hundreds of men in the season. Here is the experience of a man who tried it, related as nearly as possible in his own words: "I went to the place, and the foreman he tells me to go and buy a peelin knife. That cost me 2½d., or 5 cents. Then I starts and very soon gets all over yeller with onion juice. The boss he tells me not to cry so. 'It'll all come right in the end,' he sez. But I didn't agree wiv 'im, for when pay time come they only guv me 4¾d, (a little over 9 cents), and I'd been at it from 9 to 6. 'Are yer comin back termorrer?' asks the boss. 'No fear,' says I. 'This job's too eggspensive a lugsherry fer me. I ain't a millunnair, and I can't afford to keep it on.'"

Nor does even the possession of a trade always suffice to keep a man alive. Hand loom weaving still lingers in some of the more remote parts of the country, but the competition of machine-made goods has reduced the remuneration of the weavers to a point at which it is impossible to properly sustain life.—*London Express.*

RUSSIA absolutely forbids the employment of children under 12 years of age in industrial establishments, whether conducted by the State or private individuals.

MONEYS $$$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, ASSESSMENTS, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending September 30, 1900. Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
3	$13 00	156	$12 35	312	$13 30	470	$37 75
4	81 80	157	7 80	315	4 00	471	34 40
5	47 00	158	15 80	316	15 80	472	4 00
6	16 60	160	3 80	317	24 80	474	3 80
7	179 80	161	12 50	318	16 40	475	20 00
8	138 80	162	8 60	319	3 80	476	71 30
9	49 00	163	9 40	320	10 80	477	8 65
10	209 50	164	25 10	321	9 40	478	42 40
11	117 40	165	46 20	322	36 00	479	6 40
12	207 75	166	18 20	323	3 00	480	9 05
13	52 25	167	46 00	324	5 80	481	23 70
14	8 00	168	18 40	325	93 15	482	21 10
15	16 40	169	27 70	326	9 20	483	78 40
16	58 00	170	4 40	327	13 35	484	5 60
18	5 60	171	22 70	328	42 30	485	4 00
19	86 40	172	6 00	329	52 40	486	29 20
20	8 00	173	4 50	330	2 40	487	8 80
21	51 05	174	20 80	332	12 00	488	7 20
22	150 80	175	14 40	333	12 00	489	8 40
23	79 00	176	26 80	334	6 20	490	25 40
24	21 40	177	36 70	337	12 30	492	68 70
25	54 40	178	13 00	338	9 20	493	30 70
26	42 00	179	22 40	339	42 00	494	30 00
27	25 00	180	21 85	342	2 60	495	22 25
28	13 60	181	266 90	343	15 40	497	110 90
29	111 60	182	6 00	344	6 60	498	6 00
30	13 80	183	52 60	345	7 20	499	11 00
31	51 55	184	9 20	346	7 60	500	13 55
32	43 75	185	19 45	348	10 80	501	2 00
33	77 80	186	17 65	349	35 80	502	13 80
34	20 20	187	18 10	350	8 35	505	7 95
35	7 80	188	19 85	351	15 00	507	21 60
36	72 30	190	27 00	352	44 65	510	12 30
37	7 65	191	13 25	353	9 20	513	81 65
38	7 00	192	4 60	355	48 40	515	71 20
39	12 80	193	23 80	356	5 00	516	4 00
40	5 80	194	7 00	357	8 80	517	18 20
41	5 00	195	6 80	358	4 20	518	25
42	24 40	196	26 00	359	30 00	519	5 20
43	133 75	197	20 60	360	14 20	521	20 80
44	12 40	198	86 30	361	40 20	522	16 60
46	17 80	199	106 60	362	22 60	523	5 60
47	46 70	200	31 40	363	8 80	524	41 30
50	11 50	202	37 10	364	18 05	525	6 40
51	46 80	203	15 60	365	20 65	526	1 00
52	73 65	204	2 80	366	12 80	528	8 80
54	38 40	205	5 80	367	8 80	529	16 00
55	97 50	207	11 80	368	10 00	530	7 80
57	4 60	208	2 60	369	13 60	531	4 60
60	11 20	209	27 80	371	2 00	532	20 40
62	72 10	210	12 00	372	4 00	533	5 20
63	18 55	211	77 40	373	3 60	534	17 40
65	22 40	214	22 00	375	326 00	535	8 80
66	9 40	215	8 80	377	15 60	537	9 45
67	6 40	216	4 80	378	6 80	538	10 20
69	26 40	217	19 00	379	2 25	539	50
70	8 20	218	24 90	381	21 80	540	15 60
72	46 25	219	11 30	384	28 20	541	30 70
73	110 08	221	8 05	385	5 60	543	5 80
74	18 80	223	27 40	386	22 40	544	14 45
75	42 30	225	38 80	387	6 20	545	16 75
76	7 60	226	29 55	388	22 95	546	6 80
77	34 20	227	29 45	390	37 85	547	32 90
78	36 40	228	17 75	391	37 70	549	5 40
80	42 80	229	6 75	392	26 70	550	39 00
81	15 80	230	11 00	393	14 20	553	6 80
82	8 45	231	19 20	394	12 20	554	59 40
83	9 90	233	89 60	396	35 80	555	8 20
85	22 75	236	12 40	397	2 40	556	9 60
86	12 30	237	10 80	398	5 80	557	18 70
87	113 20	238	21 45	399	10 95	558	20 80
88	4 80	239	57 30	400	4 40	559	13 20
89	25 45	240	8 00	401	25 40	560	6 00
90	34 60	241	44 40	402	12 20	561	21 40
91	12 80	242	20 20	403	9 55	562	19 60
92	20 10	243	2 40	404	18 00	563	28 90
95	33 00	244	7 40	405	2 00	564	17 60
94	4 40	245	11 40	406	10 40	565	7 60
96	106 60	246	21 20	407	13 90	566	50
97	16 80	247	21 20	408	30 30	567	32 60
98	45 00	248	9 70	409	53 20	569	15 80
99	14 10	249	12 45	410	10 25	570	7 20
100	24 00	250	7 50	411	7 00	571	12 60
102	11 80	251	13 40	412	6 00	572	11 47
103	122 70	252	7 60	413	4 60	573	5 80
104	53 80	253	3 80	414	11 10	574	75
106	51 15	254	15 50	415	3 00	575	30 20
107	11 60	255	5 80	416	35 00	576	6 60
108	19 20	257	77 80	417	8 40	577	6 00
109	60 20	258	20 60	418	7 00	578	11 80
110	58 40	259	4 80	419	129 25	581	17 05
111	30 20	260	39 60	421	8 40	582	4 20
112	76 40	262	1 00	422	3 10	583	6 25
113	5 00	263	4 60	423	50	584	47 40
115	56 20	264	12 65	424	8 40	585	3 80
116	17 40	265	11 80	425	12 00	586	19 00
118	39 20	267	6 20	426	34 40	587	9 40
119	39 00	268	25 00	427	63 40	589	12 00
120	6 10	269	14 00	428	9 80	592	26 20
121	48 90	270	15 80	429	47 40	593	13 80
122	70 70	271	12 40	430	27 75	594	6 70
123	13 90	272	4 60	431	28 60	598	5 20
124	13 05	273	21 00	432	27 60	599	9 80
125	114 40	274	36 10	433	20 20	602	5 50
126	30 20	275	19 30	435	3 80	603	9 00
127	16 20	278	17 00	436	27 70	604	7 80
128	2 00	280	4 40	437	23 05	606	8 60
129	18 20	281	1 00	438	17 90	607	8 40
130	16 95	283	28 80	439	6 40	608	5 20
131	128 00	284	7 52	440	18 90	609	2 00
132	235 90	285	20 70	441	20 20	610	9 90
133	10 70	286	30 80	442	3 00	611	10 95
134	23 40	287	3 50	443	8 40	612	8 00
135	16 00	288	27 60	444	32 65	613	19 90
137	21 20	289	23 60	446	6 00	614	4 20
138	34 50	290	9 25	448	11 40	615	6 10
139	22 80	291	22 40	449	50 50	616	7 40
140	9 20	294	3 60	450	6 70	617	5 00
141	18 80	296	29 55	451	18 20	618	6 90
142	62 22	297	7 85	453	42 00	620	7 40
143	2 40	298	13 25	455	4 60	621	31 55
144	25 20	299	20 10	456	11 00	622	12 20
145	7 00	300	14 40	457	99 10	623	8 60
146	48 75	301	28 25	458	7 80	624	15 50
147	15 00	302	21 80	460	7 60	625	6 60
148	45 60	303	10 00	461	5 20	626	2 50
149	6 80	304	18 90	463	6 60	627	27 75
151	24 60	305	8 00	464	33 80	628	17 85
152	6 40	306	77 90	465	22 40	630	5 20
153	20 05	309	208 60	466	6 20	631	3 40
154	11 60	310	6 00	467	11 40	632	4 00
155	23 35	311	10 00	468	23 45	633	7 80

Moneys Received.

(CONTINUED).

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
634	$5 70	656	7 20	668	10 00	716	20 20
635	11 00	652	15 30	676	9 00	717	26 60
636	1 75	653	1 70	678	9 00	723	14 80
637	12 40	654	1 50	687	8 35	726	18 20
638	5 60	655	2 40	692	7 90	731	23 50
639	20 80	656	1 00	696	44 95	746	6 00
641	4 60	657	16 20	698	11 30	750	61 00
643	3 50	658	6 00	703	14 30	767	14 40
645	6 85	659	13 80	704	21 80	785	3 80
646	10 18	661	15 40	707	11 40	786	3 80
647	7 95	665	10 00	712	12 40		
648	7 60	666	10 00	714	10 20		
649	12 00	667	23 60	715	46 60		

Total Amount Received $14,249 27

Chicago Postal Employes Organize.

The postoffice clerks of Chicago have entered the ranks of the trades unionists. The clerks have affiliated themselves with the American Federation of Labor, and the new organization will be known as "The Chicago Postoffice Clerks' Union." It is claimed that practically all the 1400 postoffice employes in Chicago are included in the move. Foremost among the objects for which the new union is to strive will be the adoption of the eight hour workday for letter carriers in Chicago and throughout the country. Another object to be given almost equal prominence will be the working up of an agitation in favor of Federal legislation that will fix absolutely the rate of wages for letter carriers and other postoffice employes, taking this matter completely out of the hands of "promotion boards" and other similar agencies.

First Labor Platform.

This is the first American labor platform ever formulated. It was adopted in 1830:

1. The right of man to the soil. 2. Down with monopolies. 3. Freedom of public lands. 4. Homesteads made inalienable. 5. Abolition of laws for the collection of debts. 6. A general bankrupt law. 7. A lien of the laborer upon his own work for wages. 8. Abolition of imprisonment for debt. 9. Equal rights for women with men in all respects. 10. Abolition of chattel slavery and of wage slavery. 11. Limitation of 160 acres; no person after the passage of this law to become possessed of more than that amount of land. But when a land monopolist dies his heirs are to receive each his legal number of acres and be compelled to sell the overplus, using the proceeds as they please. 12. Mails of United States to run on Sunday.

Strike Rather than be Stripped and Searched.

All the miners employed at the Independence gold mine, Victor, Col., about 300 in number, have quit work. The cause for their action is the personal search plan that was begun at the mine last month, in order to stop the alleged pilfering of ore.

Several weeks ago when the managers of various mines in the district announced that the miners must strip to the skin in the presence of guards before leaving the mines, the men at the Independence, where the order was first put in force, reached an agreement with the management resulting in a modification of the rule to the extent that all miners working under ground should wear their underclothes, hats and boots and pass before a detective when going off shift. The resolutions now adopted takes no cognizance of the former agreement. Claims are made by the men that other grievances must be settled before they will return to work.

MONEYS $$$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, ASSESSMENTS, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending October 31, 1900. Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	$136 00	146	$34 80	293	$ 9 40	441	$20 20
2	150 00	147	19 10	294	3 60	442	3 00
3	12 80	149	6 80	295	9 70	443	8 60
4	79 20	150	23 25	296	50 00	444	28 80
5	47 20	151	29 50	297	10 40	445	10 00
6	15 40	152	8 80	298	4 90	446	6 00
7	181 00	153	9 20	299	19 20	447	26 00
8	128 20	154	24 60	300	14 20	448	11 80
9	52 80	155	22 45	301	29 70	449	23 00
10	287 80	156	3 20	302	21 40	450	4 60
11	57 40	157	7 60	303	9 80	451	16 40
13	33 80	158	17 70	304	18 00	453	44 65
14	7 80	159	50 00	306	78 00	454	61 20
15	29 00	160	6 60	309	218 60	455	4 20
16	52 80	161	9 00	310	5 60	456	8 40
17	9 20	162	9 00	311	19 70	457	49 20
18	6 30	163	9 10	312	12 20	458	7 80
19	174 70	164	11 80	313	14 00	459	22 10
20	9 80	165	45 20	314	10 80	460	6 60
21	18 80	166	14 10	315	3 60	461	5 20
22	149 00	167	45 40	316	13 80	462	9 20
23	37 60	168	18 80	317	62 15	463	6 60
24	29 15	169	29 35	318	31 60	464	34 20
25	51 20	170	7 90	319	3 00	465	21 20
26	38 70	171	35 60	320	2 80	467	25 90
27	22 40	172	5 40	321	10 20	468	46 20
28	13 60	173	2 00	322	31 50	470	36 40
29	105 20	174	37 40	323	3 20	471	34 90
30	13 00	175	13 00	324	13 30	472	4 20
31	50 60	176	26 00	325	35 60	473	10 40
32	91 80	177	33 00	326	9 65	474	4 30
33	154 80	178	6 20	327	10 20	475	18 36
34	36 00	179	24 85	328	18 80	477	9 00
35	7 60	180	7 80	329	46 40	478	41 90
36	69 20	182	4 80	330	2 50	479	6 40
37	3 40	183	54 10	331	58 80	481	18 90
38	7 00	184	8 00	332	12 40	482	17 20
39	12 60	185	15 05	333	11 10	483	77 80
40	17 75	187	10 10	334	7 85	484	5 60
41	5 80	189	25 20	335	4 40	485	4 00
42	24 40	190	27 20	336	14 30	486	26 30
44	12 20	191	12 00	337	4 00	487	9 00
45	26 40	192	4 60	339	51 60	488	7 20
46	14 06	193	22 70	342	2 60	489	10 50
47	42 20	194	15 00	343	4 60	490	22 80
48	50	195	7 00	344	3 40	492	13 20
49	88 40	196	24 80	345	6 00	493	28 35
50	10 60	197	20 10	346	6 80	494	30 80
53	8 40	198	83 15	347	4 65	495	18 60
54	35 80	202	37 20	348	10 80	498	6 40
55	98 10	203	14 40	349	27 00	499	11 60
56	35 80	204	4 30	350	5 85	500	9 00
57	4 60	205	5 80	351	16 60	502	17 75
58	128 40	206	86 00	352	13 40	503	34 40
59	20 40	207	11 90	353	10 65	506	9 40
60	11 60	208	2 60	354	10 00	507	10 80
61	115 10	209	28 00	355	49 60	510	12 70
62	66 60	210	11 80	356	4 60	511	17 60
63	18 80	211	73 80	357	9 20	512	10 00
65	24 80	212	42 65	358	5 20	513	39 80
66	9 40	213	5 10	359	66 40	515	81 00
67	21 50	214	22 00	360	12 80	516	8 80
69	26 40	215	8 60	361	39 80	517	17 40
70	8 50	216	5 35	362	2 00	518	22 40
71	6 40	217	19 80	363	8 60	519	3 60
72	46 00	218	32 45	364	16 20	520	10 45
73	102 12	219	10 60	365	19 45	521	21 50
74	2 50	222	11 80	366	3 84	522	17 20
75	45 80	223	27 60	367	10 05	525	6 40
76	8 30	224	49 80	368	7 60	526	42 10
77	31 40	226	11 20	369	12 20	527	14 05
78	35 60	227	13 20	370	6 60	528	8 20
79	15 00	228	25 00	371	2 00	529	6 80
80	20 00	229	21 80	374	86 10	530	6 00
82	7 10	230	9 80	375	138 60	531	5 20
83	10 60	231	20 00	376	3 20	532	35 30
84	12 80	232	13 60	377	17 00	533	3 20
85	27 65	233	12	379	12 40	534	37 40
86	21 25	234	5 40	381	20 40	537	8 40
87	110 40	235	9 00	382	2 00	538	11 60
88	6 00	236	6 60	383	7 50	539	17 20
89	26 43	237	12 00	384	31 90	541	26 80
90	34 80	238	25 00	385	5 60	542	5 60
91	11 80	239	21 40	386	19 60	543	13 00
92	19 80	240	8 20	387	6 60	544	12 60
93	54 10	241	25 85	388	32 20	545	15 40
94	8 00	242	19 40	389	3 10	546	9 65
96	105 40	243	5 90	390	28 40	547	25 10
97	20 30	244	5 05	391	16 25	549	5 20
98	46 60	245	12 20	392	14 80	550	50
99	14 20	246	20 10	393	12 80	553	5 40
100	9 55	247	21 20	394	26 30	554	18 00
101	4 40	248	7 80	395	11 50	555	7 20
102	13 60	249	14 65	396	24 70	556	9 80
103	52 75	251	14 90	398	4 60	557	16 00
104	19 50	253	2 40	399	8 00	558	11 60
105	9 25	254	31 70	400	4 20	559	14 00
106	48 00	255	4 60	401	21 80	560	4 00
108	20 00	256	53 50	402	13 40	561	26 20
109	58 70	257	70 40	403	8 80	562	10 00
110	60 00	258	19 60	404	10 40	563	26 70
111	53 50	259	4 00	405	4 20	564	18 90
112	75 40	260	38 50	406	7 80	566	13 60
113	4 65	261	10 00	408	32 20	567	30 80
114	72 80	262	14 30	409	23 60	568	7 65
115	61 20	263	3 00	410	7 80	569	7 90
116	18 80	264	23 60	411	10 20	570	7 20
117	5 40	265	12 80	412	6 70	571	12 20
118	35 80	266	10 00	414	9 50	573	3 20
119	40 05	267	6 20	415	3 00	574	14 20
120	6 60	268	25 90	416	34 80	575	60 40
121	11 60	269	10 00	417	9 35	576	6 60
122	29 50	270	14 00	419	34 40	577	5 20
123	9 20	271	14 00	421	7 00	578	5 00
124	12 00	272	4 20	422	3 10	581	13 20
126	29 80	273	20 40	423	50	584	1 00
127	15 00	274	31 00	425	27 60	585	4 20
129	17 80	276	30 00	426	34 50	586	18 60
130	14 20	277	205 60	427	63 40	587	7 40
131	157 10	278	15 00	428	9 40	588	16 40
132	104 00	279	28 20	429	50 70	589	16 00
133	11 40	280	4 40	430	27 20	591	7 30
134	27 80	281	117 60	431	13 40	592	31 10
135	13 40	282	24 20	432	20 40	594	7 50
137	21 95	284	5 60	433	20 20	595	16 50
138	34 20	285	17 20	434	7 50	597	4 00
139	18 80	286	29 80	435	3 60	598	5 40
140	11 00	287	3 00	436	10 30	599	8 00
141	19 00	288	24 80	437	9 80	602	3 80
142	61 42	289	27 40	438	16 40	607	8 60
143	2 40	290	9 40	439	6 60	608	5 20
144	24 00	291	22 60	440	57 80	609	2 00
145	4 80						

Moneys Received.

(CONTINUED).

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
611	10 15	633	6 60	659	13 80	687	9 00
612	7 80	634	6 20	661	14 20	692	7 80
613	17 70	636	37 40	662	2 80	696	34 15
614	5 00	637	11 80	664	9 20	698	20 80
615	24 00	638	14 20	665	1 00	703	7 00
616	8 10	639	20 40	667	22 25	704	19 80
617	6 40	640	11 90	668	1 55	707	12 20
618	7 50	641	4 60	670	10 00	712	12 40
620	15 26	642	12 60	672	10 00	714	10 20
621	26 60	643	16 65	673	10 25	715	49 60
622	12 40	644	10 60	674	16 00	716	20 40
623	9 00	645	4 80	675	10 00	717	35 40
624	24 60	646	1 50	676	9 00	723	14 60
625	12 20	648	4 00	677	10 50	726	18 40
626	6 00	649	25	678	9 00	731	17 40
627	28 20	651	6 65	679	10 00	739	7 75
628	15 80	652	17 60	680	10 00	746	5 80
629	10 00	653	3 80	681	10 00	750	22 60
630	5 20	655	16 35	682	10 00	767	12 80
631	5 60	656	13 00	683	10 00	785	3 80
632	8 25	657	15 20	684	10 00		

Total Amount Received $14,123 55

Cursed the Preacher.

While the Rev. Dr. Kern, of Chicago, was preaching a sermon recently favoring labor unions and an eight-hour day, one of the "respectable," wealthy members of the church, arose in his pew and cursed the minister with oaths such as only the lowest, vilest bar-room loafer could use. Such are the kind of men who uphold the modern rich churches, which are merely club houses for the rich, as Rev. Father Ducey, of New York recently said.—*Appeal to Reason.*

Martin Irons Dead.

Martin Irons, the famous labor leader who conducted the big Missouri Pacific strike in the '80's, died at Bunceville, Texas, from broken health last week. Irons was once a power in the labor world, and the good he accomplished in the interest of organized labor will ever be a monument to his memory. He lived and fought for the Brotherhood of man, and to day he is recalled in the minds of the railroad men who participated in that memorable strike as the one leader who gave no quarter to the Gould system.

Picketing Declared Legal in England.

Picketing as a means of conducting strikes was legalized by the British courts last month.

In dissolving the injunction secured by the Taff Valery Company against the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, her Majesty's Court of Appeals held that an action should not be maintained against the trades union either for picketing or for the damages sustained through the vigilance of pickets. London labor leaders pronounce the decision a notable victory of trades unionism.

An Architectural Curiosity.

One of the curiosities of architecture in England is said to be the house erected about 300 years ago in Rushton in Northamptonshire, by Sir Thomas Tresham, who wished by his design to typify the Trinity. It is all three; has three sides, three stories, and three windows on each flat, each of them in the shape of the trefoil—the three leaved shamrock. Where the roofs meet rises a three sided pyramid, terminating in a large trefoil. The smoke escapes from the chimney by three round holes on each of the three sides. The building is almost covered with mottoes and carvings, three Latin inscriptions, one on each of three sides, having thirty-three letters in each. Three angels on each side bear shields. Over the door is the text from the Vulgate. "There are three that bear record." Inside the house each corner is cut off from each of the three main rooms, so that on every floor there are three three-sided apartments. It is hardly necessary to add that the house has ceased to be inhabited.

Lost Seal of the London Joiners' Company.

The following, along with many other evidences, goes to show that the ancient "guilds" or companies of the various trades were organized for the purpose of protecting the rights of the workmen, or, in other words, they were "unions" pure and simple, and had for their objects, beside a protective policy, the technical advancement of the workman and a sort of supervision over his work, as an expert worker in the art of carving or of joinery was elected by the company to inspect all work done by its members and to pass or condemn such work when said to be completed. The company also regulated the number of apprentices that should be engaged, the time they should serve and the amounts paid as "starting fee," and many other matters in which the workmen were interested. Companies of this kind were the forerunners of our present magnificent system of trade unionism:

"Quite unexpectedly the Joiners' Company has regained possession of its valuable corporate seal, says the London *City Press*. It appears that the seal had been missing for over three-quarters of a century (1819), and that for a long while its former possession was entirely lost sight of. The seal dates back to the year 1571, and was evidently made immediately after the grant of the charter. That event took place on April 14, 1571, the ratification occurring on the following July 20. It is interesting to learn something of the history of the seal itself. The first mention of the seal is in the charter, where the following passage occurs: 'And that the same Master, Wardens and commonalty may have succession perpetual and comon seale (comune sigillium) for to serve for the business of the said Master, Wardens and commonalty.' It is next mentioned in the grant of arms to the company, where, after the usual preamble, it is said: 'And whereas yt has pleased the Quenes most excellent majestie in the XIII. yere of her reigne to incorporate the Company of Joyners by the name of Maister, wardens and comonaltie, by vertue of whiche corporation they are allowed one comon seale to use afficiate their necessary affaires whereupon they have required me, the said Clarencieux, to devise ordeyne and assyne unto and for them such armes and creaste as theye maye lawfully beare whereupon consideringe their requeste to be reasonable and also at the instant requeste of Lewis Stockett esquier surveyor generall of all her ma'tres wourkes at this present Maister Thomas Lovell gentilman and John Mason wardens of the saide arte or mistery I have devised, &c., &c.' On a feoffment deed dated January 21, 1577, an excellent impress of the seal appears for the first time. It is shown, too, on another deed of August 22, 1611, and on another of December 11, 1619. In the renter warden's accounts, 1624, this entry occurs: 'Paid unto Mr. Rochdale, which was borrowed of him by bond under the seale of the company, 10*l* (part of 40*l*)'; and in an inventory which was taken of the company's goods, &c., in 1642, mention is made of 'the seale of the house.' Further allusion is made to it in a minute of the company of August 5, 1684, viz.: 'Ordered that the seale of this company be put into the chest under the three keyes and three lockes, and not to be taken out but by consent of the full Court.' At this Court, by the way, was 'sealed a lease to Mr. Edward Bayley of the house he dwells in, in Thames Street, on the west side of Fryers Lane, for twenty-one years.'

"The circumstances under which this valuable seal has been restored to the company are distinctly interesting. In looking over a cabinet containing a collection of seals secured by his father, Alderman Sir Joseph Dimsdale came across the missing property. Quite by accident he heard shortly afterwards that the Joiners' Company, in the course of an examination of the ancient muniments, had discovered the loss sustained. The last mention made of the seal was, it seems, in an inventory of the company's property in 1819. The investigating committee (Mr. Henry Laverock Phillips and Mr. Henry Phillips) fonnd the impress of the seal amongst the deeds, and it was noticed that the legend round it differed from the one appearing on the seal in use at the present time. A search was made without success for the matrix, the question naturally then arising as to what had become of the company's property. On Sir Joseph accertaining the facts he at once handsomely presented the seal to the company, enclosing it in a fine case, and accompanying it with a replica in lead of the obverse, so that both the seal itself and the reverse—the latter a very chaste piece of workmanship designed on the hinge principle, and with the Tudor rose engraved upon it—might be presented to view at the same time. The company has since presented Sir Joseph with an emblasoned and framed vote of thanks, bearing at the foot the impress of the seal, this being the first use to be made of the restored property.

"Without attempting in any way to give a history of the company—which, by the way, is most unique in its constitution, from the fact that the Livery, and not the Court, exercise full control over the administration—it may be of interest to refer briefly to its association with the trade. At one time the company exercised an active control over the trade, and its Master and Wardens were given full power to search for workmanship that failed to pass the customary standard, and to condemn and seize the same. Probably to this fact the guild owes as its motto on the seal the phrase, 'God grant us to use justice with mercy,' the Master and Wardens being thus enjoined to fulfil heir duties with kindness, tempered with strictness. It is said that this ancient custom of search ceased about the year 1747. Since then consequently the trade has enjoyed absolute freedom, and the members of the guild no longer have a voice as regards the workmanship of the craft. At the same time the company maintains its association with the trade by co-operating with the Carpenters' Company in the classes and examinations held at the Great Tichfield street schools and the Carpenters' Hall, London Wall. Further, an exhibition is held periodically at Carpenters' Hall, valuable prizes being given. In this connection it is of interest to know that in the course of the recent examination of the company's muniments it was ascertained that the charter of incorporation makes use of the words 'Junctorum et Celutorum,' the literal translation of which is 'Joiners and Carvers,' showing that at one time the company was closely identified with the art of carving. The members, in fact, exercised a very close supervision over those who practised the calling. Whether or not the famous Grinling Gibbons was a joiner cannot be said, but it is a fact that included among the members in past ages were not a few of the most celebrated wood-carvers. Indeed, the greater part of the beautiful carving at Hampton Court Palace is the work of one Richard Rydge, who, in his day and generation, tookan active interest in the good government of the guild. Another well-known member was Richard Saunders, who carved the present Guildhall giants. In view of the discovery the company has decided to offer a medal and prizes for carving at the forthcoming exhibition in June, 1901."

(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line

LOCAL UNION 180, Vallejo, Cal.

WHEREAS, Almighty God, the Creator and Ruler of the Universe, has in His infinite wisdom and goodness, seen fit to remove from her earthly home to a better home above, Mrs. EMILY STARR, the beloved mother of our fellow-workman. Edward Wilson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our brother our heartfelt sympathy in his sad loss and bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished our brother and copies sent to the *Morning News* and our official organ, THE CARPENTER, and that the same be spread upon our minutes.

J. S. EDDY,
C. W. SHADE,
HARRY JACKSON. } *Committee.*

LOCAL UNION No. 384, Asheville, N. C.

WHEREAS, It has pleased God the supreme ruler of the universe to remove from earth the wife and son of brother J. G. Buckner: therefore be it

Resolved, That we as a body tender our heartfelt sympathy to our bereaved brother in his hour of affliction to the end, that he may be enabled to accept and bear with resignation the Divine will of God.

Resolved, Further, that a copy of these resolutions be tendered to Brother Buckner, a copy be spread on the records of this union, and a copy be sent to THE CARPENTER for publication.

J. H. HAMPTON,
S. M. HEMPHILL,
J. H. BROOKS. } *Committee.*

LOCAL UNION 767, Ottumwa, Iowa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our brother carpenter, HENRY ESLINGER.

Resolved, That we extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy in their sad breavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to them and copies sent to the *Courier* and CARPENTER for publication.

JOHN W. MORRISON,
S. B. ROGERS,
H. O. WARREN. } *Committee.*

LOCAL UNION No. 294, East Palestine, Ohio.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and love, to take to Himself our beloved Brother L. V. WESTOVER.

WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a most faithful member of our Union and one who had the respect and good will of all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that the members of this Local, in meeting assembled, do extend to the bereaved parents our heartfelt sympathy; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, that a copy of the same be presented to the bereaved parents and also be published in our official organ, THE CARPENTER.

THOS. PADGETT,
J. C. CURRY,
WM. C. CULLER. } *Committee.*

LOCAL UNION No. 335, Saginaw, Mich.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in the exercise of His will to remove from this world and the busy cares of life, Brother VALENTINE BLATZ, He has taken from us a loyal companion, He has bereft the family of a dutiful husband and an ever kind and loving father.

Resolved, That in the death of Brother VALENTINE BLATZ, this Union laments the loss of a Brother, who was ever ready to offer the hand of aid and the voice of sympathy to the needy and distressed of the Fraternity, and an active member of the Union, whose utmost endeavors were extended for its welfare and prosperity. A friend and companion who was dear to us all, a citizen, whose upright and noble life was a standard of emulation to his fellow men. Be it therefore

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy of the Union be extended to the family in their hour of grief and sorrow.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this Union, a copy be published in our official journal, and a copy be transmitted to the family of our deceased Brother.

C. L. SEIFERLEIN,
JOHN KOEPPLINGER,
C. L. WETTLANFER, } *Committee.*

LOCAL UNION, No. 34, Long Island City, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God, in His infinite Wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and beloved Brother THOMAS STEINKER, and

WHEREAS, The members of Local Union 34 feel and mourn the loss of a faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days, that we express our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family and that it be further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the Local, that a copy be sent to the bereaved family and a copy seut to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. B. KOETZNER,
J. KING,
T. WALSH. } *Committee.*

Obligations of the Individual.

We constantly hear a man say "What's the good of joining a union?" Confound him! What's the good of insuring your life? Or joining a sick or accident fund? What's the good of getting a man to help you to do a job you cannot do single-handed? What's the good of leaving a job undone, when by co-operating you could profit accordingly? Then there is the man who joins a union and does not attend meetings or debates. He "comes the after game" and criticises union action and principles, which he had it in his power to assist. The straightout "free laborer" we know, but the luke-warm, apathetic, the lazy unionist, the devil only knows. He joins a union from self-interest and does not attend and look after his own interests, but leaves other men to do or missdo it for him, and then he howls. Every man knows what unions are formed for, and the principles by which they are governed. If they go wrong in his sight, a portion of the blame is his. If they win anything for which he has not fought but enjoys—he is a daylight robber. It is obligatory on every individual worker to join his union. If he does not he is a fool to himself. If he joins and does not stand shoulder to shoulder with his mates and organize, debate, and fight he is a fool to himself also, every other excuse or apology notwithstanding.—*The Brisbane Worker.*

The Decline of Lyons.

Lament is made somewhat late in the day of the decay of an old French industry—that of silk weaving at Lyons. Louis XI introduced it there in the fifteenth century, and went to considerable trouble and expense to bring over workmen from Italy to teach the art to the French. It rapidly prospered, and for many years held undisputed sway. But the turning point was reached in course of time, as in all other things, and now the decline is almost past remedying. It set in after the war. In 1873, however, there were still some 120,000 looms at work. Four years ago barely 12,000 remained, and today there are less still. The weavers can rarely make more than 30 sous a day, working twelve hours a day, and often stand idle for months at a time. Many of them have turned their hands to something more profitable, and as no more apprentices can be found, the industry is slowly but surely dying out. The hands themselves attribute their misfortune to the advent of the middleman, but more enlightened observers put it down to the overwhelming competition of the machine-made texture, and the inexplicable obstinacy of the Lyons workers against bringing their methods abreast of the age. They still cling to their ancient handlooms, and cannot get themselves to desert their loom at home for the modern factory, with its thousands of hands and masterfal machinery. The result is decay and desolation, whilst Germany and Switzerland now monopolize what was once Lyons' exclusive feature.

"The Masterpiece" Saw Set No. 95.

Among the many tools of the carpenter that have developed with the more intelligent requirements of the skilled mechanic, the saw set which for several decades showed but few signs of improvement is to-day found away in advance, and in the perfect saw set, No. 95, manufactured by Charles Morrill, 275 Broadway, New York, has finally arrived at a point of excellence which makes the name of "The Masterpiece" fairly applicable. We present herewith an illustration of this tool, together with a sectional view giving in detail the principal mechanism of its movement. As will be noted the revolving anvil with indicator is sub-

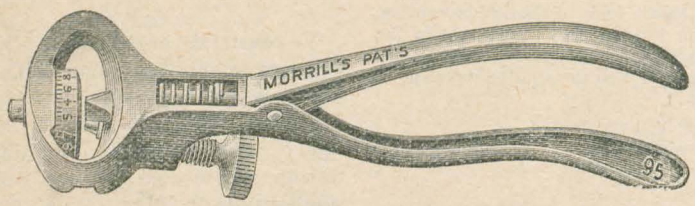


FIG. 1.—"THE MASTERPIECE" SAW SET NO. 95.

divided and marked with figures, the figures showing the number of teeth to the inch in the saw to be set. If the saw, for example, has 10 teeth to the inch, the anvil is turned until the figure 10, as indicated in the cut, comes up directly in front of the plunger, and the set is operated in the usual manner. The gauge screw is placed so the saw can pass through without friction in its operation, the saw blades being held rigid by vise or clamp, the head of the saw set being held steadily against the blade of the saw, the right

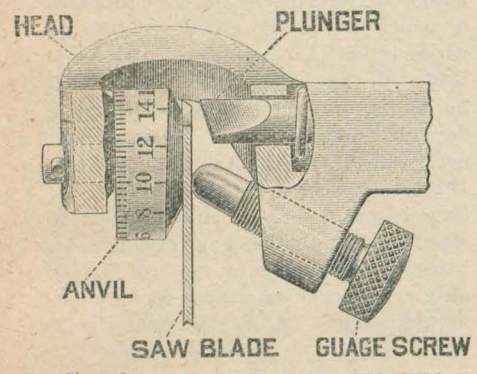


FIG. 2.—SECTIONAL VIEW, SHOWING MECHANISM.

hand being used to compress the handles carrying the plunger forward and setting the teeth properly.

Correspondence Schools.

Ambitious mechanics who desire to obtain better positions and higher wages should investigate the many advantages afforded by the correspondence method of instruction in the theory of the trades and engineering professions. Without leaving home or losing time from work, the student pursues a thorough course of study under the direction of able instructors who are always ready and willing to assist him. Instruction papers, prepared especially for teaching by mail, are furnished free. These papers, written in clear and concise language as free as possible from technicalities, are much superior to ordinary text books on the subjects of which they treat. In addition, special information regarding any difficulties in their studies, is furnished students without extra charge. It should be the ambition of every man to advance in his trade or profession. A mechanic with practical experience supplemented by theoretical education can command a better position than a man without such an education. The result of long experience in teaching by mail show that no other method so fully meets the requirements of men who have but little time for study. See the advertisement of the Scranton School of Correspondence on page 2 of cover.

To Drive Out Chinese Male Domestics.

Laboring men of Vancouver, B. C., have instituted a movement having for its object the driving out of Chinese and Japanese who are employed in large numbers in British Columbia cities as domestics. Their method is borrowed from home legislation in the British isles. Strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the Provincial Government in an endeavor to cause the statutory imposition of a heavy tax upon male domestic servants, most of whom are Mongols. The tax has long prevailed in the United Kingdom, where it is approved as a convenient method of taxing indirectly the well to-do. Here its object would be rather the protection of white labor than the raising of revenue. It is believed this movement, if successful, would give to female white domestics hundreds of positions now held by Asiatics.

Rules Regarding Apprentices.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held August 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

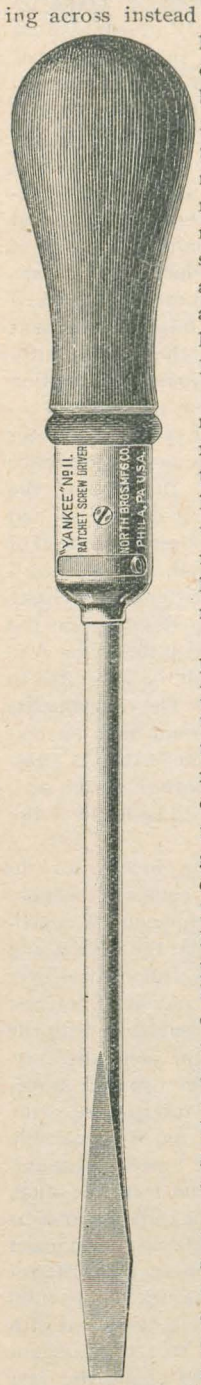
SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall, on no pretense whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership, apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship they may become acquainted with the workings of the Union, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

ROSEWOOD and mahogany are so plentiful in Mexico that some of the copper mines there are timbered with rosewood, while mahogany is used as fuel for the engines.

"Yankee" Ratchet Screw Driver No. 11

This is an improvement on our No. 10 Ratchet Screw Driver, the adjustment being across instead of in line with the length of blade, thus obviating any possibility of changing position of shifter while in use. The ratchet mechanism has been modified to take less room, with consequent slight saving in size and weight of tool, and to work with even less friction than the No. 10.



The adjustment for right or left hand is made by pushing shifter to left or right hand end of slot, and when shifter is placed midway the blade is held rigid as in ordinary screw driver.

The No. 11 "Yankee" Ratchet Screw Driver embodies in the highest degree all those qualities which make such a tool not only desirable but a necessity to the progressive and up-to-date mechanic. The No. 10 Ratchet Driver has met with an unprecedented success, because of its quality, easy and satisfactory working and reasonable price. Its introduction made it possible for mechanics generally to possess such a tool.

The materials and workmanship are of superior quality in every detail. The drivers are strong, durable, handsomely finished, thoroughly tested before leaving factory, and sold at right prices.

Made in following sizes, packed one-half-dozen in strong paper box: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 inches.

Net prices quoted on application.

North Bros. Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE eight-hour work day would give more men employment than any step that could be taken within a reasonable length of time. Men who are now working would labor less hours, have more time for rest and recreation and receive the same wages as they do now. A large per cent., if not all, the idle men in the country would find employment, and the industrial world would make a splendid heave forward.—*Pueblo Courier.*

NO MAN is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent. When the white man governs himself, that is self-government; but when he governs himself and also governs another man, that is more that self-government—that is despotism. Our reliance is in the love of liberty which God has planted in us; our defense is in the spirit which prizes liberty as the heritage of all men in all lands, everywhere. Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves, and under a just God cannot long retain it.—*Abraham Lincoln.*

Side-Lights on the Shorter Work-Day Demand.

(*Continued from page 4*).

control of, under a ten hour day, is short indeed. A gain of two hours of assured leisure is not alone a reduction of his working day by one-fifth; it is the lengthening of his real life in a far greater degree, probably the doubling of the time in which he is a free man.

And this is the dynamic force of the shorter hour movement: It brings into the daily existence of millions an element of freedom which was not before possessed by them. It has little to do with the case that many of them may not at once employ this freedom to its utmost utility. They must needs learn to use time as they must learn to use tools, or money, or strength, by experience. That the average man does learn, does develop his higher faculties, his social aspirations, his intellectual powers, by means of assured leisure, is as certain as a mathematical axiom.

And with this development comes the increase in the demand for the amenities of civilization, for comforts in the home, for better clothing, for books and music and pictures, for travel and scientific research, the general reaching out for those things which make life better worth living, but all of which need time for their use and enjoyment.

By this increase in wants and desires on the part of the wage-earner there ensues a gigantic commercial stimulus, a market is created for products of many kinds, which under a system of long hours there is no demand for. This is the vital economic side of the shorter hour movement, for great numbers of men and women are put to work by each addition to the customary standard of living among the masses.

Our unionist was therefore correct when he said that a reduction in the length of the working day would give employment to the unemployed, but it is quite likely that he was in error in attributing this result to the diminution of production by those already at work.

The reduction of the length of the working day by one-fifth does not imply that production is thereby decreased one-fifth, or indeed that it will be materially decreased at all. While it is true that one may point to a specific machine moving so many revolutions a minute and may say that in a given number of hours its capacity is so and so, yet in considering the total aggregate of production, the factors of efficiency, invention—always increased by shortening the normal work-day—may confidently be relied upon to in a large measure offset the decrease which would otherwise follow.

Necessarily there is a point at which this balancing force of great efficiency, more ingenious inventions, will cease to operate, but industrial conditions plainly indicate that this point has not been reached where the eight hour day has been achieved.

May we not then, in conclusion, fairly claim that it is what may be called the subjective side of the shorter hour movemovement which is of greatest value, that character shaping and level raising inner potency which makes men fuller orbed and larger facultied; that gain of time which brings with it not only the wider opportunity, but the ambition to make the most of it; that opening of the eyes of the soul to the new heaven and the new earth awaiting the burden-bearers whenever they shall have discovered their own possibilities?—*Frank K. Foster in American Federationist.*

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EXPULSIONS

LOCAL UNION 129, Hazelton, Pa., has suspended August Schuck for violation of Section 22 of the Constitution.

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Hundreds of Carpenters praise the best books printed.

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305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
429. MONTCLAIR—James McLeod, 141 Forest st.
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 163.
NEWARK—Secretary Dist. Council, Wm. Decker, 79 Lillie st.
119. " —H G. Long, 60 Orange st., Bloomfield.
120. " —(Ger.) H. Kachelriess, 24 Jabez st.
148. " —A. Tatzsch, 55 Pierce st.
306. " —A. L. Beegle, 122 N. 2d st.
723. " (Ger.) G. Arendt, 330 S. Tenth st.
330. NEW ORANGE—M. A. Stone.
349. ORANGE—F. Schorn 22 Chapman st.
325. PATERSON—S. Sixx, 90 Water st.
490. PASSAIC—J. Van Weil, Lodi, N. J.
65. PERTH AMBOY—Fred Christensen, 170 Brighton ave.
390. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison. 8 Fayette.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lunger, 90 Westervelt ave., N. Plainfield.
537. RAHWAY—G. Helmstadter, 89 Grand st.
568. ROSELLE—Edward P. Mannon.
455. SOMERVILLE—E. Opdyke.
31. TRENTON—J. L. Pancoast, 314 S. Broad
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worischek, 721 Adam st., Hoboken.
620. VINELAND—Geo. P. Albertson, 513 Park ave.
320. WESTFIELD—John Goltra.
299. WEST HOBOKEN—Charles Burhaus, 518 Gardner st. Union Hill.

NEW MEXICO.

511. ROSWELL—James Reves.

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 492 8d st.
659. " —(Ger.) John Lather, 217 Sherman.
270. ALEXANDRIA BAY—F. H. Hamilton.
6. AMSTERDAM—W. H. Prell, 40 Greene st.
458. AUBURN—E. K. Atwater, 68 Mary st.
614. BALDWINSVILLE—H. W. Widrig.
24. BATAVIA—Gebherd Wassink, 19 Sever place.
283. BINGHAMTON—F. M. Borden, 11 Hanover st.
310. " —(Mill) E. P. Safford, 21 Rutherford st.
BRONX—Secretary of District Council, E. S. Odell, 570 E. 164th st.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave.
12. " —Otto Zeibig, 1432 DeKalb ave.
32. " —(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Ambrose Hilbert, 1444 Myrtle ave.
109. " —Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenk ave., Sub. Sta. 33.
126. " —M. J. Casey, 85 Newell st.
147. " —Martin Pearson, 368 Miller ave.
175. " W. F. Bostwick, 333 Roebling st.
247. " —C. D. Monroe, 42 St. Mark ave.
258. " —M. Spence, 279 Madison st.
291. " —(Ger.) J. Redenbach, 204 Harman st.
381. " —S. E. Elliott, 1295 St Mark's ave.
451. " —Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471. " —F. Small, 353 61st st.
634. " —John Leeson, 570 Union st.
639. " —H. B. Paterson, 212 53d st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of Dist. Council, Miles Little, 17 Poley st.
9. " —Richard Harr y 203 Front ave.
132. " —(Mill) A. Graupner, 75 Marshall.
355. " —(Ger.) E. Ulrich, 38 Roetzer st.
374. " —E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440. " —J. H. Myers, 83 Landon st.
642. " —(Mill), Otto Leonard, 330 Box, ave.
502. CANANDAIGUA—Frank Perry, Box 297.
446. CARTHAGE—Chester Lovejoy, Box 208.
368. CLAYTON—L. C. Purdy.
99. COHOES—A. VanArnam, 22 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT—Anton Frank.
503. DEPEW—J. M. Cockle, Lancaster, N. Y.
649. DOBBS FERRY—Thos. Monahan.
466. DUNKIRK—Ed. L. Gunther, 715 Lamphere.
582. ELMIRA—Elmer Ten Eyck, Duhl, P. O.
81. FAR ROCKAWAY—Jos. Nolan, Box 724.
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—John F. O'Brien
714. FLUSHING—M. Kennedy, 138 New Locust st.
673. FORT EDWARD—Frank S. Leaver.
187. GENEVA—W.W. Dadson, 26 Hollenbeck ave.
229. GLEN FALLS—C. T. Sawn, 21 Chester st.
542. HORNELLSVILLE—John Brennan, Park Hotel.
149. IRVINGTON—A. H. Smith, Box 187.
357. ISLIP, L. I.—F. E. Woodhull, Bay Shore.
603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 108 Auburn st.
613. JAMAICA—Chas Stout, Van Wyck ave., Dunton, L. I.
66. JAMESTOWN—C. L. Howard, 13 Scott st.
40. KINGSBRIDGE—John Forshay, 864 Union ave., New York City.
251. KINGSTON—Jos. J. Tubby, Rondout Stn.
635. LIBERTY—F. Hotchkins.
516. LINDENHURST—Wm. Heling.
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan, 331 Ralph st.
289. LOCKPORT—Wm. Markley, 99 Mulberry st.
34. LONG ISLAND CITY—Wm. Gotter, 596 Broadway
543. MAMARONECK—John C. Bull.
548. MASSENA—J. P. Bronnell.
574. MIDDLETOWN—C. H. Pickard.
212. MT. VERNON—A. H. Parker, 17 N. High st.
493. " Wm. T. Wood, 16 S. 2nd av.
646. NEWARK—Marcus Brown, 52 Church st.
301. NEWBURG—John Templeton, 159 Renwick.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—J. Thompson, 173 Church.
507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—Peter A. Anderson, Box 13, Corona, N. Y.
NEW YORK—Secretary of Executive Council, J. W Sheehan, 174 Broadway, W. New Brighton, S. I. N. Y.
NEW YORK—Sec. of Dist. Council, George Slatter, 49 S. 10th st. Brooklyn, N. Y.
51. " J. J Hewitt, 303 E. 122d, care Lawlor.
56. " (Flr Layers) C. G. Johnson, 160 E. 88.
200. " (Jewish) J Goldfarb, 117 E. 100th st.
309. " (Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Paul Liska, 442 E. 81st st.
375. " (Ger.) R. Mews, 160 Eagle st., E. D.
382. " Aug. Sack, 1814 Third ave.
387. " T. J. Breslin. 3360 Park ave.
457. " (Scan) Ole Jensen, 219 E. 96th st.
464. " (Ger.) V. Sauter, 677 Courtland ave.
468. " Thos. Doran, 338 E. 53d st.
473. " —Herman J. Hunter, 30 Jewett ave., Jersey City, N. J.
476. " Wm. E. P. Schwartz, 29 Fulton ave., Astoria, L. I.
478. " Christian Winter. 4000 Third ave.
497. " (Ger.) John Huber, 340 E. Fifth st.
513. " (Ger.) John H. Borrs, 535 E. 87th st.
575. " (Stair) H. Blot, 631 Eagle ave., Bronx.
707. " (Fr. Can.) G. Trautmann, 252 W. 42d.
715. " Charles Camp, 223 W. 148th st.
786. " (Ger. Millwright and Millers), Henry Maak, 357 Linden st., Brooklyn.
322. NIAGARA FALLS—F. M. Perry, 530 23d st,
369. NORTH TONAWANDA—C. Pohzehl, 226 Delaware st.
474. NYACK—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, Walling ave.
546. OLEAN—F. C. Weagraff, 1306 W. State.
163. PEEKSKILL—T. J. Gallagher, 25 Williams st.
77. PORTCHESTER—A. Nelson, Madison ave., Hillside Park
606 PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st., New Brighton.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—F. Quarterman, Box 32.
QUEENS CO., Sec. of Dist. Council, T. F. E. Maher, Box 101, Flushing, N. Y.
72. ROCHESTER—S. C. Wright, 12 Walton st.
179. " —(Ger.) T. Kraft. 20 Joiner st.
231. " —J. Buehrle, 30 Buchan Park.
601 ROCKAWAY BEACH—A. P. Snyder, Box 91, Oceanus, N. J.
573. RYE.—Frank Parker, Portchester, N. Y.
412. SAYVILLE, L. I.—E. Townsend.
146. SCHNECTADY—A. D. Deuell, 13 North st.
STATEN ISLAND—Sec. of Dist. Council, J W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, W. New Brighton.
567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 545.
405. STEINWAY, L. I.—Geo. E. Karns.
SYRACUSE—Sec. Dist. Council, J. R. Ryan, 1518 Spring st.
15 " (Ger.) H. Werner, 201 Rowland st.
26. " E. E. Battey, 517 E. Genese st.
192. " Charles Silvernail, 626 Vine st.
78. TROY—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
636. " —(Mill) F. C. Schweirn, 353 Sherman st., Albany.
389. TUXEDO—T Hopkinson, Box 22 Suffern, N. Y.
125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
278. WATERTOWN—Robt. Parham, 55 Stone st.
172. WESTCHESTER—F. Vanderpool, Blondell av
337. WHITESBORO—Wm. Lamphere.
128. WHITESTONE—George Belton, Box 8.
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—A. D. Drake, Park ave. and 2nd st., Mt. Vernon.
324. WOODSIDE, L. I.—Jno. Ferguson, Box 92.
273. YONKERS—E. C. Hulse, 47 Maple st.
726. " Fred. Saarup, 124 Waverly st.

NORTH CAROLINA.

384. ASHEVILLE—Wm. Francis, 38 Flint st.
558. CHARLOTTE—S. N. Rankin, Gen. Del.
530. HENDERSONVILLE—Jos. McCrory.
630. RALEIGH—J. L. Cross.
595. SALISBURY—W. L. Austin.
632. WAYNESVILLE—L. E. Shahr,

OHIO.

84. AKRON—B. F. Ebert, 428 E. Buchtel ave
569. BARBERTON—H. U. Stauffer.
686. BARNESVILLE—John B. Barnes.
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
170. BRIDGEPORT—B. F. Cunningham, Box 6.
485. BYESVILLE—O. L. Sayer.
245. CAMBRIDGE—Horace Grumman, 916 Grant ave.
143. CANTON—C. A. Rimmel, 525 N. McKinley ave.
589. CHILLICOTHE—Jos. R. Knapp, 282 S. Mulberry st.
CINCINNATI—Sec. of Dist. Council, B. Bolmer, 3567 Wilson ave., Avondale, O.
2. " J. H. Meyer, 23 Mercer st.
209. " (Ger.) A. Weise, 909 Gest st.
327. " (Mill) H. Brinkworth, 1315 Spring st.
628. " Geo. Petri, 4131 Spring Grove ave.
664. " Stair) H. Menkhaus, 1772 Westwood ave.
667. " D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
676. " Geo. Frederick, 2608 Sanders
692. " J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
CLEVELAND—Sec. Dist. Council, A. A. Loreaux, 133 Prospect st.
11. " Jas. Rumsey, 47 Lyman st.
14. " J. A. Koehler, 188 Marcy ave.
39. " (Boh.) V. Plechaty, 45 Jewett.
393. " —(Ger.) T. Weihrich, 16 Parker
449. " (Ger.) C. Weltzien, 25 E. View ave.
61. COLUMBUS—A. C. Welch, 1127 Highland st.
491. " M. C. Martin, 250 Cherry Alley.
525. COSHOCTON—T. M. Fitzgeratd.
104. DAYTON—John Wehrick, 36 Drake ave.
346. " (Ger.) J. Wirth, 234 Hawker st.
328. E. LIVERPOOL—J. T. Michael, 328 Lincoln ave.
557. E. TOLEDO—Henry Comte, 421 Parker st.
294. E. PALESTINE—Ed. Brarner.
637. HAMILTON—Arthur Sims, 729 Buckeye st.
182. LIMA—D. E. Speer, 114 E. Second st.
703. LOCKLAND—C. E. Hertel.
356. MARIETTA—J. O. Smith, 510 Charles st.
577. NILES—Chas. Humphrey, Box 584.
404. PAINSVILLE—H. C. Collier.
650. POMEROY—E. D. Will.
437. PORTSMOUTH—C. Thoman, 110 Campbell av.
186. STEUBENVILLE—G. E. Simeral, 101 S. 5th.
243. TIFFIN—R. S. Dysinger, 205 Hedges st.
25. TOLEDO—M. Terwilliger, 550 Norwood ave.
168. " (Ger.) W. Morlock, 1203 Page st.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—L. T. Seitz, 142 Byron st.
716. ZANESVILLE—F. Kappes, Central ave., 10th Ward.

OKLAHOMA TER.

276. OKLAHOMA—C. E. Ballard, Box 131.
572. STILLWATER—D. S. Landis.

OREGON.

536. BAKER CITY—W. Bandy.
50. PORTLAND—David Henderson. Box 548.

PENNSYLVANIA.

465. ARDMORE—S. E. Waters, Haverford.
211. ALLEGHENY CITY—M. M. Wills, 1201 Drover alley.
237. " —(Ger.) A. Weizman, 66 Troy Hill rd.
135. ALLENTOWN—N. K. Frankenfield, 420 N. 11th st.
406. BETHLEHEM—H. S. Ehrgott, 422 E. Broad st.
124. BRADFORD—W. H. McQuown, 14 Charlotte
500. BUTLER—F. E Mitchell, 439 N. McKean st.
571. CARNEGIE—John G. Garbart, Elliot, P O., Allegheny Co., Pa.
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 316 E. Fifth st.
587. COATESVILLE—Jno. Finnigan, 559 E. Chestnut st.
321. CONNELLSVILLE—R. L. Hannan, 223 North Pittsburg st.
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
421. ELWOOD—M. Houk.
409. ERIE—A. C. HENTON, 460 E. 17th.
463. FRANKFORD—Geo. A Harper, 4350 Paul st.
682. FRANKLIN—M. D. Cline, 507 Grant st.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duval.
462. GREENSBURG—J. H. B. Rowe, 236 Concord.
298. HANOVER—Charles W. Unger.
287. HARRISBURG—W. Bohner, 222 Peffer st.
129. HAZLETON—C. O. Beck, 572 N. Church st.
288. HOMESTEAD—Edwin Rowe, Jr., 110 W. Tenth ave.
545. KANE—A. B. Chatley, 319 Moffatt ave.
208. LANCASTER—J. K. Woerth.
677. LEBANON—W. H. Beckley.
556. MEADVILLE—P. P. Kelling, 687 State st.
415. MT. JEWETT—Thomas B. White.
414. NANTICOKE—A. A. Balliett.
246. NEW BRIGHTON—A. Burry, Box 611.
206. NEW CASTLE—W. E. Kramer, 118 Cleveland ave.
333. NEW KENSINGTON—J. H. Moser, Box 168 Parnassus, Pa.
PHILADELPHIA—Sec. Dist. Council, Chas. McCabe, 1824 Clementine st.
8. " —Peter McLaughlin, 2203 Vine st.
227. " —(Kensington) John Watson, 2618 Jasper st., Station K.
238. " —(Ger.) Joseph Oyen, 814 N. Fourth.
277. " —Calvin H. Bromell, 884 N. 45th st.
359. " —(Mill) Wm. Sutton, 528 So. Taney
PITTSBURG—Sec. of Dist. Council, J. G. Snyder, 412 Grant st.
142. " —H. G. Schomaker, 1302 Sherman ave. Allegheny.
164. " —(Ger.) P. Geck, 2143 Rosse st.
165. " —(E. E.) H. A. Hoeftman, 6331¼ Shakespeare st.
202. " —G. W. McCausland, 6038 Hoeveler st., East End.
230. " —W. J. Richey, 114 S. 17th.
254. " —J. M. Reichard, 159 Mayflower st.
385. " —A. Patton, 254 Castor st.
402. " —(Ger.) R. Linnert, 131½ 12th st., S. S.
401. PITTSTON—W. F. Watkins, 75 Oak st.
150. PLYMOUTH—J. H. Miller.
492. READING—A. Grove, 909 Mulberry st.
145. SAYRE—L. H. Patten.
563. SCRANTON—Geo. Phillips, 820 Cedar ave.
484. S. SCRANTON—(Gr.) E. Schmidt, 820 Meadow ave.
87. SHAMOKIN—Joseph Erdman, 244 S. 7th st.
268. SHARON—A. O. Taylor, 28 Ormond ave.
757. TAYLOR—Geo. Wicks, Box 45.
541. WASHINGTON—J. Y. McClain, 17 N. Wade ave.
248. WEISSPORT—David Snyder.
93. WILKES-BARRE—J. B. Emery, 129 Stanton.
102. " —A. H. Ayers, 63 Penn st.
665. " —(Mill) W. Singer, 300 Bowman st.
430. WILKINSBURG—H. M. Beaty, 1032 Rebecca st., E. E.
691. WILLIAMSPORT—L. F. Irwin, 514 Hepburn.
WYOMING VALLEY, D. C.—A. Patterson, 272 N. Canal st., Wilkes-Barre.
191. YORK—I. I. Snydeman, 301 N. West st.

RHODE ISLAND.

176. NEWPORT—J. J. Gallagher, 495 Spring st.
342. PAWTUCKET—J. B. Parquet, Box 183, Valley Falls, R. I.
94. PROVIDENCE—John P. Avery, 56 Calverly.
217. WESTERLY—F. E. Saunders, 47 Granite st.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

469. AIKEN—L. E. Palmer.
52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) J. Pinckney, 36 H st.
159. " —T. G. Fields, 306 Ashley ave.
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1523 E. Taylor st.
140. " —J. P. Westbury, 1323 Lumber st.
376. GEORGETOWN—R. A. Sands.
372. LANGLEY—W. M. Jenkins.
689. ROCK HILL—L. H. McAteer.
452. SUMTER—J. W. David.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

197. LEAD CITY—W. E. McGimans Box 794.

TENNESSEE.

590. BRISTOL—F. J. DeWald.
259. JACKSON—J. O. K. Williamson, 155 Hatton
225. KNOXVILLE—J. W. Murphy, 1000 Hannah ave.
MEMPHIS—Dist. Council, O. W. Williams, 104 Dupree st.
152. " —(Col.) O. W. Williams, 104 Dupree st.
219. " —F. W. Kirby, 1 Poplar st.
394. " —J. E. Wright, 82 Manassas st.
350. NASHVILLE—S. C. Hayes, 236 Woodland st.

TEXAS.

300. AUSTIN—J. A. Cawfield, 95 Waller.
392. BEAUMONT—T. J. Hargraves, Box 236.
185. CLEBURNE—J. M. Rogers, 711 W. Wardville
731. CORSICANA—W. A. Loving, 1411 5th ave.
198. DALLAS—William Watkins, Box 299.
371. DENISON—W. W. Neighbour, 1315 W. Gandy.
544. EL PASO—J. T. Wilson, Box 631.
339. FORT WORTH—J. M. Kenderline, Box 79.
506. GAINESVILLE—R. W. Turnage.
GALVESTON—Sec. of Dis. Council, Elmer Massie, 35th and R sts.
526. " —J. E. Proctor, 2521 Ave. K.
611. " —(Ger.) John Bock, 22d and P½ sts.
663. HILLSBORO—James P. Severns.
114. HOUSTON—C. H. Hall, 315 Carolina st.
609. " (Col.) Albert Allen.
445. MARLIN—E. Kunze.
662. MINERAL WELLS—Oscar Bish.
610. PORT ARTHUR—Hugo Schultze, Box 213.
460. SAN ANTONIO—(Ger.) Fr. Zauering, 1111 E. Commerce st.
717. " —A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
197. SHERMAN—F. M. Harris, 208 E. Lonor st.
555. TEMPLE—J. M. Cook.
602. TERRELL—S. R. L. Gill, Box 519.
379. TEXARKANA—H Crabtree, Twentieth and Pine sts.
622. WACO—A. E. Widmer, Labor Hall.
608. WEATHERFORD—Hugh Davis.
53. YOAKUM—J. B. Atkinson.

UTAH.

450. OGDEN—Fred Howard, 404 Washington av.
184. SALT LAKE CITY—A. Tracy, 976 Liberty ave.

VERMONT.

481. BARRE—D. A. Cook, Box 145.
679. MONTPELIER—N. V. Cool, 52 School st.
263. ST. ALBANS—J. W. Lamb, Cor. Rugg and Barlow sts.

VIRGINIA.

456. DANVILLE—J. W. Keeton, 529 Cabell st.
403. LYNCHBURG—W. K. Barger, 208 F st.
373. NEWPORT NEWS—Jas. R. Drew, 715 20th st.
396. " —I. C. Piper 1143 2d st.
331. NORFOLK—B. B. Bardin, 101 Mariner st.
397. PETERSBURGH—J. E. Barner, 431 Miller st.
447. PORTSMOUT—L. W. G. Scorey, 706 High st.
388 RICHMOND—D. A. Lacy, 128 S. Fourth st.
683. " —Jos. Keller, 1113 W. Clay st.

WASHINGTON.

562. EVERETT—F. S. Arnold.
528. REPUBLIC—A. C. Short.
131. SEATTLE—H. Hollkamp, 1817½ Seventh av.
98. SPOKANE—J. A. Anderberg, 1929 Gardner av
470. TACOMA—D. McPherson, 1302 S. Prospect st.

WEST VIRGINIA.

435. CHESTER—J. H. Pugh, Mercer.
236. CLARKSBURG—J. W. Stealey.
428. FAIRMOUNT—W. R. Hickman, 606 Fairmount ave.
600. MOUNDSVILLE—Albert Riggs.
3. WHEELING—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.

WISCONSIN.

588. GREEN BAY—A. Jacobson, 1249 Cherry.
161. KENOSHA—F. Shirley, 458 Bond st.
290. LAKE GENEVA—Sam. Wright.
314. MADISON—Carl Gruendlor, 423 W. Mifflin st
MILWAUKEE—Secretary of Dist. Council, John B. Woehol, 872 4th st.
30. " —(Ger.) A. Runge, 1004 Vliet st.
188. " —Aug. J. Hagen, 834 32d st.
292. " —C. J. Supply, S. Milwaukee.
302. " (Ger.) Leberecht Hardtke, 2118 Brown st.
228. " (Ger.) John Bettendorf, 766 7th ave.
522. " (Ger.) Albert Runge, 2104½ Vine st.
252. OSHKOSH—Casper Fluor, 55 Grove st.
91. RACINE—Willis M. Edmonds. 1628 Center st.
657. SHEBOYGAN—Fred. Eckhardt, 1902 N. 9th st
344. WAUKESHA—Geo. T. Peffer, 401 Lake st.

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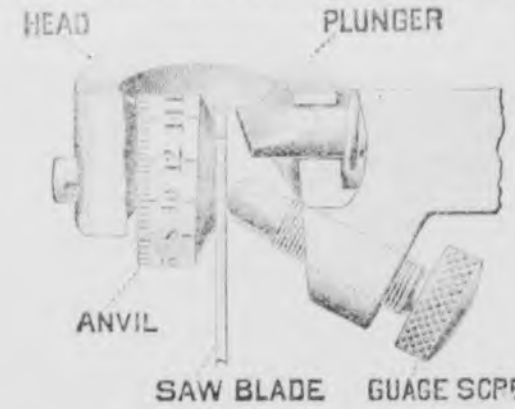

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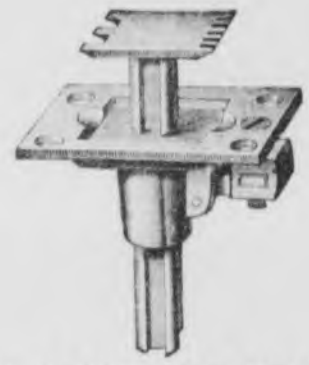

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Drives screws in by pushing handle, or by ratchet movement. Made in three sizes.

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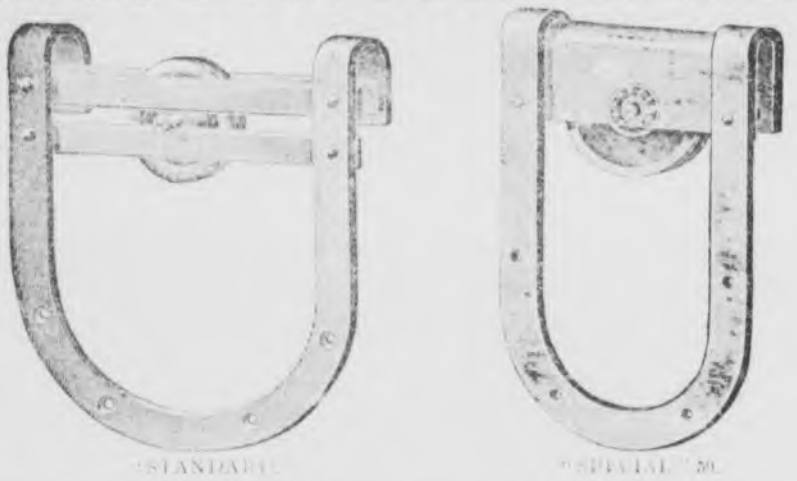

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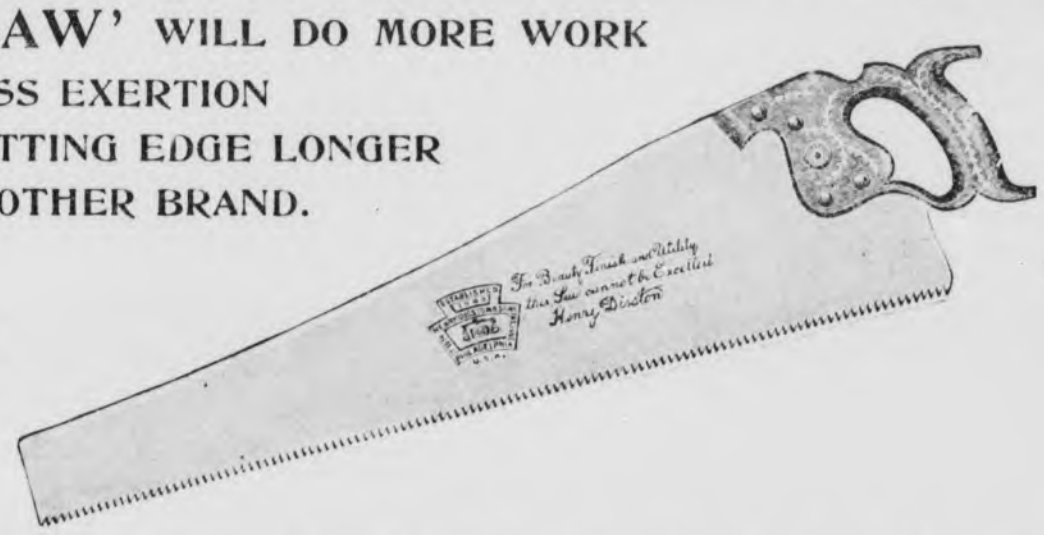

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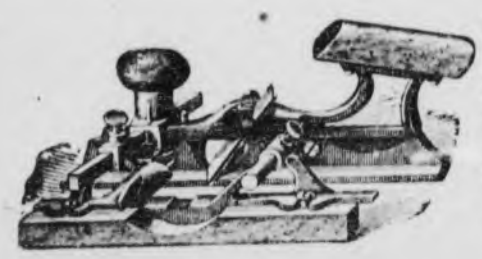

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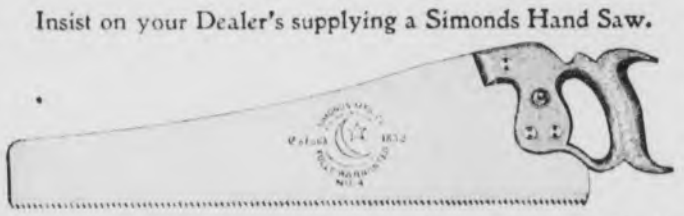

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VOL. XX.—No. 12. Established 1881. | PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER, 1900. | Fifty Cents Per Year. Single Copies, 5 Cts.

OUR BAG MAIL

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Conditions here are satisfactory and very encouraging. Local Union No. 6 is adding to its numbers at each regular meeting. All our members are at work. No non-union men need apply.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Local Union 103 is doing good work here. Several large jobs have been recently unionized, among them being that of the Laufer Brewing Company, which is building a new ice plant. Our membership is growing.

DES MOINES, Ia.—Local Union 196 is still keeping pace with the times. Initiations every meeting night and applications regularly. We tried cheap rates for awhile, but since we raised the fee to $10 we are getting all the good men into our ranks. We all hope that the same success is attending our sister unions.

LAKE GENEVA, WIS.—Our Union is in a prosperous condition and new members are being admitted at every meeting. A resolution to increase the initiation fee to $10 was carried at our last week's gathering. Local Union 290 has made the standard wage 35 cents per hour. We send best wishes to our brothers everywhere for a prosperous New Year.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—New members at every meeting and applications coming in right along is the regular order in Local Union 483. This union is one of the heaviest stockholders in the new Progressive Mill, having already subscribed over $1,500. Nothing but encouraging news to send along with seasonable greetings to our brothers everywhere. The mill-men are standing steadily together and will win their fight.

PITTSBURG, Kan.—Local Union 561 had "a hot time in the old town" on the evening of the 20th of last month. A splendid social entertainment was given and included songs, recitations, speeches and instrumental music. Oysters were served to fully 250 guests and an enjoyable lunch was provided by the married members. All woodworkers and their families were invited and everyone present had a happy time. The hall was tastefully decorated with red, white and blue shavings, hammers, saws, planes, aprons, etc. We intend to give similar entertainments regularly during the winter season, as they are conducive to better friendship and good fellowship.

SAN JOSE, Cal. The open meeting of the Millmen's Union No. 262, held last month was largely attended and the addresses were of special interest and value to the members. Although only recently organized, the union has a membership of nearly one hundred, comprising San Jose and Santa Clara millmen. The initiation fee has been raised to $10 and the membership is steadily increasing. Contributions, $75 to the striking millmen of Alameda County and $50 to the distressed brothers in Galveston were made. Addresses were delivered by P. H. McCarthy, President of the Building Trades Council, and also Civil Service Commissioner, and Harry M. Saunders, State organizer of the council. An attractive musical programme was given.

PORTSMOUTH, Va.—The meetings of Local Union 447 are well attended and a great deal of interest is taken by the members. The "smoker" that was given last month has put new life in the boys, for after having heard what was said by some of the "bosses" who were present on the occasion, the members have good reason to believe that they did the right thing when they joined 447, for they certainly have a bright future. Every contractor in Portsmouth stands up for this union, and if they get cramped for men and have to put on a non-union man, as sure as the next union meeting night comes round an application is on the desk. May the contractors of Portsmouth city never give reason to regret the stand they have taken is the wish of every member of 447.

The union is taking in four or five new members each week. We have every reason to be proud of our success; 447 has come to stay! Long may she prosper.

Special Notice.

The following Local Unions have failed to furnish the General Office with list of their officers. They are requested to comply with this constitutional requirement at once.

Local Union No.	1,	243,	498,
" " "	12,	259,	520,
" " "	17,	267,	531,
" " "	30,	279,	536,
" " "	37,	299,	541,
" " "	39,	305,	542,
" " "	61,	327,	545,
" " "	65,	338,	549,
" " "	68,	341,	552,
" " "	92,	342,	560,
" " "	105,	352,	563,
" " "	111,	354,	565,
" " "	129,	355,	570,
" " "	131,	366,	595,
" " "	136,	371,	596,
" " "	142,	418,	600,
" " "	153,	421,	601,
" " "	159,	425,	604,
" " "	160,	429,	606,
" " "	165,	450,	609,
" " "	176,	456,	619,
" " "	190,	463,	656,
" " "	197,	485,	682,
" " "	213,	487,	692,
" " "	220,	496,	785.
" " "	233,	497,	

Trade Movements for Better Conditions.

DAYTON, Ohio.—A movement for a shorter day and better wages will be inaugurated by Local Union 104 during the coming spring season. We are in splendid condition at present and quite up to date in every detail. The membership is being regularly added to.

CHICAGO HEIGHTS, Ill.—Work is dull here at present and it would be advisable to stay away until we succeed in establishing better conditions. A Trade Assembly has been organized with all the unions except the glassblowers. Within the next year Chicago Heights will be one of the best organized towns in Illinois. Local Union 272 is doing good work.

HERRIN, Ill.—The hardware dealers here wanted a large business house built and gave the work to a contractor from another town who refused to hire union men. We placed all opponents on the unfair list and we have won. The contractor has unionized all his work. We have not lost a point since we were organized. The members of Local Union 581 are jubilant.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—Local Union 166 has declared the firm of Eisele & Co., of Peoria, Ill., otherwise known as the Peoria Steam Marble Works, unfair. The firm persisted in taking a sub-contract from Volk & Co., the avowed enemies of organized labor in this city. Eisele & Co. have a large contract on the Bloomington, Ill., Court House. All union men are hereby warned to keep away from jobs where this firm has work, pending a settlement of the trouble

CHICAGO, Ill.—The situation here is slowly improving. Building permits are increasing and a large percentage of our members are now at work. The Building Trades Council decided last week to fight the firm of W. A. & A. E. Wells, general contractors for one of the large buildings here, and all the men were called off and the job completely tied up. If we succeed in winning it will mean a great deal to us and may result in settling the lockout.

KANSAS CITY, Kan.—At last the opportunity presented itself to Local Union 138 to get another contractor in line who has fought the union for a year. Heim Brewing Co., have their work done only by union men, and this contractor took their contract knowing that he would have to use union men, and the union is just as determined as ever not to allow him to have union carpenters until such time as he makes himself right with No. 138. This is none other than Fred, Meyns, who we have boycotted for some time. We are getting along all right. Garret and Grist have been notified that unless they hire union carpenters on their work the men will refuse to handle lumber from their yard.

Fourteen New Unions Chartered during the past Month.

221. Florence, S. C,
420. Tampa, Fla.
491. Asheville, N. C.
548. Minneapolis, Minn. (Mill.)
552. Waterloo, Ia.
690. Little Rock, Ark.
694. Boonville, Ind.
695. Sterling, Ill.
697. Graniteville, S. C. (Col.)
699. Sewickley, Pa.
700. Corning, N. Y.
701. Fresno. Cal.
702. Grafton, W. Va.
757. South Manchester, Conn.

To Erect a Labor Temple.

Two hundred unions connected with the New York Workingmen's Educational and Home Association have decided to erect a labor temple. The sum of $14,500 has been collected to pay for the ground, which will cost $30,000. The new temple will have a roof garden, a gymnasium and club rooms.

New Officers of the American Federation of Labor.

The twentieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor held at Louisville, Ky., adjourned sine die on 15th inst., after selecting the city of Scranton, Pa., for next year's convention. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Samuel Gompers.
Secretary, Frank Morrison.
Treasurer, John B. Sennon.
Vice-President, James Duncan.
Second Vice-President, John Mitchell.
Third Vice-President, James O'Connell.
Fourth Vice-President, Max Morris.
Fifth Vice-President, Thomas I. Kidd.
Sixth Vice-President, Dennis A. Hayes.

P. J. McGuire who was First Vice-President, voluntarily retired on account of ill health.

For fraternal delegates to the British Trades Council the convention selected Daniel J. Keefe, of Chicago, and Joseph Valentine, of San Francisco. John R. O'Brien, of Boston, was chosen fraternal delegate to Canada.

An appropriation of $3,000 was made for the purpose of effecting the organization of labor in Porto Rico.

Resolutions were adopted favoring an amendment of the law to provide for only one class under which men shall be employed in the United States navy yards, at the standard rate of wages as received by the various unions in the district where navy yards are situated.

Resolutions were also passed to oppose the label of the Lasters' Protective Union, because of conflict with that of the Boot and Shoe Workers; to recognize the Flint Glass Workers' labels; to aid clerks to organize; to aid in the organization of oil workers, railway clerks and telephone operators; to grant permission to the Executive Council to form a national union of shipwrights.

The Twentieth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L.

The twentieth annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor met in Music Hall, Louisville, Ky., on 6th inst. The American flag was much in evidence in the way of decorative effect. When the President's gavel fell 217 delegates were in their seats. These represented 61 National, 10 State, 42 Central and 59 Independent Local Unions. The total membership of the Federation is estimated at 1,345,000 men and women. Representatives were present from the British Trades Union Congress and the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, and there were three women delegates and two colored.

President Gompers introduced William M. Higgins, editor of the *Irish American*, of Louisville, who delivered the address of welcome. President Gompers replied. Thomas Tracey, of Boston, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, then presented the report of that committee.

President Gompers then began his annual address. He said in part:

"Standing at the close of the nineteenth century, with industry concentrating on all hands, it is a pleasure for me to give you a report of the best federation of organized labor in the world's history. Our movement has been freer from dishonest men than any movement in our own, and perhaps, in any other country. Others may give them sympathy, but the work people themselves, through trade union effort, must ameliorate their own condition. The development of industry confronts us with the associated interests of employers. Associated capital can be successfully met by associated labor.

"Our economic and social life presents to us new and complex problems. The century now opening before us requires the keenest appreciation on the part of all, that upon ourselves and upon our unity in sentiment, conviction and action lies the safety of the future manhood, womanhood and childhood of our country. There have been no rights accorded unless they have been conquered through unity, the wisdom and the willingness of those who have acquired them to bear burdens and make sacrifices. What is true of the past is true of the present, and which is equally true in the future. To organize the yet unorganized workers; to build up national and international unions; to make our organizations daily more effective to defend the toilers; to protect and promote their interests in every way; to assure beyond all peradventure the vantage ground already gained; to progress continually in abolishing that which the workers, their wives and their children have too long borne, and the achievement of that justice to which they are entitled—the success of these, as typified by our great cause, now and for all time to come, rests entirely upon the working class itself.

"The past year has witnessed a most remarkable growth in organization among the workers, who have realized that there is no protection for their interests or hope for justice and freedom in the future, unless it results from the unity of the wage working masses. While the growth is very gratifying, there is another feature connected with it which is even a greater source of congratulation. The workers have organized in the unions of their trades and callings; new unions have been formed, and several national unions created from heretofore scattered and isolated locals, and thus the stability of the labor movement has been more nearly insured.

"We have issued direct from the American Federation of Labor during the past year 849 charters—to national and international unions, 14; State federations of labor, 5; city central labor unions, 96; local trade unions (having no national), 48; federal labor unions, 250. We had at the end of the fiscal year, October 31, 1900, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor: National and international unions, 82; State federations, 16; city central labor unions, 206; local trade unions and federal labor unions, 1051.

"There were issued during the year from national and international unions and the American Federation of Labor (direct) charters to the following: Newly formed unions, 3,375; charters surrendered or unions disbanded, 348, leaving a net increase of local unions for the year of 3,027, and a gain in membership of 294,329.

"Our movement seeks, and has to a considerable extent secured, a diminution in the number of strikes, particularly among the best organized. In fact, the number and extent of strikes can be accurately gauged by the extent, power and financial resources of an organization in any trade or calling. The barometer of strikes rises with lack of or weakness in organizations, and diminishes with the extent and power of the trade union movement.

"Through more compact and better equipment trade unions have come joint agreements and conciliations between the workmen and associated employers, and only when conciliation has failed h s it been necessary to resort to arbitration, and then the only successful arbitration was arbitration voluntarily entered into.

It is strange how much men desire to compel other men to do by law. What we aim to achieve is freedom through organization. Arbitration is only possible when voluntarily. It can never be successfully carried out unless the parties to a dispute or controversy are equal, or nearly equal, in power to protect and defend themselves, or to inflict injury upon the other.

"Beware of the so-called 'compulsory' arbitration, which is a scheme of well-intentioned but uninformed 'faddists.' Arbitration can only occur between parties when the rules of the game place them on an equal footing. A small group of employers are more powerful in influence than a large group of workmen. To have to work, no matter what an award, or failing in that to go to jail or pay damages, would be servitude. We seek peace and liberty through organization. Lest our silence be misconstrued let us emphatically declare ourselves. High dues, so as to give large benefits and ample protection to members, make a stronger, even though a slower, trade union growth.

"Realizing the necessity for the unity of the wage-earners of the country, the American Federation of Labor has upon all occasions declared that trade unions should open the portals to all wage-workers, irrespective of creed, color, nationality, sex or politics. Nothing has transpired in recent years which has called for a change of our declared policy upon this question; on the contrary, every evidence tends to confirm us in this conviction, for, even if it were not a matter of principle, self-preservation would prompt the workers to organize intelligently and to make common cause. In making the declaration we have, we do not necessarily proclaim that the social barriers existing between the whites and blacks could or should be felled with one stroke of the pen; but when white and black workers are compelled to work side by side, under the same adverse circumstances and under equally unfair conditions, it seems an anomaly that we should refuse to accord the right of organization to workers because of a difference in their color. Unless we shall give the negro workers the opportunity to organize, and thus place them where they can protect and defend themselves against the rapacity and cupidity of their employers: unless we continue the policy of endeavoring to make friends of them, there can be no question that they will not only be forced down in the economic scale and be used against any effort made by us for our economic and social advancement, but race prejudice will be made more bitter and to the injury of all.

"The Alien Contract Labor law falls far short of accomplishing what it was originally intended to do, for the reason that violators of the law are easily and systematically coached how to pass the inspection.

"It is with great regret that I have to report the death of that splendid unionist and highest type of manhood, a member of our legislative committee, George Chance, of Philadelphia.

"In reference to a universal label in place of the different trade labels, while much can be said in favor of it, I recommend that the trades hesitate before losing their idenity and making this federation one organization.

"I cannot too highly praise our organizers, especially our 680 volunteers. We also owe a debt of gratitude to the labor press.

"During my leave of absence I spent most of the time in Cuba. I addressed Cuban workmen on five different occasions, and adjusted a strike of 14,000, which had been in progress several months. General Ludlow broke the eight-hour strike of the Havana workmen. The General has since been relieved of his command."

Secretary Frank Morrison reported that the receipts were $34,368 more than last year, $2,752 having been added to the general balance. The receipts from per capita tax, $42,085, were notable and encouraging. The expenses had increased $38,774—a large portion, $16,399, being for salaries and expenses of general organizers, an unusual number of whom (20) were commissioned and kept at work assisting the nationals and internationals to strengthen their unions, and forming new unions directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"The American Federation," said Secretary Morrison, "is now in a position, numerically and financially, to accomplish during the coming year more remarkable results than have been achieved during the present year. Members of unions are beginning to realize that higher dues and united action are necessary for success. The organization and affiliation of fourteen national and international unions to the Federation during the past year is ample proof of the desire for closer affiliation."

Treasurer Lennon gave a hort report, which is summed up as follows:

"The rapidly increasing number of subdivisions of trades makes the question of union jurisdiction the most perplexing we have to meet. Patience and experience will blaze the way to adjustments of these contentions. The shibboleth of trade unionists is less hours and more wages.

"Our total income for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1900, has been $80,675.15. At that time we had $12,301.76 as the total fund on hand,"

THERE are 4,000,000 tons of stone in the pyramid of Clieops. It could be built for $20,000,000 to-day.

THE laborer may be worthy of his hire, but he rarely gets it without a fight.

Minimum Wage for Children.

The New Zealand Parliament, at its latest session passed a law prescribing a minimum wage for children. A boy under 18 may not be employed in a factory or workroom at less than $1.25 per week, and no girl at less than $1. The object of the law is to correct a long-standing abuse of the apprentice system, unscrupulous employers in dressmaking and millinery establishments having been accustomed to take young girls into their employ, keep them twelve months without paying them a cent in the way of wages and then turn them adrift in order to take on fresh hands under the same conditions of non-payment of wages.

A Poor Man's Rise in England.

Joseph Arch, the labor member of Parliament, who is to retire, began his career by frightening birds off the crops at four pence a day. "In 1873," says The King, "Mr. Arch founded the National Agricultural Laborers' Union, on the back of which thirteen years later he rode into Parliament. He was always a familiar and friendly figure there. Everybody liked Joseph Arch, who had won his way from the bottom to the top without hurting anybody's feelings or doing anything mean.

Arbitration Among Shoe Workers.

Throughout the entire organization, from Auburn, Me., to San Francisco, Cal., there is not a single strike in the shoe trade under the jurisdiction of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. This is the first time in the history of the organization that a month has passed without a strike. The arbitration policy is becoming established.

Strikers May Place Pickets.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York last week handed down a decision affirming an order of the Court below in the case of Edward A. Kerbs et al. vs. Nathan Rosenstein et al., denying a motion to continue an injunction restraining the plaintiffs' striking employes and the officers, committees and members of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, and its local union, from placing pickets near the plaintiffs' place of business and to request non-union men to refrain from taking the places of strikers.

The Laws are Openly Violated.

The laws of Pennsylvania provide that coal companies must pay their employes bi-monthly and forbid company stores. It is a well-known fact that the coal barons disregard the law on both of the above named subjects. They pay their employes when they please, what they please, and run stores as they please. The law's heavy hand is never laid on these transgressors. Lo! what a difference when the miners went on strike to rectify the evils from which the State gave no relief. Immediately troops were hurried to the scene of the strike, and at the expense of the people the State assisted, not the men who peaceably sought to better their condition, but the mine operators, whose violation of the State's laws brought about the strike. We are told that there are no classes in America. If this be true, why are the mine operators allowed to disobey the laws of Pennsylvania without molestation, while their half-starved workmen are brought face to face with bayonets when their poverty becomes unbearable, and they seek to throw off the yoke of oppression.—*Typographical Journal.*

Unity.

A man when he joins a labor organization usually does so with the intention of bettering his own condition in the first place and the secondary consideration being the betterment of the particular trade with which he is affiliated, and, third, to better the condition of humanity in general. The man who follows the precepts of his union strictly usually succeeds in accomplishing those purposes, but, on the other hand, if he joins for a selfish purpose—just to pay his dues, not help to build up the union—he is pretty sure to fail at some time in his career. A labor union is like unto a fine piece of mechanism—a watch for instance. If the hairspring breaks your watch is useless until the damaged piece is repaired, and it is so with the labor union; we each have our part to play, and if we do it well we will succeed, but if one part of the union is composed of men who are workers and another part of laggards we can accomplish no good. Perfect unity of purpose is the road to success.

Look at the labor union from a business standpoint. It is the brokerage house from which labor receives her hire, be it great or small, and therefore when you have once built up a union do not let it fail through negligence and internal dissension. If a man has an insurance policy he is sure to pay the premium when it comes due or he will suffer financial loss, but still there are members of labor organizations who will pay all other obligations promptly except their dues to the union, amounting to a few paltry cents. These men never think that it is the union to which they belong that makes it possible for them to carry life insurance and other safeguards to keep themselves and those dependent upon them from poverty. Each and every member should pay his dues promptly, and cheerfully assist the officers in upbuilding the union. A great many men think that the officers of a labor organization are the ones to build up the union; in a word, that they need no assistance from the rank and file, and in this they are grievously mistaken. When you elect officers give them all the help possible, attend meetings, and try to get every man that is outside the fold in. Kicking and villifying those in charge only tend to weaken your cause, and if persisted in will work the ruination of the entire union. One of the greatest evils that organized labor has to combat is those men who are within its ranks for a selfish purpose, and when they fail to accomplish their object go on the streets and into barrooms and tell the outside world that this or that union is no good. The union is all right, and they are all wrong. It is better to have a union with 100 good members than one with 500, and half of them no good.

Unions must change with the times. A few years ago business enterprises were separated. Now they are merged into combinations and trusts, and the workers will have to come down to this plan of doing business sooner or later, and the sooner the better. If every national and international body of workingmen would enact some plan at their conventions for the merging of some kind of an international board, the primary object of said board being to inquire into the justice of strikes, and if a strike was called, for every union in the land to cooperate together, those capitalistic concerns which are always antagonizing labor would think twice before entering into such a battle.

"Penny wise and pound foolish" policy must cease in unions that expect to accomplish results. Money must be in the treasury to accomplish what the workingmen are striving for. Have enough to pay adequate strike benefits if called out on strike. Don't compel them to suffer unnecessarily, as many good union men are compelled to when out of work a couple of months.

Trusts have taught us that the crying need of labor is more compactness, to let us work with that ardor which it so richly deserves and build up one great compact body. Let each organized body be all for one and one for all, and thus we may lighten our burdens to a great extent.—*Amalgamated Journal.*

Chinese Cheap Labor.

At a recent meeting of the Central Labor Union of New York, Chairman James McGuire called the attention of the delegates to the fact that the Chinese exclusion act will expire in 1902, and urged organized labor to see to it that it be re-enacted. He said:

"The Chinese exclusion act will expire in 1902. Unless we are on the alert, Chinamen will pour in among us and the country will be filled with cheap Chinese labor.

"I wish to give this timely warning, so that laboring men and women throughout the United States may take measures to have another exclusion bill passed. Visit your Congressman and see how he stands on the question. Put him on record."

Labor Laws.

The movement for the establishment of a labor secretariat in this country, to be modeled after similar institutions in Continental Europe, is progressing rapidly in New York City. At a conference of delegates representing scores of labor organizations, it was decided to proceed with the establishment of the secretariat without further delay. Further conferences of labor delegates have been called at the New York Labor Lyceum, at which plans will be submitted by delegates familiar with the workings of the European secretariats.

The purpose of the secretariat will be to keep a sharp watch on all labor legislation and insist on the enforcement of the labor laws. The secretariat will notify the executive officers of the various States of the Union of the infringements of National and State laws, and ask that steps be taken to prevent similar infringements in the future

The secretariat will also be at the disposal of labor unions to take legal action to recover back pay, and will gather statistics of labor in various industries, strikes and their causes, and to be of assistance in bringing damage suits for accidents caused by defective machinery.

To watch for violations of factory and sanitary laws and to suggest labor measures in relation to factory inspection and sanitation will be one of its principal purposes.

Correspondence between the leading organizations of labor of the various civilized nations in relation to co-operative enterprises and methods in the education of the workers will be encouraged by the secretariat, and every nerve strained to bring about an international feeling of solidarity.

The work of the secretariat here will be governed largely by a great international labor sceretariat, which is to be established at Brussels. The secretaries and statisticians of the various correspondence bureaus of the nations will be in constant touch with every new phase of development in the international labor movement, and will be able to furnish all the necessary information in regard to any labor organization of importance in the world, and the condition of the workers of every industry.—*Erie People.*

Eight Hours at Columbia.

Columbia University has adopted the eight-hour system in the boiler and electrical departments of the university. Both departments are kept working day and night, and the twenty-four men employed have been kept at work twelve hours each. When President Low learned that such was the case, he ordered the men placed on eight-hour shifts without any reduction in pay. He also ordered the force increased one-third.

The Trouble Maker.

The man who breeds dissension in a union is the greatest foe union labor has to contend with. He usually employs the cowardly weapon of slander and falsehood against some one who did not go the way the discord-breeder wanted him to go, and because he dared to think different on certain subjects foreign to the malcontents reason. Harmony is the great force necessary to make the labor movement a success, and the man who for selfish purposes and without good reason tries to make life a burden to other members should be set upon and squelched.

Benefits of Trade Unions.

Why should a physician join a medical society? Why should a lawyer affiliate himself with a bar association? What induces a business man to pay initiation fees and dues into a Chamber of Commerce?

These people join the society of their profession or business for the standing it gives them, for the advantage of the exchange of ideas and community of effort along well-defined lines; and that the common standard of excellence is raised thereby and the individuals benefited is never questioned. In practice the object of trades unions is identical with those of the associations mentioned and many others and the inducement for a professional or business man to join an organization of the character indicated is many times intensified in the case of the workingman.—*Union Adcocate.*

Labor News, By Laborers.

It seems to the writer that it is an excess of modesty verging on timidity that defers many workingmen from taking pen in hand and writing their views on subjects to which they have given time and thought, and these views would be of great importance to their fellow workers if they only had the boldness to write and stand the consequences. The cry of the editor is always "Send us some news so as to make our journal interesting to its membership." The managers of these papers may try their utmost, but they find it a difficult task to even get the membership to tell the ordinary happenings of the trade. and the natural result is that the union advocates have to fill space in with the best matter to hand, although it may have no special interest to the several crafts and may be of doubtful benefit to the workers in general. The usual remark made by the nerveless member is: "There is nothing interesting to read in our paper." If the trade-unionist would only make a break into print, tell the story as best they can, they would be more than suprised with the results obtained, and the writer believes that every local union should select some fairly bright member and exact from him the duty of writing trade or local notes to be published in their trade journal monthly or weekly, as the case may be.—*American Federationist.*

Labor News of the World.

CHICAGO women book-keepers will demand the eight-hour day.

THE Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators claim a membership of over 55,000.

A RESOLUTION has been introduced in the German Reichstag doing away with child labor.

UPHOLSTERERS have secured the eight-hour day with a minimum wage of $3 in San Francisco.

TRADE unions in Georgia are reported to have increased 300 per cent. in membership since January 1, 1900.

FOUR hundred women are employed as telegraph operators in the Post Office building of Manchester, England.

THE constant labor of four persons, for an entire year, is required to produce a Cashmere shall of the best quality.

THE United States census will show that nearly 3,000,000 girls and women are employed in the factories throughout this land.

SYDNEY plasterers report a general raise in wages. Bricklayers are getting 10s, 11s and 11s 6d per day. Slaters have fixed on 10s per day.

MISSOURI Pacific Railway telegraph operators have unanimously endorsed the proposed federation with the conductors', engineers', firmen's and other trainmen's organizations.

THE journeymen tailors of Peoria, Ill., secured a judgment for $100 together with all costs against a merchant who used the union label without authority.

ATLANTA, Ga., wants the twenty-first annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. The business men's club and trades unions of that city are working hard for it.

F. SCHULTZ, a Berlin cabinetmaker, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for criticising Emperor William's "no quarter" speech. Schultz is the sixth victim within a week.

NINE girls have been specially engaged to take charge in the Berlin Central Telephone office of the service with Paris. By agreement French has been adopted as the official language, as many Germans know French, but few French know German.

AN Indianapolis dispatch says that within the next few weeks the employes of the Big Four Railway Company will have formed one of the strongest labor organizations ever known in the Middle West. The intention of the employes is to organize a federation making the grievance of one department the grievance of all others.

THE number of persons employed in the tea iudustry in India in 1899 is returned at 558,001 (permanently) and 96,615 (temporarily,) or altogether. about two-thirds of a million people (654,616 persons) which would work out to about 1.27 persons to the acre. The capital invested in tea plantations alone may safely be estimated to equal $100,000,000.

THE CARPENTER.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER, 1900

Glad Tidings From the Pacific Coast.

The labor unions of San Francisco, Cal., have erected the biggest mill in the State of California. The wheels of this splendid concern are running in full blast and its perfect machinery is turning out eight-hour mill work as fast as 2,000 union carpenters can place it on the buildings in the city. The new mill is equipped with the best machinery in the market, and in addition to being the means of supplying the increasing demand for eight-hour mill work and giving employment to some 160 union millmen, and keeping thousands of other union mechanics at work on the various buildings throughout the city that have been standing idle for the want of fair mill material, it will also serve as an important factor in settling the millmen's lockout.

Two shifts are to be run with seventy-five men each, but the indications are that it will be necessary to run the mill night and day, making three shifts of eight hours each.

This is the first time in the history of organized labor where such a gigantic effort was put forward to win a strike, and the men will certainly succeed as the contractors are with them in their struggle for fair conditions. The incorporation of Progressive Mill No. 1 has demoralized the mill-owners and their lines are weakening so rapidly that their combination will soon go to pieces.

The new concern is now known as the Progressive Plaining Mill Company, controlled by a corporation formed by delegates representing the various local unions in the city, that have subscribed for the stock. It was chartered on November 15th last with a capital of $100,000, or 20,000 shares at $5 per share, which is sold only to bona fide local unions, but not to individual members. The company is entirely free from debt, as cash has been paid for everything purchased to date. The value of the plant is over $25,000.

Carpenters and all other mechanics are requested to stay away from the Pacific Coast at this time. The mill owners have agents in the East hiring men to come here. Several have arrived from New York and other points and declare that conditions were misrepresented to them.

Some of the bosses are offering as high as $7 per day to any of their old experienced hands who will return to work, but the men are standing solidly together and are determined never to go back unless on the eight-hour basis. The men are so well acquainted with the situation, and knowing that in the end they are sure of success, do not for the slight advantage to be gained care to discredit themselves with their union and subject themselves later on to heavy fines.

The men have maintained a decent and dignified fight, the public understands the situation thoroughly and supports them in their request for that which all citizens out side of the Mill-owners' Association consider fair and just.

Following are the names of the Directors of the new company: Henry Paterson, of Painters' Union No. 73, President; J. D. Sigler, Vice-President; Harry M. Saunders, of Union 22, United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners, Secretary; Elton F. Bailey, Bernard Bramlage, Thomas Campbell, P. F. Leonard, Heinrich Neidlinger, C. H. Stocks, C. K. Lamb, Chas. H. Caulfield; Treasurer, California Safe Deposit and Trust Company; Attorney, Cleveland L. Dam; Manager, John T. Quirk.

Honest Labor.

"What is nobler than honest labor?" asks the Portland *Labor Press*. "What is more exalting to a conscientious man than to know that by his own unaided industry, no matter in what calling he has fought the battle of life, that he has been a useful factor in the creative and productive energies of his land? He realizes that he is a man, that he has done something for his fellow-man, and that the world is better and richer for his having lived. His mind is clear, and what is better, his conscience is clear. He is a thinker. He may be a Hugh Miller, laboring in a Scottish rock quarry, and evolving from his active brain 'Footprints of the Creator,' or 'Old Red Sandstone,' books that will live as long as geology is a science. He may be an Elias Howe, giving to the world the sewing machine. He may be the nameless worker who invented the moving blade that made McCormick's reaper famous the world over.

"Did anybody ever hear of a Rockefeller or a Vanderbilt or a Gould or a Pierpont Morgan or even a Rothschild writing a book or creating an invention that has been a benefit to the world?

"The lily-fingered nonenity that turns up his little nose, or sneers at a man because he is a workingman, has no place at the close of the nineteenth century. He has overslept himself. He should have lived, if at all, three hundred years ago. The very foundations of our social and political institutions is the workingman. There may be ornamental work at the top, but without the foundation the whole structure falls to the ground."

Fixing the Price of Labor.

There is a deep and threatening danger in the continued concentration of wealth, and as a nation we should retrace our steps lest we drift too far from the safe moorings. Capital should not have the power to fix the price of labor without paying a decent respect to the wishes of the man who toils. Capital should not have the power to fix the price of labor without paying a decent respect to the wishes of the producer, at one end of the line, and the consumer at the other. With this power, would it not be possible for capital to make labor cheap and living high? Would it not be possible for capital to force the scale of wages to the minimum, while forcing the cost of living to the maximum? This is the real danger. Let us withdraw from the awfulness of the prospect. We should cling to the prudent husbandries. We should scourge the money changers from the capitol lest the owl chant a requiem from Liberty's Tower. Shylock may have his ducats, according to the stipulation. But with picks and hods and the mason's trowel, we will fight him to the ditch for the flesh. It is labor's cause, and labor's cause is humanity's and God's. It is a question which addresses itself to the virtuous inherency of mankind, and the toiler's protest, whatever it may be, against the tyrannies of aggregated wealth, will find a holy sanction in the love of the Infinite Father.—*Memphis United Labor Journal.*

ONLY citizens of Canada will in future be employed on Government work or on Government works by contractors in that country.

Nineteenth Century In a Nutshell.

This century received from its predecessors the horse; we bequeath the bicycle, the locomotive and the motor car.

We received the goose quill and bequeath the typewriter.

We received the scythe and bequeath the mowing machine.

We received the hand printing press; we bequeath the cylinder press.

We received the painted canvas; we bequeath lithography, photography and color photography.

We received the hand loom; we bequeath the cotton and woolen factory.

We received gunpowder; we bequeath lyddite.

We received the tallow dip; we bequeath the electric lamp.

We received the galvanic battery; we bequeath the dynamo.

We received the flintlock; we bequeath Maxims.

We received the sailing ship; we bequeath the steam ship.

We received the beacon signal fire; we bequeath the telephone and wireless telegraphy.

We received ordinary light; we bequeath Roentgen rays.

ONE of the largest non union cigar factories in Pennsylvania is being prosecuted by the State authorities for working women and children more than 12 hours a day. The complaint against the concern alleges that women are required to work from 7 A. M. until 10 P. M.

A Power For Good.

There is no other human organization in the world with the power to do good that is possessed by the American Federation of Labor—a power to do good generally, and especially to those who are most in need of it—the toiling masses, on whose shoulders rests the burden of producing all that makes life desirable—aye, tolerable; aye, possible—for those whose lives are lives of luxury and ease. But the supreme good that the American Federation of Labor can do, and does do, lies in ameliorating the lives of those who work. There is scarcely a humble household in this broad land that does not enjoy more of the comforts of life, few as they may be, than it would were it not for the beneficial influence of this great dispenser of good to suffering humanity—the American Federation of Labor. Many are the benedictions called down upon its head by the untold thousands to whom it has lent a helping hand, and many are the anathemas showered upon it by the grasping, greedy, would-be absorbers of all the earth and all the good things therein, whose grip has been at least loosened, and who have been compelled to relax their grasp on the throat of their fellow man.

The working man or woman who would place a stumbling-block in the way of this great beneficence deserves to be a slave, and is unworthy to share in the benefits conferred by it on the deserving and undeserving. Like the refreshing shower, it pours its blessings alike on the just and the unjust. It helps the non-union man as well as the union man, for any shortening of hours or increase of wages is shared in by the former the same as by the latter. It would seem that a sense of gratitude, if nothing else, would impel every man who works for a living to give this great institution his hearty support.—*Dayton Reporter.*

Not Visionary or Fantastic.

There is nothing visionary or fantastic in unionism; it is not a phantom, existing only in imagination. It is substantial, real, practical. In the progress of trade unionism, the last few years have witnessed such improvements in the condition of labor as was never before recorded in the history of the movement. During this time the individual incomes of the working class have increased, and statistics prove that the mortality among the wage-workers has decreased; consumption of articles in general use has increased; there has been a gradual if not general improvement in education; a diminuation of pauperism; a vast increase in the deposits of the savings of labor; an increase of contentment and happiness is apparent on every side; and there are many other indisputable evidences of the general welfare of the masses. All this is more definitely traceable to trade unionism and its methods, from the fact that the wage-worker in America where the trade union exists in its purity and simpleness of purpose—is not only paid higher wages, but his or her general condition is far better than the condition of the wage-earner in any other part of the world.

If the workingman will curb his eagerness and hastiness; if he will measure his progress by calmness of thought and reflection; if he will compare the past with the present, and observe the gradations or conditions beneficial to the world of toil, he will find satisfaction in the philosophy of his own mind; he will find that it is not by wild theory, terminating only in speculation and contemplation, that he can bring about the substantial welfare of himself and others. To be effective, that which he attempts must be practical. It must tend to something useful and effective.

Trade unionism may not as yet, have accomplished all that is claimed for it. It is true that it has been moving slowly; but it is equally true that it has been moving securely, and the evidence of its ultimate benificence, is its steady but certain growth and the results of its accomplishments for the good of those who toil under its protectorate are apparent in every walk of the wage earners life. Hence it is that we say "unionism" is not visionary or fantastic, it is practical, it is beneficial.

There never has yet been suggested a complete remedy for all the existing evils practiced against the women or man who is forced to toil for a livelihood. The condition of the masses in many of our large cities, though somewhat improved of late by the untiring work on their behalf by the leaders in organized labor, is still not of that character to present a cheerful aspect, but so sure as the Son of Righteousness shall come with healing in His wings, just so sure will a remedy be found by union labor to ameliorate the condition of those who are, by an unjust condition of circumstances, compelled to do the "stint" imposed by unprincipled tax-masters, those who, in the luxury of palaces, eat the product of those who produced it, and that production was created without even just recompense for labor's toil.—*Labor Journal.*

THERE was published at Brussels last week a royal decree approving the law, recently passed by the Chambers, providing for the granting of old-age pensions to destitute workmen who have attained the age of sixty-five. The pension will be $130 a year. Unmarried women who have worked all their lives and the widows of workmen will also be entitled to benefit by the provision of the law.

Our London Letter.

BY THOMAS REECE.

IF THERE is one thing that is better than another it is to note amalgamation going on amongst trade unions. There are not too many unions, but there frequently are too many of one trade. We have three national organizations of carpenters and joiners and a young cloud of small local affairs which besides boasting opulent titles do little else. Therefore it is with the utmost pleasure that I record the amalgamation of the Mersey Ship Joiners' Association with the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. The Mersey was a little Liverpool organization and though the incorporation will not add very many members to the A. S. C. J., it will have other beneficent results. Trade dispute negotiations in the districts, for example, will be simplified.

Employers in Scotland have not yet given up their crusade for lower wages and more servile unionism. Whilst they have had some success with the stonemasons they have certainly run up against a snag in connection with the carpenters' unions. The men at Dundee "downed tools" against a proposed reduction in wages, from eighteen to seventeen cents per hour. Twenty-five working days did they have to lose before a perception of the inevitable dawned upon the master-builders of the locality. Then the men returned to work at the old rate, the proposition of the masters being withdrawn.

Again at Greenock, also in the "Kingdom of Scotland," an employer turned nasty and—on the principal of first of all introducing the thin edge of the wedge preparatory to a general reconsideration of the working rules—wanted to break down the old custom of the machines in shops being worked by joiners only. A three weeks strike brought him to a temporary lucid interval, and the men resumed work under the old conditions. The point in dispute is to be settled by arbitration of a joint committee of the mens' and the masters' society.

Coming across to this side of the border I find a strike at the town of Warrington finished by mutual agreemeut. The local knights of the plane wanted an advance in wages and other alterations in the working rules. To the number of 100 they secured an increase of one cent per hour, making their roll now 18½ cents per hour, and the working rules mutually arranged,

At Uxbridge, a village just beyond the metropolitan area, an advance from eighteen to nineteen cents per hour has been gained, and at Sevenoaks in Kent, one from sixteen to seventeen cents per hour. These are little straws which seem to indicate the general course of the current. If despite the falling off in trade, wages can be engineered upward by diligent unionism, then we need have no particular fear of the slump ahead.

Certainly never was trade-unionism so active and prosperous as now. The A. S. C. J., has now close upon sixty-five thousand members, and the General Union and the Associated of Scotland are putting on accretions *pro rata*.

"Prepared joinery" is still exercising the minds of the trade over here and probably will for a good long time yet. The unions have done all they could think of in the way of securing that all the prepared joinery used by union labor in this country shall be made under fair conditions. But when it has been by no means difficult to ascertain the facts of the origin of ready-made joinery when it is prepared in this country, it has been very hard indeed to find out the same about those seventy-five cent doors, etc., that come to us from Scandinavia.

It is proposed, however, to help matters by drawing up a list of all the firms here which manufacture joinery for the trade on trade-union principles. Copies of this official "white list" will be circulated throughout the trade and no doubt will cause many firms which at present do not conform to the proper schedules to promptly set their houses in order so as to be included in the public document.

Making up its accounts for the quarter ended September 1900, the Amalgamated Society finds its available cash balance in hand to be $1,012,295. This is besides the other property valued yearly.

This month the members of the above union have before them the reports from their delegates to the trade union congress held at Huddersfield at the beginning of September. With one accord regret is expressed at the failure of F. Chandler, the able and diplomatic General Secretary of the A. S. C. J., to keep his seat on the Parliamentary Committee. A peculiar system of bartering votes takes place at the annual election of the P. C., and Chandler came in fifteen votes behind.

This is the more to be regretted as owing to changes in the standing orders the Parliamentary Committee will positively run the Congress in the future, says one of the delegates. Evidently a case in which the tail wags the dog.

Who Gets the Surplus?

We have it from a source whose authenticity cannot be doubted—no less than United States Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright—that two hours and a quarter daily toil by each able-bodied man, if systematically applied, would produce all the food, clothing and shelter required by the people of this nation.

When we look about us and see the thousands of men, to say nothing of women and children, working eight, ten and some of them twelve hours a day part of the year, altogether idle a portion of the time, we think we can gain a slight idea both of the great amount of cross-purpose work and ill-spent energy, and as to the intolerable number of drones which the workers are forced to support.—*The Broom Maker.*

A Few Facts.

The loud mouth reformer usually falls down in all of his undertakings. First because he needs reforming himself and secondly because he is usually a reformer for revenue only or for selfish purposes. The really honest man who has a heartfelt desire to benefit mankind, is first a practical man possessed of sufficient common sense to enable him to accept things as they are and form his actions accordingly instead of closing his eyes to the conditions as they exist and building his plans from the standpoint that things in general are as he would like to see them. This old world cannot be changed in a minute nor by hoping and wishing. The process of reformation is now and has been in the past one of gradual evolution, and will continue to be so in the future. The practical, common sense trade unionist knows this and shapes his plans accordingly. The trade unionist wants it all or as much thereof as rightfully belongs to him, but he has also sense enough to know that the trade union is the means to enable him to get a little more here and a little more there while he struggles along for the whole loaf. He will not destroy or permit any one else to disrupt his union, his bread winner, his means to a better life now as he hopes and works for a still better economic condition which his common sense teaches him will finally come through the efforts of trade unions.—*Cigar Makers' Journal.*

The Business Agent.

He is reviled and traduced on every hand, cartoons of him grace the pages of the comic papers, he is spoken of as a blatant, arbitrary tyrant, who wears "loud" clothes, cheap jewelry and says "dese" and "dose"—the walking delegate. At least that is how he is presented to the public by sycophantic journalists—the toadies of capital. We have met several walking delegates, or as they are more correctly styled business agents, and we must admit we saw nothing very "fierce" about any of them. They were all human though and prone to err like the rest of us, but as a rule they appeared to be level-headed, conservative fellows—many of them tactful and discreet, and alive to the advantages of industrial peace.

This business agent, as we prefer to call him, is a product of the development of the trades union movement in large centres. He became particularly conspicuous in New York during the regime of the Board of Walking Delegates, and many were the screeds against him and his methods appearing in the press of the metropolitan district. It is to these exaggerated stories we might largely attribute the disfavor into which this *genus homo* has fallen elsewhere. But as we have said, this objectionable personage is the product of orderly development. The fact of the matter is that the business interests of certain communities of trades unionists became so extensive that they were not receiving proper attention from men, who besides attending to these interests, had to work every day for a living, and they very wisely determined to employ a man who would give his undivided attention to them. By virtue of his office, the business agent became the representative of the union or unions which employed him and is in reality their executive officer. Necessarily considerable power is vested in his hands and he is saddled with such heavy responsibilities as can only be safely intrusted to a man of firmness, tact and even temperament. Such a one is not always selected and his mistakes and impulsiveness sometimes involve those whom he represents in trouble, which, had their interests been in more capable hands, would have been avoided. We are not prepared to say that all of the charges made against business agents are unmerited, but we have every reason to know that many of the charges against them are exaggerated and are born of the ill-disguised hostility which the complainants feel towards organized labor itself. As a rule, too, the employer who is disposed to deal fairly with his men, who is willing to pay the wages agreed upon, and to take no advantage of them, gets along very well with a business agent or any other representative of the union. He has no little schemes to conceal, he is not conniving to overreach his men at this point or at that, or to take advantage of some technicality in the wording of an agreement, so why should he be afraid of the visit of a business agent? He is dealing fair and will be fairly dealt by. His own men would not permit any other policy.

There is a whole lot of fudge about the objections employers urge against outside interference in the conduct of their business and as we have already intimated, it is just a roundabout way of expressing their antagonism to organized labor. It is certainly most inconsistent on the part of an employer who either individually or in association does business with the organization representing his men, to refuse to have any dealings with their authorized representative in the person of their business agent, or to throw obstacles in the way of the performance of his duties. If he were received courteously and negotiated with in a friendly way, we are much mistaken if there would not be smoother sailing and better feeling all around.

But the fault is not all on the employer's side, for, as if he did not suffer enough from their unfriendliness, the business agent has often to endure the slurs and criticisms of those he represents. He may be doing his best to keep the peace, he may be using all his tact to prevent friction, but his motives will be misunderstood by some and he will be abused and criticised by many who have not taken the beam from their own eye. This is naturally "the most unkindest cut of all." He has grown to expect vilification and abuse from the employer, but why should it be even so from his own people? If he finds against them in any dispute, he is "standing in" with the boss. If he asks their assistance in an emergency, he is paid for to do it. If he wears decent clothes and looks respectable, he is doing it out of our hard earned money. Did you ever think how unfair it all is and put a curb on that unruly member, the tongue?

It appears, then, as if the much-reviled business agent were between the upper and nether stones of the mill and that the difficulties of his position are not sufficiently understood and appreciated. But we are firmly convinced that in localities where a business agent can be afforded and wisdom is displayed in selecting a man to fill the position who has more to recommend him than a loud mouth, the business of the locals employing him will be better performed; and if the employers will but sink their unreasoning and unmerited prejudice and negotiate important matters through him, they will find affairs in the foundry proceed more satisfactorily and with less annoyance to themselves than formerly. The business agent is the men's accredited representative or attorney, and he should be received and treated as such.—*Iron Molders' Journal.*

No Tramps in Germany.

Why do we never see a tramp in Germany?

There are poor people enough and many must be out of a job now and then. Yet Germany is a nation without tramps. Is America a poorer country, that we count our tramps by the tens of thousands?

I once visited a so-called "tramp colony" near Bielefeld, Westphalia, guided by an expert in such matters, Dr. Hinzpeter, who was for many years tutor to the Emperor. Here I was told the secret of tramp extermination. Germany allows no man to prowl about the country without giving an account of himself. If he is looking for work he must make it clear that he has means of support during his search. If he has no means of support the government offers him these means, but on the important condition that he works in return. The government thus relieves the tramp, but sees to it that that particular individual does a job by way of equivalent.

Now if that tramp is an honest man he will be grateful for the opportunity of tiding over his hard times and earning something into the bargain. On the other hand, if the tramp is merely a loafer intent upon living at the expense of his fellows, the government gives him such a taste of hard work that in future tramping will have vastly less charms for him. —*Poultney Bigelow in Independent.*

THE managers of the iron ore docks on the South side of Lake Erie have agreed to advance the wages of the longshoremen.

Lessons In Practical Carpentry.

BY FRED. T. HODGSON.

OPEN roofs, or such as are so framed that the timbers form a part of the decorative scheme of the building, are of many forms, some of which I illustrated in the previous paper, but most of which are too elaborate and costly for American suburban use. There

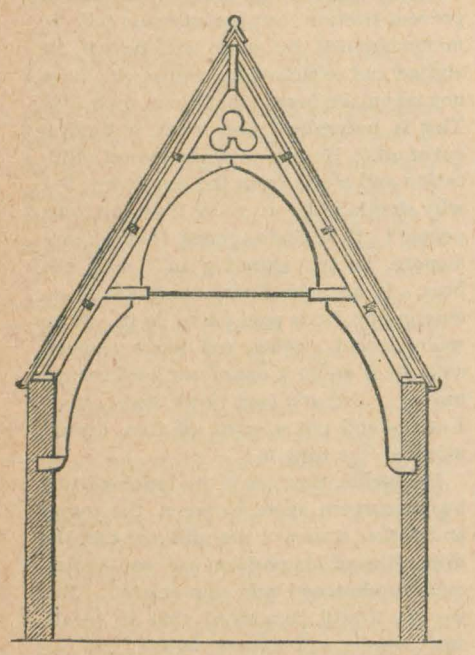


FIG. 1.—A SINGLE OPEN ROOF.

are hundreds of country and village churches in the United States covered with handsome roofs that are marvels of lightness and ingenious construction, some of which I propose illustrating in the present paper.

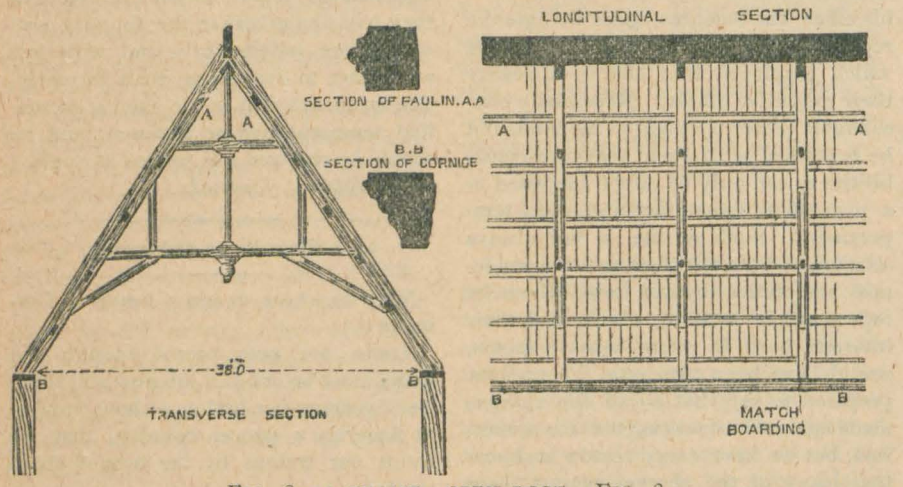
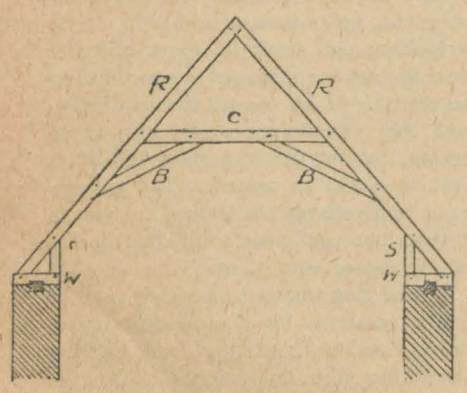


FIG. 2.—A FRAME OPEN ROOF.—FIG. 3.

The roof shown at Fig. 1 covers a small church in Wisconsin. The timbers are very light, not more than 3″ x 6″, and the trefoil arch is simply formed of two inch plank shaped to suit. Two light iron collar rods hold the roof together,



FIF.4.—A COLLAR ROOF.

as shown, passing through a false hammer-beam, which is made the same thickness as the principal rafter. The rafter and purlins are nicely dressed, the purlins being covered with clean matched stuff face downward, which form neat panels between the purlins and the principal rafters. The whole ceiling is shellbarked with dark shellac, and the walls below are a dark cream with a slight stencilling under the cornice at the foot of the lower sweeps, and again, on a line with the window sills, and the effect is pleasing. Of course the windows are filled with simple patterns of stained glass.

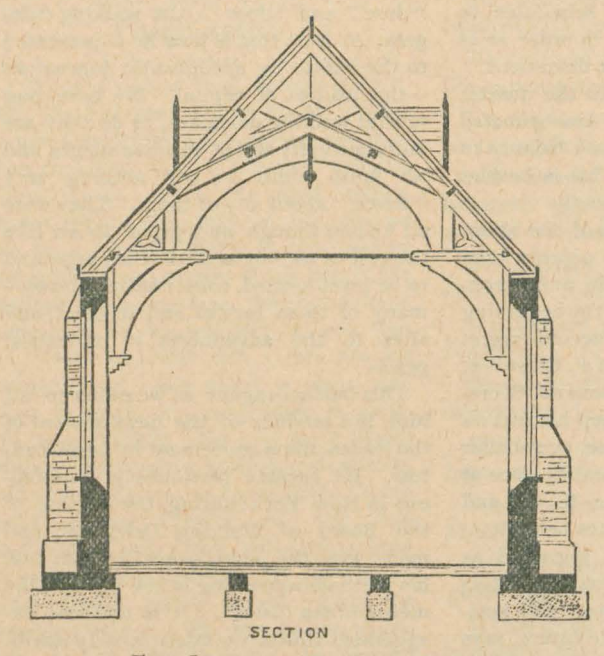


FIG. 5. AN OPEN GOTHIC ROOF.

Fig. 2 exhibits a somewhat different roof, the open work being all framed timber, with a sustaining rod running down and through the central post, and having a turned drop underneath the lower collar beams that is so made that it hides the nut of the king-bolt.

Fig. 3 shows a longitudinal section of the roof exhibiting the rafters and the purlins, also the matched boarding laid on the purlins on a line with the rafters. This matched stuff is cut in over the principals and between the rafters, then the roof boarding proper is nailed on the face of the rafters and at right angles to the matched boarding.

The details show sections of the purlins at A, A, and of the cornice at B, B. The reference letters in both figures represent the same pieces.

A roof, called in England, "a collar roof," is shown in Fig. 4, and which, when used for a moderate span, answers very well for a small church, when a considerable height above the plate is desired, as it may be left open to the ridge. In roofs of this kind, the points of the rafters R, are generally halved on one another instead of being butted against a ridge pole, and the feet are let into a horizontal wall-plate, as shown at W, and one stiffened by means of the vertical strut S, let into the inner end of the wall-plate. The collar C is placed well up the rafters, and is well fastened in them either by bolts or by being dvoetailed into them, the collar and rafters being further held together by the oblique braces B, B. The strength of such a piece of framing depends upon the unalterable property of the triangle, of which figure there are five in the example presented, for it is a principle in geometry that the angles of a triangle cannot change without a corresponding change in the length of the sides. As long, therefore, as the joints and dovetails hold rigidly, the framework will not change its shape, but will remain as it is placed.

Another roof, suited to many purposes, is shown at Fig. 5. It will be noticed in this example, that there are pairs of false or relieving rafters attached to every pair of principals about midway of their length. They are held in place and made to act as trusses by aid of a king-bolt, which is finished below with an ornamental drop. The lower part of the king-bolt passes through a wooden sleeve, on the end of which is an iron washer. When all is screwed up tight, the wooden ornamental drop is attached by any one of the devices employed by good work-

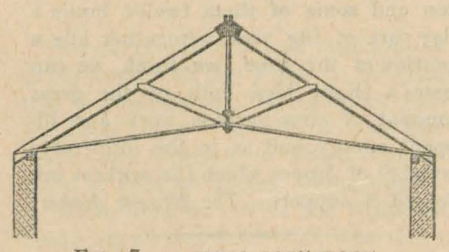


FIG. 7.—A KING BOLT ROOF.

men. The feet of the rafters are tied together on a line with the hammer-beams an iron rod of suitable dimensions. This passes through the hammer-beams as indicated by the dotted lines and has a nut and washer on each end, which hug the principal rafters at the points shown when the bolts pass through them.

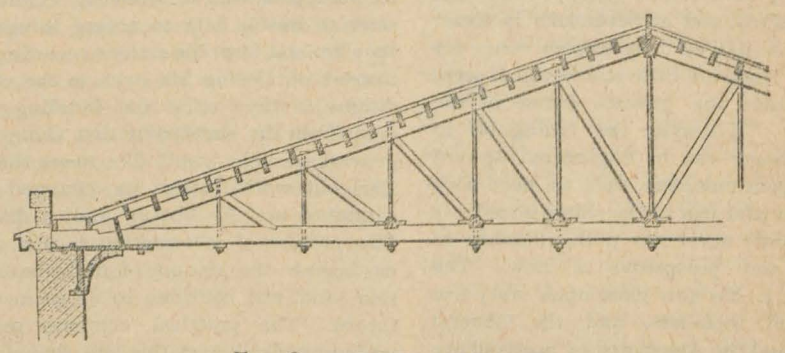


FIG. 8.—A QUEEN-BOLT ROOF.

This makes a nice light roof, and is not expensive. It may be covered with matched stuff between the purlins, the same as shown in Fig. 3, and the top of the false rafters may be covered in like manner and formed into panels, being divided by moulded longitudinal pieces, as shown. This roof, if properly made, could easily be used for a span of 35 or 40 feet.

A very good form of roof is shown at Fig. 6, when angle tie-beams are made to rest on the wall-plates and run over enough to receive the main rafters. This is really a good method of building a roof where the span is not very great—say from 25 to 35 feet. The rafters and other frame work may be made of light scantlings and placed pretty close together, so that a plaster ceiling may be made directly on the angle tie-beams, or if a semi-elliptical ceiling is required, the method of forming it is shown by the curved lines. This style of framing a roof will be found very useful for many purposes, and it is not difficult to frame or to put together.

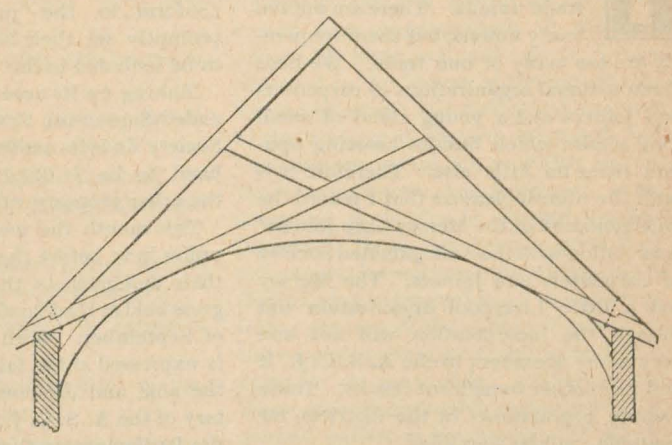


FIG. 6.—AN EASILY MADE ROOF.

A roof, that was at one time quite popular, but which has of late years gone almost out of use, is shown at Fig. 7. This is called a "king-bolt roof," because of the king-bolt being the main factor in its construction. It will be seen that both the king-bolt and the tie rod are iron. The struts abutt against one another and rest upon a nut at the lower end of the king-bolt, which can be screwed up to tighten every joint in the frame. This makes a very efficient and economical roof for many purposes, and is especially adapted for warehouses, large barns, sheds or storage buildings. It is, of course, supposed to be left open.

Another excellent roof for long spans over railway buildings, freight sheds or similar buildings is the "queen-bolt roof." I show a good example of this roof at Fig. 8, where there is a king-bolt and five queen-bolts on each side of it. This roof, from which the example is taken, has a span of 95 feet, and though built for over twenty-five years has not budged an inch. The feet of the suspending butts and the struts are received by cast-iron shoes. A cast-iron socket carries the head of the king-bolt, and a bracket of the same material supports the end of the tie-beam. This style of roof has, like the previous one, almost gone out of existence, as the introduction of steel trusses for this purpose has, in a great measure, superceded wood, except in rare cases.

I am persuaded I have dwelt on roofs of this kind long enough to give the readers of THE CARPENTER a sufficient insight in the construction of roofs that will stand by them, if they have to depart from the examples given, into the domain of more difficult styles, so, in my next, I will have something to say on circular and domical roofs.

(To be continued.)

MINERS at the Simpson coal mines, in Lafayette, Col., 160 in number, struck last week for higher pay.

Geometrical Problems.

BY A. W. WOODS.

HERE is a geometrical problem for some of the mathematically inclined brethern to solve. The writer has given it to professors without receiving any reasons as to why it gives correct results. So far as we know it is not published in any of the text books, though it is not new, and we presume many of the readers have seen it before,

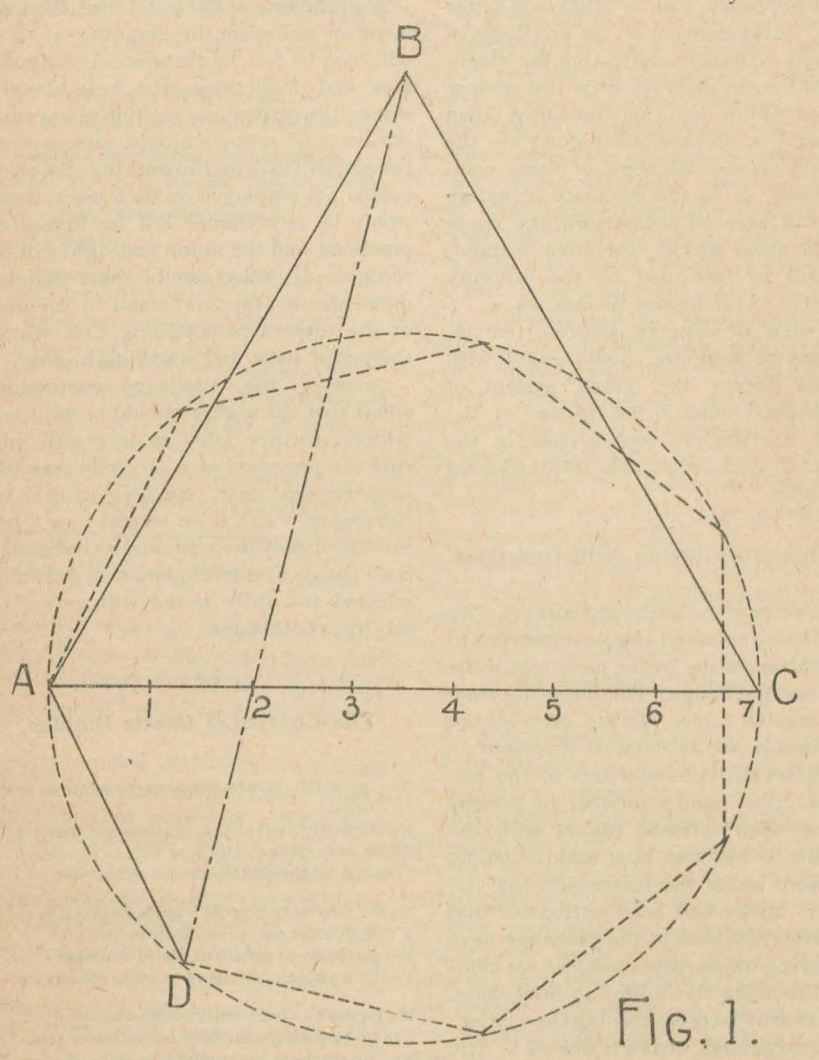


Fig. 1.

The formula is shown in Fig. 1. In this illustration we have chosen the heptagon (7 sides). The triangle is bounded by A, B, C. Divide one of the sides, say A, C, into as many divisions as desired sides in the polygon. From the intersection of the other two sides, as at B, produce a line crossing the second division on line A-C, will establish a point at D. A-D, will be the length of one of the sides from which the others may be set off.

Here is another. In Fig. 2, is shown a diagram of a square, giving the mitre lines for 3, 4, 5 and 6 sided polygons, 12

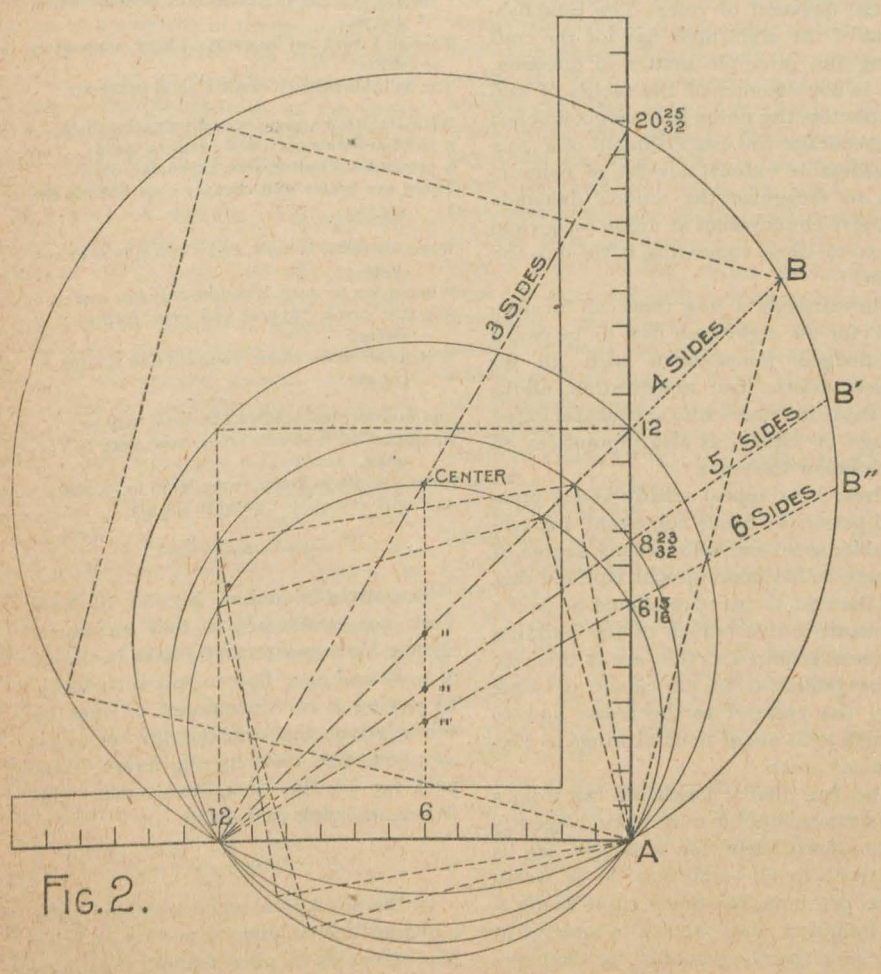


Fig. 2.

The question is: Why, by the use of an equilateral triangle, all other regular polygons having a circumscribed diameter equal the side of the triangle may be accurately drawn?

on the tongue and the figures to the right of the blade give the cuts. The blade giving the cut.

By squaring up from 6 on the tongue, locates the centres of the different polygons. From the heel of the square (A) to the figures on the blade represent the length of the sides when the inscribed diameter is one foot. So far so good, but here is the question. Why is the length A,B, equal to one-fourth part of the circumscribed circumference of the triangle?

Not only does it change this into four parts but all of the other circumferences are changed in like manner by spacing from A, to where the line 12-B intersects the different circumferences.

To change these circumferences into 5 or 6 parts, space from A, in like manner to the 12-B′ or 12-B″ line, respectively.

Lincoln on Labor.

In those documents we find the abridgement of the existing right of suffrage, and the denial to the people of all right to participate in the selection of public officers, except the legislative, boldly advocated with labored arguments to prove that large control of the people in the government is the source of all political evil. Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at as possible refuge from the power of the people. In my present position, I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against this approach of returning despotism. It is not needed or fittiug here that a general argument should be made in favor of the popular institutions, but there is one point, with its connections, not so hackneyed as the other, to which I ask brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing, if not above, labor in the structure of the government. It is assumed that labor is only available in connection with capital; that nobody labors unless somebody else owning capital somehow by the use of it induces him to labor. This assumed, it is next considered whether it is best that capital shall hire laborers and thus induce them to work without their consent, or buy them and drive them to it without their consent. Having proceeded so far, it is naturally concluded that all laborers are either hired laborers or what we call slaves. And further it is assumed that whoever is once a hired laborer is fixed in that condition for life. Now, there is no such relation between capital and labor as that assumed, nor is there any such a free man being fixed for life in the condition of a hired laborer. Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital. and deserves much the highest consideration. No men living are more to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty; none less inclined to touch or take aught which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which when surrendered, will surely be used to close the doors of advancement against such as they, and fix new disabilities and burdens upon them till all their liberty shall be lost.—*Lincoln's Second Message.*

THE social revolution is bound to come. It will either come in full panoply of law, and surrounded with all the blessings of peace, provided the people have the wisdom to take it by the hand and introduce it betimes; or it may break in upon us unexpectedly, amidst all the convulsions of violence, with wild dishevelled locks, and shod in iron sandals. Come it must, in one way or the other. When I withdraw myself from the turmoil of the day and dive into history, I hear distinctly its approaching tread.—*Lassalle.*

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Owing to local trade movements, suspension of building operations and other causes. carpenters and joiners are requested to stay away from the following places:

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Advantages of Trade Unionism.

BY SAM L. LEFFINGWELL.

TRADE unionism is the engine, the power, the lever by which we hope to build up a nobler, a higher manhood. In this effort all right-thinking men agree; all aid each in his own peculiar way. It is merely man in his forward march to a higher civilization, a nobler manhood. We say, and we have the honesty and earnestness of our convictions, that unionism is the lever, the practical lever by which man must progress. No man of intelligence in this day denies this. The opponents of unionism offer no assistance, no suggestion, save to demand that workingmen shall not band together, as do their employers. Even if they admit this right, they at times refuse to recognize the organization. For, when they admit the toiler's right to organize and to recognize his organization, they fight at a vital point—one necessary to the maintenance or preservation of his union, which amounts to the same thing as refusing his right to organize, that is, denying the right of a union to demand that none but union men shall be employed. Over and over must the trade unionist fight this. Why not cease combatting the workman, openly at times, insidiously at others, and lend a hand in pushing the car of civilization and of unionism up the hill?

The future of the artisan, the factory and the urban population of our growing cities will never tire of discussion. For this there is but one remedy—the extensions on the trade union principles, but with possibly improvement in detail. If it is found—and experience proves it—that those callings alone have prospered most in which the fundamental principles of such labor partnerships have been most prudently kept in mind and acted on, it stands to reason that an extension of the system to other callings, not organized, and notoriously underpaid, is the most obvious remedy for low wages and uncertain prospects. Such associations are a revival of the best traits of the ancient mediæval guilds.

Among the cries of the average churchman to emphasize his modicum of economic charity was one for "Free Labor." Free! What freedom could one man win? How could he be free who was at the mercy of his own immediate need, the victim of his own ignorance? Could even the church hesitate for a moment as to what her advice to such a workman should be? Every instinct of reason would bid her say, Combine! combine! It is the creed and Gospel of the Church that man should not stand alone, that he should identify his interests with a larger body; and this was no less true in civil life than in spiritual. Combination could not be the watchword of the one and individual isolation of the other. Labor which would be free must be combined labor; isolated labor meant enslaved labor. The ranks of the sweated were the ranks of the uncombined. Each wrecked the chances of another; by competition they lost the capacity to carry on the needful competition between capital and labor. Combination would alleviate sweating process, but combination could not be always effective where the trade was unskilled. Sweating began where unionism ended, and one of the questions of the hour was how to secure to unskilled laborers the benefits of combination.

The man who fails to join a union works against his own best interests. Organization is the basis of all human work. The family is an organized body for the preservation of our species and the promotion of the happiness of mankind; the State in all its relations is an organization by which the people govern themselves; the church is an organization to impress upon mankind moral and religious principles, and prepare the man for future happiness, and by organization men provide for many of their wants, such as social enjoyments, and the means of living during sickness, or after the death of the bread winners of the family. Every people do, or should organize in some way to improve their condition.

And yet, while a very large number of workers have organized and have advanced in a measure the good of the whole, still less than one-fourth of the wage-earners of the United States are members of labor organizations, and those who are have not believed fully that it is necessary for all classes of labor to be closely united for the benefit of all. Until the majority of wage-earners are ready to recognize every other wage-earner as a brother, they will not be organized as they should be.

How many hold back from joining organizations because of an absurb feeling of independence. They do not see or feel that a wage-earner, as an individual, is the weakest creature to secure his rights in the universe. A babe is not more dependent for its nourishment or care upon its mother than the wage-earner is dependent on organization for the wages that maintain him. Knock out the support that organized labor gives to the wage-earner, whether he belongs to an organization or not, and he will be crushed to the earth by the ardent and unfeeling competition of this competitive commercial age.

Some wage-earners will not join organizations for fear of their employers. This is a cowardly and absurd fear. The wisest employers desire their employes to belong to organized labor, and those who vent their malice on workingmen who organize would only gnaw a file if all workingmen would do their duty to each other. And how do such men as these keep their places? Often by sinking their manhood and humiliating their self-respect. For any good they do in the world, except ekeing out a meager support for themselves and families, they might as well have never existed. Is the world any better for their having lived? Have they benefited any one? Have they not only degraded themselves, but given an example to others that submission to man's tyranny is better than resistance, and endeavored to show that it is better to purchase the means of existence by debasing manhood than to make an honest and earnest contention for the rights which the Creator gave all men when he made them and which some men withhold from them.

Voluntary organizations of working people, based on the honors of the members, controlled by the voice of the majority, in minature is the base of all these societies, and are alike the foundation of our free government. Anything which will interfere with the permanency of the one will affect the stability of the other. Based as we believe them to be on equity and justice, the rise of trade-unions, while apparently rapid, is of a permanent character. No one can be a member but receives more benefit than he contributes, and no sacrifice, if any is necessary, can be made in a better cause. An extension of the privileges of civilized existence, cultivating the amenities of human interest with the wrongs of your fellow-men, and breaking down the barriers of hate and bigotry are the choicest accomplishments of these combinations. If in the economy of nature they will ever be overthrown, the cause will be from within, not from without, and will be furnished by the calumny and envy of the unions themselves.

In view of dangers, possibly remote, yet may be near, we should guard with zealous energy the grand system of brotherhood among the toilers of the world, thereby developing more of the ethics of civilization and its hand-maid education.

The Scranton Strike Still Unsettled.

The carpenters' strike at Scranton, Pa., is still being enforced despite statements to the contrary made by the members of the Builders' Exchange. The following from the Scranton *Labor Herald* gives all the facts in the case as it stands at present:

The fact that the solicitors of the carpenters have found a number of persons during their present canvas with the petition to business men and the public that were under the impression the carpenters' strike had been settled and that the several builders of the exchange were employing union carpenters, we are compelled to make the following brief statement of true facts concerning the matter:

The carpenters' strike is not off! The Builders' Exchange, contractors of the carpenter branch, having up to the present time refused to confer with the union on the question of rules—The establishment of the eight-hour day for the craft being the principle matter in question, and in consequence of the tactics of said contractors the union has been compelled to encourage the establishment of a (to a considerable extent) new set of contractors to recognize the unions' demands and give employment at union wages and hours to those remaining faithful to the cause.

The carpenters' new rules call for only $2.40 for an eight-hour day to be paid a full-fledged journeymen with all his powers intact. Our constitution, allowing those members who are incapacitated by age or injury, as also apprentices, to work below the scale.

These facts appeal readily to any practical person as being consistent and reasonable, as no one who has any degree of fairness in his makeup will contend that less than $2.40 per day should be paid a mechanic in this branch of the building business, required as they are in this city to be proficient in all classes of work from the coarsest to the finest, and to furnish tools out of their earnings to execute any work.

The fact that a mechanic can from a physical standpoint work more diligently eight hours than for a longer day is apparent to all—and that he is worth more per hour for those eight hours at the fatiguing labor one has to undergo at this trade than he would be for the hours of a longer day, cannot be contradicted.

Beware of the contractor who is not conforming to the rules of the Carpenters' Union, but who in order to get jobs from the public, whose opinion is in favor of the carpenters on account of their honorable action ever since the inception of their present strike, tell the people that the strike is off and that he has union men the same as ever, etc.

To our certain knowledge this has been practiced by several prominent concerns on the trustees and building committees in order to obtain contracts for public and quasi public buildings, besides in many cases of individual contracts.

The influence of the wonderful development of unionism in Scranton of late will soon be felt by these concerns, however, and if all those who have already signed the carpenters' petition along with our hosts of fellow-unionist and sympathizers, will look for the working card of all mechanics employed on their work, there won't be any chance left for deceptive practices, and the union and right will be recognized. Why should these middlemen (the contractors) stand in the way of the carpenters obtaining that which the public pays, and is willing to give?

Some of the exchange contractors admit that the matter should be adjusted without further delay, as delay will only ruin the prospects of a splendid season's work for next year. So, its getting to be the slogan, "Let it be settled now," before the first of the year, and a conference is all that is needed of good men carefully selected and fully vested with power to act, from both sides.

The Contented Castle Builder.

Why on earth do men strain every nerve to grow rich
Either fairly or foully, it matters not which?—
When with riches untold, as I sit in my chair
I can fill all the castles I build in the air!

Now a peer may possess a great house, it is true,
A magnificent palace or castle or two;
But no castle or palace of his can compare
To the wonderful castles I build in the air.

If I haven't an income like his to be spent,
I've no tenants demanding reduction of rent,
And no servants, no troubles, no bills for repair
Are attached to the castles I build in the air.

In his castle a peer entertains all his friends,
I should like to in mine—but, as some small amends,
Though I can't put up guests, I have someone to share
The delights of each castle I build in the air.

With ambition and pride and vulgarity filled,
A rich parvenu's apt a new castle to build,
A pretentious, outrageous, expensive affair—
There are better and cheaper ones built in the air.

When his castle is built, and when all's said and done,
It can never be moved, and he only has one;
But that castle "is best and goes furthest," I swear,
Which can move where you will and is built in the air!

And however resplendent his castle may be,
He can't shift it at will from New York to Torquay,
From Uganda to Rome, from Pekin to Hyeres,
As I shift any castle I build in the air.

Anon.

CARPENTERS' union, No. 32, of New York has established a tool insurance agency for carpenters who have been out of work and have had to sell their tools. By paying a certain amount of dues as subscriptions the beneficiaries are to be supplied with tools by the union, to be paid for on the installment plan, the payments being very small.

IN Buenos Ayres, when a citizen with a plethoric purse goes to market he buys his vegetables in piles without regard to quantity or quality. Nothing is bought by weight. It costs too much trouble. If a man wants a roast of beef he simply tells the butcher he wants some meat, and he gets a chunk, pays the price and goes home satisfied.

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Nothing Succeeds Like Success.

The pioneers in every movement begun in the interest of humanity have met opposition from all quarters including those in whose behalf reform was necessary.

People as a rule are wedded to custom and are slow to comprehend the necessity for change. But once the reform idea becomes a fact none are so loud in its praise, or so ready to avail themselves of its advantages, or even to credit themselves with having helped to bring it about, as some who from the beginning were its opponents. The movement to abolish slavery in this country illustrates this fact. The little band of anti-slavery agitators were ridiculed and abused on all sides for attempting to overthrow a system that was upheld by the Constitution, sanctioned by the churches and endorsed by a majority of the people. But, in spite of opposition the reform idea prevailed, and to-day the abolition of slavery is rightly regarded as the great achievement in our history. No one would now dare to advocate a return to the old system.

So it has been with the ideas advanced in the labor movement. In the various stages of its progress one reform after another has been secured only through aggressive and persistent agitation, yet no one would now suggest the surrender of any of the ground gained. No labor reform idea met with stronger opposition than the one to reduce the hours of labor. But repeated reductions have been made, and the individual who would now seek a return to long-hour work days would be considered crazy. We remember the time when a Labor Union, if noticed at all, was looked upon with derision. To-day it commands respect. Where but a few years ago there were in this country but a small number of national Trade Unions, some of these of doubtful stability, to-day hundreds of strong national Unions are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, the great labor army which has become a power which cannot be ignored. The Unions overcame opposition. Success won supporters for their cause. But the task of the Trade Union is far from being ended. On the contrary, it has scarcely begun. The rapid change that constantly takes place in our methods of production requires continued efforts on the part of the Union to maintain the rights of their members.—*Ex.*

The Best for the Workmen.

The very best is none too good for the producers. We want it all, and should never be ashamed to say so. Our families are just as good as the next. Should we work under slavish conditions that the other fellow may enjoy all the blessings of life? Should we work for a pittance in order that the other fellow may dress his family in the latest fashion and send them to the sea shore or the fashionable mountain resorts? We think not. How can we prevent this condition of affairs; that is, where the other fellow and his family enjoy all these things, and we swelter away at the bench for a pittance? There is only one answer: Organize and keep organizing; increase wages and shorten hours until we get our full share. Don't say this cannot be done, for it can. All that is necessary is to organize the craft. This can be done. It will be done. Don't listen to the fellow who continually says: "You can't do it!" "You can't do it!" We have heard that cry ever since we have been in the labor movement, but the movement keeps right on growing and improving the conditions of the workers. Let everybody take courage. There is reason for so doing. There never was a time in the history of the movement when the changes for organization looked better.—*Cigar Makers' Journal.*

Thy Brother's Blood.

An old-time globe-trotter, in comparing the religions of the East with those of the West, remarked that while the Mohammedan's Koran was his law-book, the Bible was so far ignored by Christian lawmakers that eight out of the Ten Commandments might be broken on the streets of New York without the breaker's falling into the hands of the police. "So long as a man does not kill his foe or rob his friend," this critic goes on to say, "he need not fear what may be done unto him."

Pity 'tis, 'tis true! And a greater pity it is that it is not the whole truth. A man may not shoot or stab his foe, causing immediate death without suffering some legal punishment, but he may drive men to the suicide of continuous over-work, and not even have to pay a fine for it. It would seem that when he has agreed to pay them so much a day he has bought them body and soul (if, in his opinion, they have souls), and all the work that is in them is to be wrung out, if it leaves only a wreck behind. Other machines wear out in service, why not those flesh-and-blood machines? The greatest amount of hard work for the smallest amount of hard money, is his platform, and if anyone should remind him of the Golden Rule, that impertinent individual would be reminded that the Golden Rule is not used in business.

"But I must live," said a poor man to Talleyrand, after that magnate had refused to use his influence in getting him a position.

"My friend, I do not see the necessity for it," was the reply, which has gone into history on account of his frank brutality. Many another man has said this same thing in effect, though not in so many words.

In spite of the growing altruistic spirit of our times, there are still those whose prayers, if they said any, would be similar to the bucolic aspiration:

"Lord bless me and my wife,
"My son and his wife;
These four
And no more."

It was one of this kind of gentry who caused the suicide of a contractor by keeping him to his bond, in spite of the unexpected rise in the price of the marble of which his palace was to be built. It was one of this kind who brought about Black the Friday, whose setting sun saw so many paupers who had been rich men at its rising.

When we think of the ruin and death that have gone unwhipped of justice, think of the ocean of brothers' blood that reddens the ground in the sight of God and the angels, we almost seem to hear its slow, long wail calling for vengeance. As sure as there is the same sun in heaven that shown down upon Cain's victim, so sure will be the judgment on the army of fratricides whose brothers' blood has been mingled with their sacrifices to Mammon.—*Bricklayer and Mason.*

And We Are Visionary.

The Glasgow *Labor Leader* says it is worth quoting that the labor party in office in Australia came into power in January, 1891, and has therefore governed the colonies nine years. Not only in the past seven years has the population of the colonies increased steadily, but the excess of the arrivals over the departures is so much greater in those seven years as to show that Australia has been attractive to outsiders. The value of the imports and volume of the exports of the colonies have also increased despite the fact that in 1894 these colonies passed through a severe monetary crisis.

A strict factory law was passed in 1894, and factories have steadily increased and employment with them. Wages have not fallen, but the rates of interest have fallen in a marked way, showing that capital has not been scared out of the country, while communal development has been quickened.

The settlement of the land has gone on rapidly. The number of holdings of land and homes of working farmers has increased by several thousands. There is active development of coal and gold mining. The statistics of crime are unusually low, which speaks volumes for the moral conditions of the people. Educational figures show that not less than 20 per cent. of the population is at school or college, and returns of government savings banks and life assurance officers testify to unusual thrift and prudence in these communistic colonies of Australia.

What Machines Can Do.

Few people have anything like a correct idea of the great saving in labor and the great increase in productive power resulting from the use of machinery in manufacturing. The following items are compiled from reliable statistics:

Spinning machines, tended by one operator and two girls, turn out more yarn than 11,000 old time hand spinners could.

In weaving, one man does as much work now as ninety-five could do with the old hand loom.

One man tending a nail machine turns out as many nails as 1,000 men formerly did by hand.

Formerly it required a good workman to gin five pounds of cotton a day. Now two men with a machine turn out 4,000 pounds.

Two machines operated by two girls will now turn out 240,000 screws a day, while a few years ago 20,000 screws was the most that twenty skilled workmen could make.

It used to take a quick worker to sew six pairs of shoes a day. Now one man will sew 1,000 pairs a day with a machine.

With a match machine 300 girls will turn out as many matches as 800 men could formerly do.

In making wall paper one man does the work formerly requiring 100 men.

Eight-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Aiken, S. C.
Alameda, Cal.
Albany, N. Y.
Alta Loma, Tex.
Ardmore, Pa.
Ashland, Wis.
Alton, Ill.
Anderson, Ind.
Atlanta, Ga.
Austin, Ill.
Bakersfields, Cal.
Bedford Park, N. Y.
Belleville, Ill.
Berkeley, Cal.
Bessemer, Col.
Boston, Mass.
Boulder, Colo.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Brighton Park, Ill.
Brookline, Mass.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Cambridge, Mass.
Carondelet, Mo.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cleveland, Ohio.
Coffeen, Ill.
Columbus, Ohio.
Council Bluffs, Ia.
Covington, Ky.
Corona, N. Y.
Cripple Creek, Col.
Dallas, Tex.
Danville, Ill.
Davenport, Ia.
Denver, Col.
Des Moines, Iowa.
East Boston, Mass.
East St. Louis, Ill.
Edwardsville, Ill.
El Dora, Col.
Elizabeth, N. J.
Elmhurst, Ill.
Englewood, Ill.
Eureka, Cal.
Evanston, Ill.
Evansville, Ind.
Fall River, Mass.
Florence, Colo.
Flushing, N. Y.
Fort Worth, Tex.
Fremont, Col.
Fresno, Cal.
Galveston, Tex
Geneva, N. Y.
Gillette, Col.
Grand Crossing, Ill.
Grand Junction, Colo.
Greenwich, Conn.
Hartford, Conn.
Haughville, Ind.
Hanford, Cal.
Highland Park, Ill.
Hitchcock, Tex.
Hoboken, N. J.
Houston, Tex.
Hyde Park, Ill.
Independence, Col.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Irvington, N. J.
Jersey City, N. J.
Joliet, Ill.
Kansas City, Mo.
Kansas City, Kan.
Kensington, Ill.
Kingston, N. Y.
Kingsbridge, N. Y.
Knoxville, Tenn.
La Junta, Col.
Lake Forest, Ill.
Lawrence, Kan.
Lawrence, Mass.
Leadville, Col.
Leavenworth, Kan.
Lenox, Mass.
Long Branch, N. J.
Long Island City, N.Y.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Lynn, Mass.
Maywood, Ill.
Memphis, Tenn.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Mooreland, Ill.
Montclair, N. J.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, Ind.
Muncie, Ind.
Murphysboro, Ill.
Newark, N. J.
New Brighton, N. Y.
New Castle, Pa.
New Haven, Conn.
New Orleans, La.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
Newtown, N. Y.
Newport, R. I.
Newport, Ky.
Newton, Mass.
New York, N. Y.
Oakland, Cal.
Oak Park, Ill.
Odin, Ill.
Omaha, Neb.
Orange, N. J.
Ouray, Col.
Pasadena, Cal.
Passaic, N. J.
Paterson, N. J.
Peoria, Ill.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Plainfield, N. J.
Portchester, N. Y.
Port Richmond, N. Y.
Portland, O.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Pueblo, Col.
Quincy, Ill.
Racine, Wis.
Randsburg, Cal.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rock Island, Ill.
Rogers Park, Ill.
Sacramento, Cal.
Saginaw, Mich.
Salt Lake, Utah.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Francisco, Cal.
San Luis Obispo, Cal.
San Jose, Cal.
San Mateo, Cal.
San Rafael, Cal.
Santa Barbara, Cal.
Scranton, Pa.
Seattle, Wash.
Sheboygan, Wis.
Shreveport, La.
South Chicago, Ill.
South Denver, Col.
South Evanston, Ill.
South Englewood, Ill.
South Omaha, Neb.
Spokane, Wash.
Springfield, Ill.
Springfield, Mass.
Staunton, Ill.
St. Louis, Mo.
St. Paul, Minn.
Stapleton, N. Y.
Stockton, Cal.
Streator, Ill.
Swampscott, Mass.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Tacoma, Wash.
Texas City, Tex.
Topeka, Kan.
Toronto, Can.
Torrington, Conn.
Town of Lake, Ill.
Tremont, N. Y.
Tuxedo, N. Y.
Unionport, N. Y.
Utica, N. Y.
Vancouver, B. C.
Van Nest, N. Y.
Venice, Ill.
Victor, Col.
Waco, Tex.
Washington, D. C.
Westchester, N. Y.
Whatcom, Wash.
Williamsbridge, N. Y.
Woodlawn, N. Y.
Yonkers, N. Y.

Total 184 cities.

THE eight hour day is being enforced in all government workshops in Austria, and will be extended to government contract work next spring.

THE North Pole is the mathematical point at the northern termination of the earth's axis. Whether land or water be there, the phenomena of the sun during the polar day or of the stars during the night would indicate its position.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft Organization.

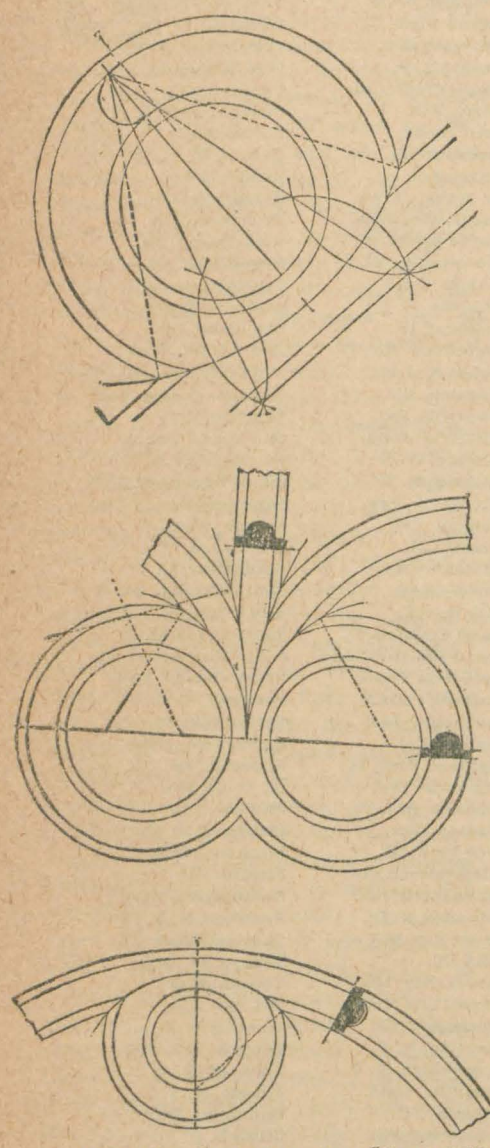
Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.

Mitreing Circular and Straight Mouldings Together.

From W. B., Paterson, N. J.

In answer to Krips, of Scranton, Pa., I cannot do better than to send the inclosed diagrams, which show how circular and straight mouldings may be joined together; also how circular mouldings of varied diameter may be made to work together. The illustrations are taken from that excellent little work, "Practical Carpentry."



MITREING CIRCULAR AND STRAI GHT MOULDINGS.

Wood-Screws.

From Jeremy W., Charlestown.

What is meant by numbering the ordinary wood-screw? When ordering, besides giving the length of screw, I am compelled to give a number, which, I am told, governs the thickness or diameter of the screw? How do these numbers run, and what do they mean?

The Octagon.

From "Young Chip," Montreal, Can.

I wish to have a correct method of finding the length of the sides of an octagon, the diameter being given, and will feel grateful to any brother "chip" who will send an answer?

Stepping Off a Bay Window.

From John J., San Antonio, Tex.

Is there a quicker way of finding the lengths of the sides of a bay window on paper than the old way of spanning around with compasses?

Estimating.

From a Young Carpenter, Troy, N. Y.

I notice the answer given on "estimating by cubing," and I would like to know what is meant by "estimating by accurate quantities?" Will some brother inform me, as I would like to know, though it may never do me any good.

Making Panel Doors.

From Wm. F., Bridgeport, Conn.

Replying to Jos. P. M., Nyack, N. Y., I will say that a "dowelled door" when well made, is as strong and as durable as a door made in the old way with tenon and mitre, and can be made much cheaper, as there will not be so much stuff required to make the door, and the labor is less. The dowelled door is come to stay.

Mitre for an Octagon Joint.

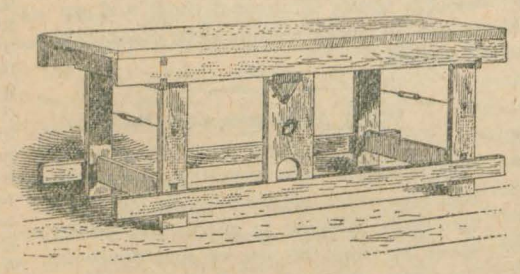
From Wm. F. H., Columbus, Ohio.

If N. L. Y., Chester, W. Va., (October No.,) will purchase a copy of "The Steel Square and its Uses" he will see many things in it that will be of great value to him, besides several ways of laying out a mitre point for an octagon. However, if he will use his square as follows he can get the angle for the joint. Use 5 inches on the tongue and 12 1-16 inches on the blade of the square, and the angle on the tongue gives the mitre for an octagon.

Carpenter's Work Bench.

From Tom De W., Bradford, Pa.

I submit the following scheme for a work bench for F. T. H., Elkhart, Ind., which I cut from a paper a number of years ago, and from which I made a bench for my own use. It is very simple



CARPENTER'S HANDY WORK BENCH.

and can be taken apart quite easily, the top being moveable. The piece marked *o* slides in grooves made in the upper and lower rails. A bench screw can be attached to the front leg, and a tail screw may be hitched at the lower end, if wanted. The bench is easily made, handy and quite efficient.

Corner Blocks.

From Wilfrid K., Newark, N. J.

I would think the good sense of G. G. E., Bay City, Mich., would guide him to plant his "corner blocks" so that the grain of the wood runs in the same direction at the vertical casing. Indeed all upright casings should run through just as the stile of a panel door runs through, and in times of old when the casings were framed together, as is now done in some countries, the head or cross casing was tenoned into the architrave, or stile. Certainly the grain should run in the same direction as the grain in the vertical architrave.

Outfit for a Journeyman Carpenter.

From "A Chip," Boone, Iowa.

In the "June CARPENTER" Mr. F. T. Hodgson asked for a list of necessary tools. I submit the following list which I should like to see corrected by some of the other "Chips."

One Hammer Bell Poll.

Three Saws—One Rip 26″-5½ Point, One Hand 24″-8 point, one panel 22″-12 point.

Six Planes—One jack 14″, one jointer 26″, one smooth 9″, one block 7″, one No. 45 Stanley plow, one 1¾ Rebate plane.

1 Level—wooden with vials set hard and fast in putty and stucco.

1 10″ sliding T bevel.

6 Chisels—⅜″, ½″, ¾″, 1¾″, 2″ firmer, one ⅜″ mortise.

1 pair 8″ dividers and two gouges ¾″ and ⅜″.

1 Washita oil stone 1 x 2 x 8 unmounted.

1 No. 4 hand axe.

1 Round poll adze eye lathing hatchet for shingling.

1 Steel square polished, no nickel plate.

1 Combination try and mitre square 6″ blade.

1 Try square 7″ blade.

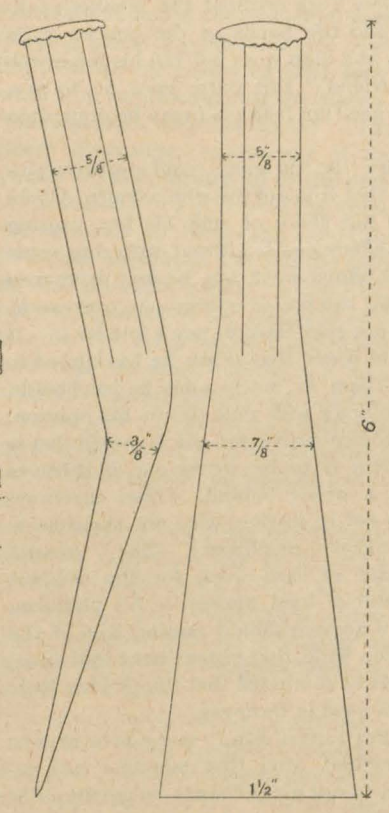
2 Plain wooden marking guages, 1 mortise guage.

1 Brace and 8 bits, 4-6-8-10-11-12-14-16 sixteenths.

1 Extension bit, ⅞″ to 3″.

1 8″ draw knife.

The above outfit is for a journeymen carpenter. A foreman or master carpenter will require more tools. I think the tool chest shown in June CARPENTER is too large. A chest 16″ x 16″ x 31″ inside will hold all tools above and leave



SIDE VIEW. FRONT VIEW.

room for overalls, etc. Here is a rough sketch of the handiest tool I have. It was made by a blacksmith from the best tool steel, and cost finished 35 cents. Properly made and tempered this tool, which is merely a crooked cold chisel, will be found to fill a long felt want. It should be 1½ inches out of straight. Very useful in taking down old work. To take up ¼ round, etc., drive chisel in along floor and jump on back end of tool.

WANTED Every **CARPENTER** and all persons who use a **SAW** of any kind to send their address to **G. H. ROTH, New Oxford, Pa.**

Something About Flooring.

From W. C., Rockaway Beach.

I wish some brother would compile a table and publish it in THE CARPENTER, which would show how much flooring or ceiling would be required to cover 1,000 feet with any of the widths from 2 inches up to 7 inches, the differences in width being in half inches. Say, for instance, what loss would there be in a thousand feet of flooring, 2 inches wide and what loss in 2½ inches wide, and 3 inches wide, and so on up to 7 inches? It is quite clear that there will be more loss on narrow than on wide stuff in the matching, but how can the exact thing be got at. That is what I am anxious to find out.

Roof Pitch.

From Wm. T. H., Elkhart, Ind.

"What constitutes a two-third pitch?" is the question that is troubling Brother Ed. M. D., Hannibal, Mo. Well, a two-third pitch is a pitch in which the peak of the rafter is two-thirds above the level of the plate, the width of the building. For instance, a building is 30 feet wide, then the peak of the rafter will be 20 feet above the level of the plate. That is simple, and it is correct, though I am aware that there are some people who argue that a two-thirds pitch means that the rafter should be two-thirds the width of the building, in length, so that in my example when the building is 30 feet wide the rafter would be 20 feet long, which is all humbug, as is proved by taking a quarter pitch, for by the same rule the rafter would only be 7½ feet long, or one-quarter across the building. This should settle the question.

Cubing in Estimating,

From "Carpenter" New York City.

The inquiry made by John V. E., Toledo, Ohio, in the October number of THE CARPENTER, is one that many workmen have often asked. "Cubing" is a sort of "lumping," the cost of a job of work. It consists in multiplying the length of a building by the width, then by multiplying this result by the height of the building, measuring from the foundation to half way up the roof. Thus, for instance, we have a building 20 x 30 feet on the ground, and 30 feet high to half way up the roof, then it would be worked thus: 20 x 30 x 30 = cubic feet. The result would then be multiplied by some fixed amount, according to the style of building. If a common frame building from 7 to 16 cents per foot, if of bricks, from 10 to 30 cents per foot, if of stone, from 20 to 70 cents per foot; according to style of building and character of finish. Everything depends on getting the "fixed amount per foot," right. It is not by any means a reliable method of estimating, and I advise John V, E., or any other reader to fight shy of the method.

A STRIKE of 400 men at the Royal City Planning Mills, at Vancouver, has been settled, the management promising to defer the cut in wages which caused the strike, for four months.

MISS KATE MILLER, of Fredericksburg, Va., is probably the oldest factory "girl" in the United States. She recently celebrated her eighty-first birthday, and for the last twenty years has worked in the same establishment. She never misses a day, and turns out a full quota of work, competing with girls sixty years her junior.

A Pious Robber.

Mr. Carnegie, under the entirely taking, yet not entirely original, title of "The Gospel of Wealth," has recently delivered himself of a book. This book might have been very valuable, instead of which it is merely trite. But that is natural. The books that might be are always so much better than the books that are. The present work is not therefore exceptional. It is a collection of papers that have appeared here and there during the last ten or fifteen years, and which are now handed out as new. We wish they were.

The gospel of wealth is an evangel so alluring that it were difficult for any one, however lackluster, to make it stale. Even Mr. Carnegie has not succeeded in doing that. Yet in reading that particular essay from which the book derives its title we found ourselves bowing to old friends.

Here, for instance, is the stately axiom that the man who dies rich dies disgraced. It was at Proudons, in our infancy, that we met that axiom first. And here is the axiom that the worst thing for a beggar is alms. The stateliness of that thought we encountered long since in a promenade which we were taking through sections of the Napoleonic code.

Here also is Mr. Carnegie's equally stately praise of poverty. That praise is another old friend. We made its acquaintance at Schopenhauer's and ran into it again at Neuville's. The former introduced it in this way: "The happiest man is the one who knows best how to be poor." The latter presented it thus: "Poverty means tranquillity." "Sweet are the uses of adversity," said Shakespeare, or, as we once presumed to parody the bard, "You can't strip a naked man."

Summarily, then, these quips of Mr. Carnegie, without being very valuable, show a commendable aptitude for research and great ability in the occult science of finding things before they are lost.

Said Moliere, "I gather my wares where I find them." We know of no good and valid reason why Mr. Carnegie should not do the same. If we seem to object at all, it is merely for the form of it and incidentally for the fun. What is new in his book is not true and what is true is not new.

Yet that which lends an air of pseudo benevolence to what he has to say are his views on the distribution of wealth. Before considering them it may be serviceable to inquire what wealth is. A ton of gold on a desert island would not be wealth to a sailor who happened to be starving there. But the nuts which the first troglodyte had the sense to store were wealth to him. Wealth consists in whatever is useful. Its history is in three chapters—the energy which creates it, the economy which increases it and the expenditure by which it is distributed.

It is on the expenditure of wealth that Mr. Carnegie is at his worst. He has known how to create it and how to increase it, but how to spend it he has still to learn. And yet, with a fortune which to-day runs pretty close to the quarter of a billion mark, his opportunities in that line ought to be tiptop. What is more, he ought to be urged to take advantage of them. It is a shameful thing that from the toil of others a man should be permitted to wring and cling to as much as he has. But it is a duty to be just. During the past decade or so Mr. Carnegie has given away pretty nearly $12,000,000. That is a large sum of money. It is a particularly large sum to a man whose income is $1,000,000 a month and who cannot spend half of it.

The money donated has gone mainly to the founding and endowing of libraries and institutes, and it is in similar ways that he proposes—or says he proposes—to distribute during his lifetime the rest of his wealth. But to say one thing and to do something else happens to us all, even to the best. We fear that Mr. Carnegie will die disgraced. It is only through the past that one may construe the future. Should Mr. Carnegie not die disgraced, then, assuming that he intends hereafter to distribute his money as leisurely as before, he must look forward to quite a green old age. At the pace he has set it will take him 200 years to do it.

On the other hand, assuming that it is the intention of Mr. Carnegie to be a little more agile in the future than he has been heretofore, are there not other things besides libraries and institutes on which this Vesuvius of gold pieces might belch his wealth? Mr. Carnegie evidently thinks so himself, for in this gospel of his he mentions parks, galleries and churches, and in mentioning them he declares that the millions of the millionaire ought to be so administered as to stimulate the best and most aspiring poor to further efforts for their own improvement.

If Mr. Carnegie means that, then better far than parks and halls and churches would be a fund that would offer the aspiring poor a release from natural sin, and in enabling them to marry decently, enable them to also have homes and food and health for their young. There would be real philanthropy, the right administration of wealth. But not a bit of it. Mr. Carnegie perfers parks instead of food; art and churches instead of children. For the poor he prefers parks that don't provide, galleries that don't appeal and churches that don't console.

Such is the gospel of wealth. In reading it one can't but wonder how he managed to make emptiness so heavy and heaviness so light.—*Edgar Saltus in San Francisco Examiner.*

Don't Want His Children Trampled On.

A prominent disputant recently made clear his idea of what civilization should mean. He said in part:

"I have a home. I hope I may some time have a better one. I would that every head of a family had a home, and the better the home the happier would I be. I want property to be the reward of industry, and I want every citizen to be secure in the enjoyment of the proceeds of his toil. I do not envy the rich. I am not desirous of pulling them down. I want a civilization that makes every poor man hope to be better off and relieve the rich man of the fear that his chil'ren will be trampled if they ever become poor.

"I want a civilization that embraces within its benefits every deserving member of society. I do not want civilization that will prevent a man riding in a carriage, but I want a civilization that gives hope to the driver of the carriage as well as to the man who rides in it. I want a civilization that gives hope to the girl who works in the kitchen as well as to the girl who its in the parlor. I want a civilization that makes life worth living to every human being.

"And when I speak thus I am not an unselfish man. I am selfish. I do not know what will be the lot of my children, and if I dared to favor a system that helped the few at the expense of the many, my children may be among the many who will suffer rather than among the few who will benefit by the law."—*Exchange.*

Excellent Ancient Tools.

Recent discoveries in Thebes (Egypt) show that, in the gray past, the most excellent tools were made, and that such were used by the Egyptians and Assyrians in the erection of their massive edifices and monuments; for the manufacture of weapons, household utensils, etc.

They had stone cross-cut saws, which were sharpened with diamonds, fine irons, mallets, with wooden handles; files with teeth like a saw-file; hollow chisels for wood; rasps, just like the best of those in use to-day; gimlets, saws with teeth inclined toward the handle—all of which go to show that the ancient Egyptians were as well furnished as ourselves with carpenters' tools.

A Union Man's Duty.

The real work of labor organizations, the work that will be lasting in its influence and beneficial to mankind, is not found in the police function of protecting the immediate rights of the laborer, but in the education which association develops. When the great body of workingmen knows the economic law by which they are controlled; when they understand that the ills which they bear are the results of conditions within their control rather the perverseness of individual employers, when they understand that they are responsible for injustice, for want, crime and wretchedness, and that it is only because they have not learned the lesson and applied the remedies that the necessity for labor organizations has arisen, there will be a better condition of the race and the work of the labor organizations will have been accomplished. As a means to this end men should be taught to be brave, self-reliant and helpful to their fellow laborers, and to mankind in general, they should be taught that a man has only partly fulfilled his duty when he has informed himself; that he owes the duty of informing his neighbor, and of using his influence, his voice and his vote, in the working out of the problems of government in the relation to the economic welfare of the people.—*Benj. Dean in Labor Advocate.*

Injury of One is the Concern of All.

It is the principle of unionism that an injury to one is the concern of all, and no fraternal organization can approve a system that permits a portion of its members to greedily grasp more than their share of employment. Fraternity becomes a mockery when one worker seizes the opportunity to earn double pay, when by so doing his "brother" is deprived of the opportunity to earn anything.

When one worker is employed sixteen hours he is presumed to perform the labor of two workers employed eight hours, and thereby displaces one man. This displaced idle man becomes a menace to the employed man. The idle man is often forced by want and destitution to eagerly accept the employed man's position for less pay, and in turn the employed man falls from his privilege of reaping his sixteen-hour harvest to the ranks of the unemployed.

If among a thousand workers it can be shown that some are earning very high wages, there is an incentive for a wage reduction. The public lauds the employer who pays such high wages without giving a thought to the fact that those who receive the high wages had by their greed performed the labor of two men, and that one of the men had earned nothing.—*Locomotive Firemen's Magazine.*

The Nation's Worst Danger.

In an address delivered by Earnest H. Crosby before the recent conference on religion in All Souls' Church, New York, he said, among other things:

"If you want to find the dangerous classes of this city, do not go into the East Side among the ignorant, the criminal and the poor; do not go into the Tenderloin to find them or any other like locality. You would not find them by going to Tammany Hall or to the Chief of Police. But if you had stood at the doors of Delmonico's last night as the members of the Chamber of Commerce filed in to sit down to the annual dinner of that organization, or had you stood on the streets of this city when the sound money paraders passed by, you would have found them.

"Seven or eight families in this country own one-eighth of its entire wealth," he said. "This was not so twenty years ago. The larger the wealth of this country grows to be the fewer the hands it gets into. The cry is, 'Let us have prosperity, no matter where it comes from.'

"They forget that true men would rather earn $1 a day as free men than $5 a day as henchmen."

Mr. Crosby declared that the rights of the people were being yielded up to the favored few. Supreme selfishness underlay the passion for wealth, and deadly injustice was done to individuals and races. This was contrary to the spirit and traditions of the Anglo-Saxon race.

"That race never takes away the rights of any people for its own benefit," he said. "It has always battled and stood up for its own rights.

"The remedy for plutocracy is to remove the condition which makes the undue accumulation of money possible. It would be a good beginning to tax the water out of stock and the unearned increment out of land. But the most important thing of all is to substitute a new ideal in the popular mind.

"The ideal set by Wall street and adopted by the country at large is to get as much as you can for as little as you can.

"The new ideal should be that each man should have his just earnings and nothing else. If he is worth $50,000 to a community, let him have it, but not millions of dollars besides.

"I suppose I shall be designated an anarchist for saying these things. All truth of this character is anarchy to those who exploit the people. I shall, however, continue to speak the truth, no matter how I am designated."

No Use.

When you's feelin' mis'a'ble, it ain' no use to say,
"Cheer up an' quit complainin.' You'll feel fine some yuthuh day."
When germs dat white folks tells about comes out an stahts to play,
An' does a rag-time cake walk froo yoh frame-work day-by.day,
Dar ain' no use o' bringin' out de banjo foh a tune
Nor tellin' 'bout de chicken dat were captured 'neaf de moon.
Don't staht no conversation foh to lull me to repose;
I's jes' a feelin' mis'a'ble; dem's all the words I knows.
I's jes' a feelin' mis'a'ble. I wouldn' swing dat do'
To let good news come in about fo-leven fohty-fo',
I'd treat my bes frien' scan'lous ef he tried to look me up,
I browbeats all the de fam'ly, an' I nearly kicked de pup;
So don't you come a-tryin' to restrain me in my grief.
I's gwinter keep on moanin' case I'd jes' about as lief,
You was'es time a comin roun' wif coaxin' or abuse:
When I's a-feelin' mis'a'ble; well nuffin' ain' no use.—*Washington Star.*

MONEYS $$$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, ASSESSMENTS, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending November 30, 1900. Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	$260 00	149	$6 80	289	$36 65	434	$3 40
2	72 20	150	5 80	290	18 70	435	3 40
3	12 60	151	22 20	291	26 65	436	9 80
4	65 40	152	9 00	294	5 35	437	6 80
5	47 20	153	9 20	295	9 75	438	20 05
6	16 20	154	11 40	296	4 75	439	10 70
7	180 40	155	22 80	297	8 20	440	56 00
8	50	157	4 00	298	4 60	441	17 60
9	54 80	158	15 65	299	22 45	442	3 25
10	134 00	159	25 00	300	19 55	443	11 80
11	58 26	160	3 80	301	28 20	444	56 15
12	112 40	161	8 80	302	21 10	446	12 70
13	58 40	162	8 80	303	10 50	447	22 80
14	7 80	163	7 60	304	18 60	448	11 00
15	14 00	164	12 00	305	8 00	450	4 85
16	51 20	165	47 20	306	77 80	451	18 95
17	7 20	166	17 00	308	17 20	453	57 60
18	5 70	167	47 40	309	221 60	455	3 80
19	80 25	168	19 35	310	4 40	456	8 80
20	9 00	169	29 40	311	16 80	457	61 40
21	18 20	170	4 40	312	10 40	458	8 05
22	144 80	171	24 60	313	31 10	459	27 85
24	26 55	172	16 55	314	14 70	460	6 80
25	48 60	174	2 00	315	10 00	461	3 60
26	40 25	175	13 40	316	15 80	463	11 05
27	22 20	176	27 70	317	36 00	464	33 60
28	13 80	177	35 80	318	2 50	465	21 00
29	101 20	178	6 00	319	2 80	466	7 00
30	13 00	179	22 20	320	3 60	467	9 10
31	52 60	180	8 70	321	10 40	468	22 90
33	82 00	181	145 80	322	34 80	470	40 05
34	2 00	182	4 80	323	2 85	471	35 20
35	8 40	183	57 40	324	5 20	472	3 85
36	64 40	184	7 60	325	32 25	473	17 00
37	3 40	185	11 30	327	19 20	474	3 80
38	7 00	186	14 60	328	20 80	475	29 80
39	12 60	187	9 20	329	58 45	476	141 90
41	4 20	188	9 60	330	6 65	477	10 40
42	24 60	189	47 20	331	30 25	478	43 00
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44	12 20	191	12 00	333	24 05	480	4 80
45	25 60	192	4 20	334	9 60	481	19 30
46	14 60	193	25 00	335	6 60	482	17 50
47	42 60	194	8 80	336	10 00	483	80 00
48	2 50	195	7 65	337	4 00	484	5 20
49	34 15	196	24 40	338	7 20	485	6 70
50	10 60	197	15 60	339	41 20	486	28 50
51	89 80	198	94 85	341	31 35	487	14 25
52	144 70	199	62 00	342	3 50	488	6 60
54	34 40	200	70 40	343	5 80	489	9 60
55	100 80	202	37 40	344	3 00	490	24 30
56	22 35	203	15 20	345	6 40	492	66 80
57	5 00	204	4 55	346	7 20	493	27 80
58	204 00	205	13 25	347	3 40	494	31 40
60	11 20	206	60	348	9 60	495	20 40
61	55 40	207	12 40	349	28 20	497	87 05
62	62 00	208	2 20	350	14 10	498	6 40
63	22 30	209	29 20	351	33 60	499	11 00
65	29 20	210	12 00	352	13 50	500	8 20
66	9 00	211	80 80	353	11 20	501	4 00
67	7 40	212	15 05	355	50 80	502	19 10
69	53 30	213	5 70	356	4 80	503	3 00
70	6 60	214	39 80	358	4 20	504	35 00
71	5 20	215	7 80	359	95 30	505	4 20
72	45 40	216	4 60	360	12 40	506	9 00
73	109 55	217	18 60	361	41 00	507	10 40
74	39 40	218	26 20	362	22 60	510	11 20
76	7 40	219	11 50	363	8 80	511	19 20
77	31 60	222	22 30	364	16 60	512	3 00
78	36 90	223	44 20	365	20 00	513	38 00
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80	18 80	225	33 30	367	9 85	516	5 20
81	23 00	226	9 40	368	6 60	517	17 50
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85	23 40	230	9 80	373	6 60	522	16 20
86	22 40	231	20 40	374	51 90	524	40 20
87	123 40	232	27 40	375	30 75	525	6 40
88	6 00	233	70 20	377	18 26	526	45 30
89	26 20	234	5 40	378	7 20	527	6 70
90	36 00	236	6 80	379	19 70	528	8 40
91	12 00	237	11 20	381	20 20	529	7 00
92	17 55	238	19 80	382	23 25	530	8 60
93	39 20	239	21 80	383	7 20	531	20 60
94	3 10	240	6 40	384	33 30	532	20 60
95	26 70	241	25 80	385	5 60	533	2 00
96	25	242	19 20	386	18 30	535	12 40
97	17 30	243	2 40	388	27 40	536	6 00
98	50 95	244	4 20	389	17 60	537	6 00
99	14 80	245	14 00	390	34 20	538	10 80
100	8 80	246	22 00	391	14 55	540	6 00
101	4 50	247	21 00	392	26	541	34 90
102	14 65	248	8 00	393	13 40	542	10 00
104	57 80	249	13 40	394	16 80	544	10 00
105	4 60	251	13 10	395	13 00	545	11 80
107	11 00	252	16 60	396	25 80	546	9 00
108	20 40	253	3 40	397	4 55	547	75 35
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110	57 00	255	4 60	400	4 00	554	39 75
112	78 60	256	13 00	401	21 80	556	10 20
114	56 25	257	82 85	402	23 75	557	14 00
115	65 50	258	17 60	403	8 60	558	6 00
116	18 20	259	8 35	404	7 20	559	22 20
118	34 40	260	38 70	405	9 15	560	2 60
119	40 00	261	10 80	406	7 80	561	20 80
120	6 20	262	12 60	407	8 00	563	45 40
121	11 80	263	3 00	408	43 05	564	17 20
122	25 80	264	11 40	409	22 40	566	7 60
123	7 00	265	12 20	410	8 80	567	58 20
124	11 80	267	6 20	411	6 20	569	13 40
125	59 10	268	52 85	412	5 20	570	6 80
126	25 20	269	13 85	413	10 00	571	13 70
127	11 80	270	12 45	414	7 60	573	3 00
128	5 20	271	12 85	415	3 80	574	27 20
129	16 80	272	4 00	416	32 40	575	32 00
130	13 75	273	19 20	417	7 90	576	4 80
131	155 40	274	33 05	418	1 75	577	3 60
132	95 40	275	16 60	419	36 20	578	5 00
133	19 40	276	21 60	421	5 60	581	13 80
134	28 30	277	2 20	422	3 20	582	8 40
135	25 65	278	14 80	423	108 60	583	3 60
137	24 90	279	22 80	424	16 60	584	83 65
138	34 00	280	4 00	425	12 80	586	20 40
139	21 60	281	119 60	426	41 85	587	7 80
140	1 50	282	11 20	427	64 40	588	20 60
141	18 30	283	11 40	428	10 70	589	16 60
142	61 02	284	11 05	429	49 05	591	19 00
143	2 40	285	19 90	430	46 90	592	27 80
146	3 50	286	29 60	431	14 20	593	26 60
147	13 70	287	3 00	432	20 60	594	7 80
148	46 50	288	26 40	433	42 95	595	16 40

Moneys Received.

(CONTINUED).

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
578	$ 5 40	630	5 00	659	14 60	696	36 00
580	8 60	631	5 20	661	14 40	697	10 00
601	10 15	632	7 90	662	3 20	698	10 20
602	3 00	633	7 65	663	5 60	699	11 50
603	8 80	634	7 00	665	4 00	700	10 00
604	7 40	635	6 00	666	6 35	701	10 00
605	14 60	636	43 20	667	29 20	703	7 50
606	24 20	637	12 40	668	6 40	704	18 00
607	6 80	638	6 40	672	1 25	707	37 60
608	5 20	639	22 50	673	1 75	712	12 40
609	2 60	642	15 20	676	9 00	714	10 60
610	7 60	643	15 35	677	1 00	715	50 80
611	6 60	644	5 20	678	8 60	716	20 40
612	16 15	646	6 40	682	3 40	717	26 20
613	18 10	647	7 00	683	3 25	723	15 40
614	5 60	648	16 20	684	8 94	726	21 95
615	19 65	649	5 80	685	10 00	731	40 50
616	8 60	650	7 70	686	11 50	739	10 90
617	5 00	651	9 20	687	9 00	746	6 00
618	6 00	652	17 20	688	10 00	750	3 25
621	26 25	653	5 50	689	10 00	767	15 50
622	13 40	654	12 15	691	16 00	785	5 55
624	24 80	655	11 00	692	7 80	786	7 80
625	12 00	656	20 20	693	10 00		
627	28 40	657	15 60	694	10 00		
628	16 20	658	9 60	695	13 00		

Total Amount Received $14,433 30

Teach.

Philosophy tells us that the mind is that part of our being which thinks, wills, remembers and reasons. As far as genuine thinking is concerned—that is, conceiving original ideas—it is possible that the generality of minds are somewhat idle.

"I forbid you to think," says Mrs. Malaprop to her niece, "thought does not become a young woman." Now, for generations past it has been the fashion to laugh at Mrs. Malaprop, and yet, in this particular tenet of hers, we opine she has a good many disciples. The world in general looks with suspicion on originality of thought, and so, sensitive thinkers are sometimes shy of making known their ideas.

But if these new-born brain creatures may be made use of to the world, is it right to keep them in their birth place? "When I was a child," observes a nineteenth century writer, "and had but a childish apprehension of the parables, I grudged the hard censure pronounced upon the quiet soul that kept his talent." The inference here is plain that when this thinker became a man, with a man's understanding of what is taught by parables, he knew that such censure was not unjust; that he who has any possession, whether of mind or matter, must let that possession do its part towards making the world better. If such possession be the power to conceive wise and useful thoughts, then, if those thoughts are not aired for the good of fellow-beings who receive their ideas second-hand the talent lies hid in a napkin, to be accounted for on the day of reckoning.

To be of use in one's generation should be the object of every life lived on this planet of pain and peril. "The rich man," says Ruskin, "who does not open his purse to his brother's need, is a mere chrysalis devil." All have not filthy lucre whereof to give, but there are those who have its equivalent in conceptions that may be acted upon for the good of suffering humanity, and to withhold such conceptions, even though there may be danger of their being greeted with contempt or ridicule, indicates a spirit of selfishness that deserves just such sentence as was pronounced upon him who, while his fellows were placing their talents at the exchange, hid his away from human sight.

Gold is scarce in this needy world, but ideas which may be put to practical use are scarcer, and he who can make the world better or wiser by giving it the result of his brain-workings is dishonest in withholding such treasure. If the rich man is, in God's sight only the steward of his possessions, so is the thinker only the curator of his thoughts. In such a matter every right-minded man is a communist; what is his is his brother's, if that brother can be benefited by it.

Summing up, as the lawyers would say, Union men who think should send forth their thoughts—shafts of light to their groping brothers. To do so their press offers all needed opportunity.—*Exchange.*

England's Famous Labor Leader.

John Burns, who was recently re-elected to the British Parliament by a London district, known as Battersea, is one of the best known labor leaders of the world. As a municipal statesman and parliamentarian he has also gained fame. He is to the working people to-day what John Bright was to the commercial classes some forty or fifty years ago. John Burns has had a stormy career. Many times has he been arrested and put into prison for taking part in strike riots, but the powerful speeches which he made at the trials secured his acquittal with his colleagues. As a member of the London County Council he has accomplished wonders. The local authority works its men only eight hours a day, and insists that all contractors it employs for building, etc., shall do the same. Besides reducing the hours of labor in London from 68 per week to 54, wages have been increased. All men receive ten days' holiday in the summer, and six general holidays. They receive medical attendance and sick pay, and a large number of them are provided with free quarters, coal and gas. The council has built a number of cottages to accommodate them near the public works, and provided a dining room where they take their meals in the middle of the day.

When Mr. Burns was first elected to Parliament he was working as an engineer, but had to give it up on account of his public duties. The two offices carried no salaries, so the workingmen of Battersea paid him for years $10.50 a week, and the Dockers' Union, of which Mr. Burns was a trustee, voted him $10 per week. He will accept no other money, although many tempting offers or bribes have been made to him by parliamentary wire pullers, company promoters and self-seeking patronizers of labor.

Mr. Burns has a library that would do honor to a cabinet minister. How has he got all these books together, having regard for his limited income? In this connection one is reminded of the story of the famous Elihu Burritt. This learned man told a dilettante in literature who called upon him, puffing away at a choice cigar, that a large part of his library represented money that might have been spent in tobacco. So with John Burns. He neither drinks nor smokes; lives on Spartan fare, wears cheap clothes, and is a complete stranger to an overcoat. He rides a bicycle, but not mainly for enjoyment; he got it so that he could save tram fares to and from the House of Commons. There is not a more polished speaker in the House than Burns. His diction is as perfect as his syntax, and his speeches are attentively listened to by every member.

THE cheapness of living in Australia is proverbial; it is a veritable poor man's paradise. In the butcher shops you see two penny and four penny tickets on the meat, and provisions of local production are equally inexpensive. In the eating houses or coffee shops—a great feature of town life there—you can get a square meal, consisting of a steak or chop, bread and butter and tea, for sixpence. There are no tips for the waiters in the Antipodes.—*Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle.*

The Cremation of Jinks.

Jinks favored of cremation, an' give directions plain,
That when he left this vale of tears, to jine the heavenly train,
When they heard the angels call him acrost ob Jordan's foam,
They'd burn his body to a crisp and take his ashes home.

His good wife up an' tol' him thar warn't no wood to spar'
An' that ef he'd jest wait awhile they'd burn him over thar';
But he left his plain instructions; an' so, the day he died,
We burnt his body 'fore he reached the blazin' "other side."

An' ever' day his wife would set, with teardraps on her lashes,
An' moan, an' groan, an' sigh, an' fret—beholdin' of his ashes,
Till she took another comforter—as most o' widders do,
An' had six cooks a-makin' o' the weddin' barbecue.

An' that's whar come the trouble! The cooks run short o' spice
An' pepper, an' sich seasonin', that makes a dinner nice;
An' findin' Jinks' ashes, hid in a corner dim,
They took him fer black pepper an' spiced the meats with him!

The widder foun' it out too late; but nothing could she do,
The guests declar'd they'd never eat a finer barbecue!
An' the widder kep' the secret, an' long her sorrows nursed
Fer that second husband's weddin' feast, they seasoned with the first.

—*Frank L. Stanton.*

A Song of Toil.

I take the little kiss she gives when I go forth at morn,
I take the little farewell wish upon the breezes borne;
I take her little arms' caress and in the morning light
Go out into the world of toil, the battle for the right.
Ring anvils, with your clangor!
Burn, forges, fierce and far!
The night shall bring the world of home,
Where love and goodness are!

I lean to little lips she lifts to my rough lips of love,
I read the mother-hope that shine in eyes that gleam above;
I hear the the roaring city call, and unto it I go
Light-hearted for the stress because a child-heart loves me so.
Swing hammers with your clatter!
Whirl, wheels, and shaft and beam!
The light of love shall guide me home
From out this shroud of steam!

I take the little rose she holds and pin it on my breast,
I take the tender memory of her word that cheered and blest;
I face the urgent purpose of the labor that is mine
Filled with her trust and patience, her youth and faith divine.
Plunge cities with your thunder
Of traffic-shout and roar!
I take the task and do the deed,
While she waits at the door!

I take the task, I face the toil, I deem it sweet to be
Bound to the labor that is love for love's fine liberty;
From morning until eventide, remembering her I go,
Under the bending wheel that glides forever to and fro.
Sing mills, your clattering chorus,
Down where the millions sweat!
I bare my arms and give my strength
And joy in what I get!

I give and take and give again, and unto dark am bent.
Beneath the burden of the task for which sweet life is spent;
But, ah! the wage so dear to have, the little lips that wait,
The hearts that ring, the arms that cling, when I unlatch the gate!
Clang with your mighty revel!
Roar, cities with your strife!
And God be praised for strength to toil
For wage of love and life!

—*F. McK., in Baltimore News.*

Some Great Strikes.

BY DR. U. M. WIDEMAN.

IT WOULD need a pen inspired from God Almighty to tell the half of the story of sorrow and self-sacrifice endured by those who take part in one of the great labor strikes of our time. No one who has not witnessed the woe, the want, the pain and unmurmuring heroism of the men and women, and even the children who take part in it, can conceive even faintly the truth of the dismal tale of suffering "long drawn out" that is endured by the toilers who are in the struggle.

It is not for fun or for idle pastime that one of these "battles of giants" is inaugurated. Oh, no! It is for bread, for life, for right against wrong, cruel, mighty, relentless wrong, they fight.

Withln fifty years there has been several of these tremendous and decisive strikes, involving in their bitter and destructive range men, women and helpless little ones by the hundreds of thousands. The great bread riot in London in 1840 to 1846, the miners' strike in the Lackawanna and Schuylkill mines in 1869 and that of the late one in the same region, involving 138,000 workmen, were, in point of loss, ruin and suffering, the most terrible of all the long list of great and valuable uprising of labor in sheer and unavoidable self-defense.

With that of 1869 the writer was painfully familiar, and never will the sad, pinched faces of the victims of greed and Mammon, as I saw them in those gloomy days, depart from my memory. If the grave had power of speech there are little graves in Scranton that would tell a tale of woe unutterable of those hapless times, and all up and down the valley for a hundred miles. I saw a young man go into a little house near Dunmore in that time and ask for something to eat. It was given him, and when it was done the woman, a pale, sad, pinched creature, told him it was more than half the food in the house, but her trust was in Him, who keeps the fatherless and the widow. Men and women were seen every day in the woods digging roots and picking herbs to subsist upon. All this for a sacred, undying principle as pure and holy as truth itself.

Oh! the pathos, the grief, the silent pain in the eyes of the little children with their sunken, hollow cheeks, that told the story of want and hunger plainer than words could utter it.

Is it any wonder that the people of that region universally execrate to this day the name of the Wall street "combine" who forced on the strike. But it is always so. Public opinion against the tyrant and the oppressor. Not a clergyman in the United States who opened his mouth but to condemn monopoly at that time, and no journal of any principle did otherwise. But yet, as a wise man has said, "Tyrants never learn wisdom," and the monopolistic tyrant will not learn wisdom until his power is destroyed utterly.

One of the shrewdest of Scranton's business men went mad in the great strike of 1869 and died in that condition. The ruin and disaster attending it were widespread, while it sunk almost every one of its promoters into early graves and commercial disgrace, intemperance and ruin.

The history of human tragedy does not contain a chapter more sad than either of these great strikes, but in every instance in this country and in Enrope oppression and greed of money was at the root of all the trouble.

The upward march of labor has been slow, but its progress has been constant. The results of the strike of 1869 did not at the time appear to be encouraging to the friends of labor, but as time went on it was seen that it had operated so as to check the arrogance of the coal operators and cripple their power for evil to an extent that was visible to every thinking man.

So with the Erie Railroad strike, the Baltimore and Ohio strike of 1877 and all the other important strikes on record not one has ever failed to weaken and intimidate the enemies ot labor or in the end to strengthen and invigorate its friends.

Monopoly grants no favors or concessions except such as are wrung from it by force; and it was always so, for it is born of avarice and greed. It is in direct opposition to the commandment of God, "thou shalt not covet," and it can never be other than an enemy to the best and noblest qualities in human nature.

I observe that the reporters and newspaper men who in 1869 were loud and blatant in praise of the coal "combine" soon went down into obscurity, while those who were honest and true to manhood and principal were in the main successful in the business affairs of life. I observed, too, that hunger and suffering did not stifle the manhood of those brave men, the miners. They were like Napoleon's Old Guard—they could die but they could not surrender.

Another strange retribution of Providence, it seems to me, is that of the men who were violent and blood-thirsty against the strikers of 1877, hardly one can be found who is now active or prominent in politics or war. In Wall street I know of only one of the manipulators of the great miners' strike, and he is an old man who never smiles. On the other hand I know of more than a hundred men and women who were active, open friends of the miners who are yet in the enjoyment of a smiling, sunny old age, and to me it points a pleasing moral.

It is thirty-one years since the great strike as it is still called in the Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys, and yet thousands recall it with horror to this day.

Seventy-five millions of dollars was the estimate of the lost of time and product and property in this disastrous struggle; and this was a low figure in the opinion of experts, while over three hundred men lost their lives by violence and many died of starvation and exposure. Four great railroads lost their entire coal traffic during the whole summer of 1860, as well as the trade in freight of the merchants in the two rich valleys, Wyoming and Lackawana, with the Schuylkill and all the vast farming region in a circuit of two hundred miles all utterly paralyzed in its product, while the face of the country bore the look of the havoc of war. It was in truth a region of terror.

PATENTS

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WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen to introduce the "hottest" seller on earth. Dr. White's Electric Comb, patented 1899. *Agents are coining money.* Cures all forms of scalp ailments, headaches, etc., yet costs the *same* as an *ordinary* comb. Send 50c in stamps for sample. D. N. Rose, Gen. Mgr., Decatur, Ill.

OBITUARY

(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line

LOCAL UNION 541, Washington, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our fellow workman and brother, WILLIAM SHALER, be it

Resolved, That we bow to the mandates of the divine will of Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved widow and family of our deceased brother in this their hour of affliction.

Resolved, That in the death of this brother, we are reminded that we too sooner or later will be summoned to that bourn from whence no traveler returns.

Resolved. That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded on the minutes of the Union, that a copy be sent to the sorrowing family and a copy sent for publication in THE CARPENTER.

JAMES LOUGHMAN,
JNO. D. HALL,
J. C. HOLDER. } *Committee.*

LOCAL UNION No. 60, Indianapolis, Ind.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God to take from our midst our esteemed Brother JOHANNES HESS, who departed this life October 30, 1900.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere and heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved widow and child of our deceased brother in their hour of affliction.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be printed in the official journal, THE CARPENTER, a copy be sent to the family and also entered on the minutes of our Union.

WILLIAM HOFF,
CHARLES NEWMAN,
HERMAN LONGFRE. } *Committee.*

LOCAL UNION No. 125, Utica N. Y.,

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst one of our oldest members, Brother S. A. HUBBARD; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days, and express our sincere sympathy with the bereaved family of our deceased brother.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that one be presented to his family and that a copy be sent for publication to our official journal, THE CARPENTER.

JOSEPH G. TILLMAN,
GRIFFITH W. GRIFFITHS,
JOHN B. WEISS. } *Committee.*

STAIRBUILDERS LOCAL UNION No. 616, San Francisco, Cal.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our friend and fellow member, C. L. PARSONS, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of the Union extend their heartfelt sympathy to our brother in his sad affliction, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, and copies sent to our official journal THE CARPENTER, and our Local paper *Organized Labor* for publication.

P. H. FARLEY,
E. B. DWYER,
J. E. MADIGAN. } *Committee.*

LOCAL UNION No. 132, Buffalo, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst and deliberations our esteemed Brother and true Unionist, MELCHIOR FAEHULE,

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we deplore the loss of our esteemed Brother, who was a faithful husband and loving father. Be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our most sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this their sad hour of affliction.

Resolved, That the officers attend the funeral in a body, that our charter be draped for thirty days, that a copy be sent to the family, the same to be published in our official organ, the monthly CARPENTER, and the same to be spread on the minutes of this Union.

JOHN J. BAUMGARTNER,
ROBERT H. MURPHY,
ADOLPH GRAUPNER, } *Committee.*

LOCAL UNION No. 132, Buffalo, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst and deliberations, our esteemed brother and true unionist, LOUIS NOE; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we deplore the loss of our esteemed brother, who was a faithful husband and loving father, and be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our most sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this their sad hour of affliction; also be it further

Resolved, That the officers attend the funeral in a body, that our charter be draped for thirty days, that a copy be sent to the family, the same to be published in our official organ, THE CARPENTER, and also spread on the minutes of this Union.

JOHN J. BAUMGARTNER,
ROBERT H. MURPHY,
ADOLPH GRAUPNER. } *Committee*

LOCAL UNION No. 712, C ovington, Ky.

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and love to take to Himself our beloved brother, WILLIAM HAYDEN, who departed this life, November 13, 1900, aged seventy-five years.

WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a most faithful member of our union, and one who had the respect and good will of all who knew him. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be presented to the bereaved widow and family, and also, that one be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

E. WATKINS,
J. W. MAPES,
JAS. JONES. } *Committee.*

LOCAL UNION No. 249, Kingston, Ont., Can.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call our esteemed brother, THOMAS IRVINE, and

WHEREAS, The members of Local Union No. 249 feel and mourn the loss of a beloved and respected brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a perior of thirty days; that we express our sincere sympathy to the bereaved wife, and be it further

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the Local Union; a copy be sent to the bereaved wife, and a copy to our official jonrnal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

T. NELSON,
D. CAMPBELL,
T. PEATERS,
W. VEALE. } *Committee.*

LOCAL UNION No. 487, LINTON, IND.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the Master Builder of the universe, to remove from our midst our Brother, W. C. RINGO, and

WHEREAS, We deeply deplore the loss of our esteemed Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sincere sym pathy to the bereaved family, and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our Charter for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, that a copy of the same be presented to the family and that a copy be sent to our Official Journal, THE CARPENTER, and to each of our city papers for publication.

E. D. PICKHARDT,
J. P. PARKS,
WM. DUNHAM. } *Committee.*

"I'll Do What I Can."

Who takes for his motto, "I'll do what I can,"
shall better the world as he goes down life's hill;
The willing young heart makes the capable man,
And who does what he can oft can do what he will.
There's strength in the impulse to help things along,
And forces undreamed of will come to the aid
Of one who, though weak, yet believes he is strong,
And offers himself to the task, unafraid.
"I'll do what I can" is a challenge to fate,
And fate must succumb when it's put to the test;
A heart that is willing to labor and wait
In its tustle with life ever comes out the best.
It puts the blue imps of depression to rout,
And makes many difficult problems seem plain;
It mounts over obstacles, dissipates doubt,
And unravels kinks in life's curious chain.
"I'll do what I can" keeps the progress machine
In good working order as the centuries roll,
And civilization would perish, I ween,
Were not those words written on many a soul.
They fell the great forests, they furrow the soil,
They seek new inventions to benefit man,
They fear no exertion, make pastime of toil—
O, great is earth's debt to "I'll do what I can."

—*Ella Wheeler Wilcox.*

Bommer Spring Hinges.

Continuous striving towards perfection in one direction. Concentration of thought on one line of product, both in manufacture and in marketing of that product, have made Bommer Spring Hinges paramount. Observe the record:

Highest award, Chicago, 1893.

Gold Medal, Omaha, 1898.

Highest award, Munich, Germany, 1898.

Highest award, Philadelphia Export Exposition, 1899.

Gold Medal, Paris, 1900.

You are safe in demanding that Bommer Spring Hinges shall be specified, you should insist on having Bommer Spring Hinges, they cost no more than the inferior kinds.

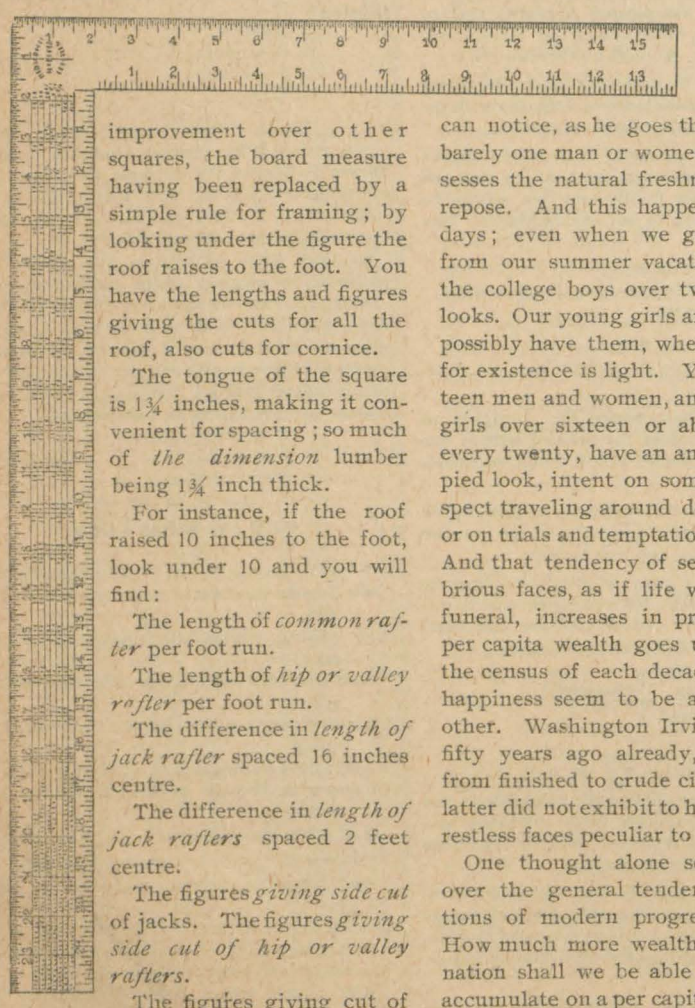
A Wonderful Invention.

They *cure dandruff*, *hair falling*, *headache*, etc., yet costs the same as an *ordinary* comb. What's that? Why, Dr. White's Electric Comb. The only patented Comb in the world. People, everywhere it has been introduced, are *wild* with delight. You simply comb your hair each day and the comb does the rest. This wonderful comb is simply unbreakable and is made so that it is *absolutely impossible* to break or cut the hair. Sold on a written guarantee to give *perfect* satisfaction in *every* respect. Send stamps for one. Ladies' size 50c. Gents' size 35c. Live men and women wanted everywhere to introduce this article. Sells on sight. See address,

D. N. ROSE, Gen. Mgr., Decatur, Ill.

Framing Made Easy.

Nicholls & Wheeler Square Co., wish to call the attention of carpenters to a new framing Square they are placing on the market, more especially to the



improvement over other squares, the board measure having been replaced by a simple rule for framing; by looking under the figure the roof raises to the foot. You have the lengths and figures giving the cuts for all the roof, also cuts for cornice.

The tongue of the square is 1¾ inches, making it convenient for spacing; so much of *the dimension* lumber being 1¾ inch thick.

For instance, if the roof raised 10 inches to the foot, look under 10 and you will find:

The length of *common rafter* per foot run.

The length of *hip or valley rafter* per foot run.

The difference in *length of jack rafter* spaced 16 inches centre.

The difference in *length of jack rafters* spaced 2 feet centre.

The figures *giving side cut* of jacks. The figures *giving side cut of hip or valley rafters.*

The figures giving cut of sheathing in valley or hip; also cuts for cornice. A circular of useful information with each square.

The square is made in No. 1 grade only. Is a black finish with white figures and warranted not to rust. (See advertisement.)

For particulars, write Nicholls and Wheeler Square Co., Ottumwa, Iowa.

"Humanity's Central Blunder."

In a poem called "The Cry of the Dreamer," John Boyle O'Reilly expresses himself in part as follows:

I am tired of planning and toiling
  In the crowded hives of men;
Heart weary of building and spoiling,
  And spoiling and building again.
And I long for the dear old river
  Where I dreamed my youth away,
For a dreamer lives forever,
  And a thinker dies in a day.
I am sick of the showy seeming
  Of a life that is half a lie;
Of the faces lined with scheming
  In the throng that hurry by.
I would fly to the woods's low rustle,
  And the meadow's kindly page;
Away from the streets' rude bustle,
  From trophies of mart and stage,
For a dreamer lives forever
  And a thinker dies in a day.

Many shall no doubt object to the preeminence given to the dreamer over the thinker, in the above poem. Yet, in a great many respects, and in the domain of poetic philosophy, the dreamer stands for the man of high, altruistic ideals, in a natural, God-like, social status, and so in opposition to the great mass of thinkers forever plotting to justify a low, unnatural, materialistic civilization. Of course, in such a sense the deamer lives forever, because he dwells on the processes by which truth eternal is bound to be realized on earth sooner or later. Of course, then, the thinker dies in a day, or rather does not live at all, when bound to stand by the thousand and one fallacies which have forever cheated humanity out of all natural rights, deprived men of all healthy growth, condemned them to drag a miserable existence with but a few scanty fragments of the ineffable joys they could have had.

Any careful observer of human faces can notice, as he goes through life, that, barely one man or women in twenty possesses the natural freshness of a soul in repose. And this happens even on holy days; even when we go to and return from our summer vacation. Not even the college boys over twenty have fresh looks. Our young girls and some madams possibly have them, when their struggle for existence is light. Yes, at least nineteen men and women, and even boys and girls over sixteen or about that, out of every twenty, have an anxious, pre-occupied look, intent on some form of introspect traveling around dollars and cents, or on trials and temptations of some kind. And that tendency of set, serious, lugubrious faces, as if life were a perpetual funeral, increases in proportion as our per capita wealth goes up, according to the census of each decade. Wealth and happiness seem to be at war with each other. Washington Irving noticed that fifty years ago already, in his travels from finished to crude civilizations. The latter did not exhibit to him the unhappy, restless faces peculiar to the former.

One thought alone seems to preside over the general tendencies and aspirations of modern progress, and this is: How much more wealth than any other nation shall we be able to produce and accumulate on a per capita of population? And this per capita wealth does not take cognizance of watered values, monopoly values, farcical values, what is called "capitalization" by our grand financiers. And all that means tribute paid by the many to the few, that is all.

But why should workers pay tribute to loafers, in this or that form, out of their earning, for permission to live and work on God's planet? Simply because the planet belongs to a small group of landlords, and not the Lord, the God of the Universe." "For the land is mine," said the Lord, "and ye men are but sojourners with me,"—the tenants of the Lord.

When the mind quietly sifts down the great crime of land monopoly, it is then that we find an all sufficient reason for all the calamities of men and nations, for all the incompleteness of the best types, for all the degradation of the worst ones. All other monopolies in politics or industries can be easily traced to the parent monopoly, to the cardinal social crime, to the fundamental injustice in that element—land, through which alone human life can go on, through which alone any kind of production or exchange can take place, through which alone wealth can be held or used when acquired.

Here we come across one of the greatest absurdities of the modern "man," viz.: his incapacity or unwillingness to grasp any simple, natural, ethical process with which to rectify and suppress that grand, primal, basic, social crime of monopoly in natural resources, the foundation of all life and wealth, and hence inexorably underlying all other crimes, personal or social, evoluting them all, if the development of evil is subject to any logic, to the law of causality, to any sensible connections between causes and effects.

That incapacity or unwillingness proves that even to day civilization is yet like a group of spoiled school children counting the grains of sand among the rocks on the shores of an angry ocean. They notice that many of them are constantly being swept off by the furious waves. They never notice that that could be avoided by simply using their activities on the hills close by, the hills of God's truth, when they could safely revel in the glories of oceans and landscapes around, through boundless joys and full manhood with everybody on earth. But God's truth—we don't want to know what that means, when applied to healthy social development. We are perfectly willing to grasp God's truth in all that relates to planets and stars yonder in the infinite, or in the actions and reactions of atoms, molecules and masses outside of natural human rights and human activities, outside of all dealings between man and man within the circle of national and international relations. Truth in those relations, we practically say, to-day as much as Cain 6,000 years ago, can only be apprehended and realized by unborn generations. The thinkers say that anyhow. Only a few dreamers proclaim that truth in the moral and ethical order of social life can be apprehended to-day and realized to-morrow, even if we wish to sleep a few hours between apprehension and realization.

A simple natural law would help us to apprehend that moral truth. It is as follows: "Joy and manhood is the product of few desires backed by social justice. As our desires rise above the simplest sanitary needs of the day, our frictions increase and social justice becomes more difficult than ever." That law is exhibited through the whole historical development of humanity, and each one of us can realize it in his own personal developments, if we want to be honest with our inner "self," if we want to respond to God's inspirations on the subject. That law was proclaimed by Christ when he said: "And the cares of this world, and the deceitfulness of riches, and the lusts of other things, etc., etc." And all is upset, all peace vanishes, all best joys fly away through the deceitfulness of riches and the cares and lusts they generate. Who can deny that?

Take now this sociologic syllogism. The law of life is a law of growth. As such it must necessarily apply even to evil, as it applies to weeds. Hence evil is bound to grow as long as it is allows to live among men, as weeds grow as long as they are not uprooted and exposed to the solar heat for the killing process. All along, with all nations, evil has not only been allowed to live, but its growth has been invited by fundamentally wrong social adjustments, all of them the direct or indirect product of the social crime or blunder we have specified. Those social misadjustments poison the media in which the social or civilized man is forced to live, or wants to live. Hence civilization, under the media or wrong adjustment, must necessarily imply, "The constant growth of evil among men and nations." We may gloss over or varnish our evils with piles of wealth and mountains of education. Neither the latter nor the former shall do us any good. Neither wealth nor education of the wrong kind can trifle with God and His truth.—*Jose Gros.*

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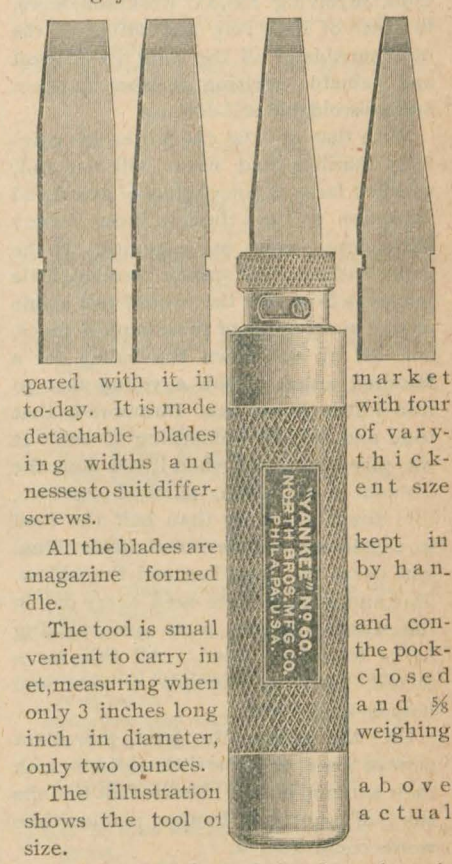

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49. LOWELL—Wm. N. Merritt, 20 Dailey st.
688. LYNN—W. E. Nichols, 16 Cedar st.
625. MALDEN—W. Maxwell, No. 3 Ascutney st.
221. MARBLEHEAD—R. H. Roach, 24 Village st.
275. NEWTON—C. L. Connors, 10 Rutland st., Watertown, Mass.
680. NEWTON CENTRE—F. C. Boisner, 1241 Centre st.
193. NORTH ADAMS—J. J. Agan, 243 River st.
351. NORTHAMPTON—L. D. Remington, 255 Bridge.
444. PITTSFIELD—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
67. ROXBURY—Jas. McLaughlin, 11a Danna st.
307. SO. FRAMINGHAM—Hugh Cooney, 55 Hareford st.
629. SOMERVILLE—Robert Jackson, 30 Winsor Road.
96. SPRINGFIELD—(Fr.) P. Provost, Jr., 14 Clayton ave.
177. " —P. J. Collins, 1365 State st.
540. WALTHAM—John E. Cormey, 37 Gardner st.
222. WESTFIELD—W. J. Parenteau, 87 Orange st.
23. WORCESTER—Alfred Anderson, 104 Summer
408. " —(Fr.) Albert Gagnon, 25 Lunelle.

MICHIGAN.

105. ALPENA—B. D. Kelley, 416 Tawas st.
512. ANN ARBOR—Chas. Bucholz, 921 W. Wash.
116. BAY CITY—E. G. Gates, 218 N. Birney st.

19. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
303. " —A. Haak, 228 Erskine st.
643. FLINT—M. King.
335. GRAND RAPIDS—Chas. J. W. Seibald, 138 Legrave st.
130. HANCOCK—F. Wurm.
651. JACKSON—H. Behan, 208 Deyo st.
297. KALAMAZOO—H. Greendyke, 1003 N. Park.
647. LAURIUM—F. W. Kelley.
341. MARINE CITY—W. L. Rivard, Box 379.
173. MUNISING—A. L. Johnson.
100. MUSKEGON—H. Bymhold, 124 Third st.
585. PORT HURON—Arthur Smith, 2525 Maple st.
59. SAGINAW—P. Frisch, 623 Atwater st.
334. " —F. C. Trier, 1721 Hancock st.
46. SAULT ST. MARIE—A. Stowell, 227 Magazine st.
226. TRAVERSE CITY—C. H. Brazington, Box 57.
693. WEST BAY CITY—Harry Durant, 306 South Centre street.

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—John Knox, Box 283, W. Duluth.
7. MINNEAPOLIS—Patrick Chiasson, 915 3rd ave.. No.
548. " —(Mill) J. A. Malone.
87. ST. PAUL—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland ave.

MISSISSIPPI.

585. MERIDIAN—B. M. Westbrook, 14th ave.

MISSOURI.

607. HANNIBAL—Ed. Walley, 710 Bird st.
311. JOPLIN—S. P. Woods, 1207 Jaxson av.
4. KANSAS CITY—J. E. Chaffin. 2600 Park ave.
48. KIRKSVILLE—W. H. Wellbaum.
523. SEDALIA—John L. Cone, 17th and Summit.
110. ST. JOSEPH—R. L. Greer, 1001 N. 22d.
338. " —(South) W. W. Pendleton, Sta. D.
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, R. Fuelle, 604 Market st.
5. " (Ger.) Charles Thoms, 2106 Victor st.
45. " (Ger.) C. Heutscher, 1834 Mullanphy.
47. " (Ger.) C. J. Hermann, 2712 Chippewa.
73. " Geo. J. Swank, 4428 Manchester ave.
257. " A. W. Ware, 1026 Dillon st.
578. " (Stairs) E. Bruggemann, 2521a N. Jefferson ave.
420. WEBB CITY—W. S. Branstetter.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
345. BILLINGS—Herbert A. Snider, Box 13.
112. BUTTE CITY—A. F. Rosslow, Box 623.
286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
153. HELENA—S. N. Holenquest, 1009 Bedford st.
28. MISSOULA—J. W. Baird, Box 288.

NEBRASKA.

113. LINCOLN—F. A. Hayes, 445 S. 25th st.
427. OMAHA—G. W. Miles, 1911 Charles st.
279. S. OMAHA—S. Spence, 525 N. 26th st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

538. CONCORD—G. E. Whitford, 48 Downing st.

NEW JERSEY.

750. ASBURY PARK—Wm. M. Burroughs, Belmar, N. J.
432. ATLANTIC CITY—G. T. Goff, 2505 Artic ave.
383. BAYONNE—Sam. Barshopsky, 506 Ave. C.
486. " —P. A. Miller, 960 Ave D.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20. CAMDEN—Judson H. Morton, 1025 So. 6th
591. DOVER—Halsey M. Hiller.
580. DUNDEE—Jno. Gallga, 60 Fifth st.
519. E. RUTHERFORD—M. A. Herbst, Carlstadt.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 240 South st.
687. " —(Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer.
265. HACKENSACK—E. M. Paton, First and James.
391. HOBOKEN—W. Weidenmeyer, 554 First st.
467. " (Ger.) H. Schneder, 1204 Washington st.
HUDSON CO.—Sec. Dist. Council, Daniel McDonald, 273 3d st.
57. IRVINGTON—Chas. Van Wert.
139. JERSEY CITY—G. R. Edsall, 311 Communipaw ave.
118. " "—(Mill) F. C. Lussenhoph, 839 Walnut W. Hoboken, N. J.
282. " " —Aug. Zimmerman, 57 Lexington ave.
482. " " —L. F. Ryan, 181 Ninth st.
564. " " —Robt. Hamilton, 202 Webster ave. Jersey City H'g'ts, N. J.
157. " " (Stairs) C. J. Bove, 120 Weehawken st., W. Hoboken.
151. LONG BRANCH—Chas. E. Brown, Box, 241, Long Branch City.
306. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
429. MONTCLAIR—James McLeod, 141 Forest st.
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 163.
NEWARK—Secretary Dist. Council, Wm. Decker, 79 Lillie st.
119. " —H. G. Long, 60 Orange st., Bloomfield.
120. " —(Ger.) H. Kachelriess, 24 Jabez st.
148. " —A. Tatzsch, 55 Pierce st.
306. " —A. L. Beegle, 122 N. 2d st.
723. " (Ger.) G. Arendt, 330 S. Tenth st.
330. NEW ORANGE—M. A. Stone.
349. ORANGE—F. Schorn 22 Chapman st.
325. PATERSON—S. Sixx, 90 Water st.
490. PASSAIC—J. Van Weil, Lodi, N. J.
65. PERTH AMBOY—Fred Christensen, 170 Brighton ave.
399. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison. 8 Fayette.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lunger, 90 Westervelt ave., N. Plainfield.
537. RAHWAY—G. Helmstadter, 89 Grand st.
558. ROSELLE—Edward P. Maunon.
455. SOMERVILLE—E. Opdyke.
31. TRENTON—J. L. Pancoast, 314 S. Broad
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worischek, 721 Adam st., Hoboken.
620. VINELAND—Geo. P. Albertson, 513 Park ave.
320. WESTFIELD—John Goltra, 144 Elmer st.
209. WEST HOBOKEN—Charles Burhaus, 518 Gardner st. Union Hill.

NEW MEXICO.

511. ROSWELL—E. S. Hanson.

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
959. " —(Ger.) John Lather, 217 Sherman.
270. ALEXANDRIA BAY—F. H. Hamilton.
6. AMSTERDAM—W. H. Prell, 73 Elizabeth st.
453. AUBURN—E. K. Atwater, 68 Mary st.
614. BALDWINSVILLE—H. W. Widrige.
24. BATAVIA—Gebherd Wassink, 19 Sever place.
233. BINGHAMTON—W. C. Bryant, 28 Alfred st.
310. " —(Mill) E. P. Safford, 21 Rutherford st.
BRONX—Secretary of District Council, E. S. Odell, 570 E. 164th st.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave.
12. " —Otto Zeibig, 1432 DeKalb ave.
32. " —(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Ambrose Hilbert, 1344 Myrtle ave.
109. " —Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenk ave., Sub. Sta. 43.
126. " —M. J. Casey, 85 Newell st.
147. " —Martin Pearson, 368 Miller ave.
175. " W. F. Bostwick, 533 Roebling st.
247. " —C. D. Monroe, 42 St. Mark ave.
258. " —M. Spence, 279 Madison st.
291. " —(Ger.) J. Redenbach, 204 Harman st.
381. " —S. E. Elliott, 1295 St Mark's ave.
451. " —Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471. " —F. Small, 353 61st st.
634. " —John Leeson, 570 Union st.
639. " —H. B. Paterson, 212 53d st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of Dist. Council, Miles Little, 17 Poley st.
9. " —Richard Har 203 Front ave.
132. " —(Mill) A. Graupner, 1274 Genesee.
355. " —(Ger.) E. Ulrich, 58 Roetzer st.
374. " —E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440. " —J. H. Myers, 83 Landon st.
642. " —(Mill), Otto Leonard, 330 Box, ave.
502. CANANDAIGUA—Frank Perry, Box 297.
446. CARTHAGE—Chester Lovejoy, Box 208.
368. CLAYTON—L. C. Purdy.
99. COHOES—A. VanArnam, 22 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT—Anton Frank.
700. CORNING—F. E. Coon, 20 Gorten st.
503. DEPEW—J. M. Cockle, Lancaster, N. Y.
649. DOBBS FERRY—Thos. Monahan.
466. DUNKIRK—Ed. L. Gunther, 715 Lamphere.
532. ELMIRA—Elmer Ten Eyck, Duhl, P. O.
81. FAR ROCKAWAY—Jos. Nolan, Box 724.
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—John F. O'Brien
714. FLUSHING—M. Kennedy, 138 New Locust st.
673. FORT EDWARD—Frank S. Leaver.
187. GENEVA—W. W. Dadson, 26 Hollenbeck ave.
229. GLEN FALLS—C. T. Sawn, 21 Chester st.
542. HORNELLSVILLE—John Brennan, Park Hotel.
149. IRVINGTON—A. H. Smith, Box 187.
357. ISLIP, L. I.—F. E. Woodhull, Bay Shore.
603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 108 Auburn st.
613. JAMAICA—Chas Stout, Van Wyck ave., Dunton, L. I.
66. JAMESTOWN—C. L. Howard, 13 Scott st.
40. KINGSBRIDGE—John Forshay, 864 Union ave., New York City.
251. KINGSTON—Jos. J. Tubby, Rondout Stn.
635. LIBERTY—F. Hotchkins.
516. LINDENHURST—Wm. Heling.
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan, 351 Ralph st.
289. LOCKPORT—Wm. Markley, 99 Mulberry st.
34. LONG ISLAND CITY—Wm. Gotter, 596 Broadway
543. MAMARONECK—John C. Bull.
548. MASSENA—J. P. Bronnell.
574. MIDDLETOWN—C. H. Pickard.
212. MT. VERNON—A. H. Parker, 17 N. High st.
493. " Wm. T. Wood, 37 Stevens avenue.
646. NEWARK—Marcus Brown, 52 Church st.
301. NEWBURG—John Templeton, 159 Renwick.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—J. Thompson, 173 Church.
507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—Peter A. Anderson, Box 13, Corona, N. Y.
NEW YORK—Secretary of Executive Council, J. W Sheehan, 174 Broadway, W. New Brighton, S. I. N. Y.
NEW YORK—Sec. of Dist. Council, George Slatter, 49 S. 10th st. Brooklyn; N. Y.
51. " J. J Hewitt, 303 E. 122d, care Lawlor.
56. " (Fl'r Layers) C. G. Johnson, 160 E. 88.
200. " (Jewish) J Goldfarb, 117 E. 100th st.
309. " (Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Paul Liska, 442 E. 81st st.
375. " (Ger.) R. Mews, 160 Eagle st., E. D.
382. " Aug. Sack, 1814 Third ave.
387. " T. J. Breslin. 3360 Park ave.
457. " (Scan.) Ole Jensen, 219 E. 96th st.
464. " (Ger.) V. Sauter, 677 Courtland ave.
468. " Thos. Doran, 338 E. 53d st.
473. " —Herman J. Hunter, 30 Jewett ave., Jersey City, N. J.
476. " Wm. E. P. Schwartz, 29 Fulton ave., Astoria, L. I.
478. " Christian Winter. 4000 Third ave.
497. " (Ger.) John Huber, 340 E. Fifth st.
513. " (Ger.) John H. Borrs, 535 E. 87th st.
575. " (Stair) H. Blot, 631 Eagle ave., Bronx.
707. " (Fr. Can.) G. Trautmann, 252 W. 42d.
715. " Charles Camp, 223 W. 148th st.
786. " (Ger. Millwright and Millers), Henry Maak, 357 Linden st., Brooklyn.
322. NIAGARA FALLS—F. M. Perry, 530 23d st,
369. NORTH TONAWANDA—C. Pohzehl, 226 Delaware st.
474. NYACK—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, Walling ave.
546. OLEAN—F. C. Weagraff, 1306 W. State.
163. PEEKSKILL—T. J. Gallagher, 25 Williams st.
77. PORTCHESTER—A. Nelson, Madison ave., Hillside Park
606 PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st., New Brighton.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—F. Quarterman, Box 32.
QUEENS Co., Sec. of Dist. Council, T. F. E. Maher, Box 101, Flushing, N. Y.
72. ROCHESTER—S. C. Wright, 12 Walton st.
179. " —(Ger.) T. Kraft. 20 Joiner st.
231. " —J. Buehrle, 30 Buchan Park.
601 ROCKAWAY BEACH—A. P. Snyder, Box 91, Oceanus, N. Y.
578. RYE.—Frank Parker, Portchester, N. Y.
412. SAYVILLE, L. I.—E. Townsend.
146. SCHNECTADY—A. D. Deuell, 13 North st.
STATEN ISLAND—Sec. of Dist. Council, J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, W. New Brighton.
567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 545.
405. STEINWAY, L. I.—Geo. E. Karns.
SYRACUSE—Sec. Dist. Council, J. R. Ryan, 1518 Spring st.
15 " (Ger.) H. Werner, 201 Rowland st.
26. " E. E. Battey, 517 E. Genese st.
192. " Charles Silvernail, 626 Vine st.
78. TROY—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
636. " —(Mill) F. C. Schweirn, 353 Sherman st., Albany.
389. TUXEDO—T. Hopkinson, Box 22 Suffern, N. Y.
125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
278. WATERTOWN—Robt. Parham, 55 Stone st.
172. WESTCHESTER—F. Vanderpool, Blondell av
337. WHITESBORO—Wm. Lamphere.
128. WHITESTONE—George Belten, Box 8.
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—A. D. Drake, Park ave. and 2nd st.
324. WOODSIDE, L. I.—Jno. Fergison, Box 92
278. YONKERS—E. C. Hulse, 47 Maple st.
726. " Fred. Saarup, 14 Waverly st.

NORTH CAROLINA.

384. ASHEVILLE—Wm. Francis, 34 Flint st.
491. " —J. H. Brooks.
558. CHARLOTTE—S. N. Rankin, Gen. Del.
530. HENDERSONVILLE—Jos. McCrory.
630. RALEIGH—J. L. Cross.
595. SALISBURY—W. L. Austin.
632. WAYNESVILLE—L. E. Spahr,

OHIO.

84. AKRON—B. F. Ebert, 428 E. Buchtel ave
569. BARBERTON—H. U. Stauffer.
686. BARNESVILLE—C. L. Bundy, Tacoma, O.
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
170. BRIDGEPORT—B. F. Cunningham, Box 6.
485. BYESVILLE—O. L. Sayer.
245. CAMBRIDGE—Horace Grumman, 916 Grant ave.
143. CANTON—C. A. Rimmel, 525 N. McKinley ave.
589. CHILLICOTHE—Jos. R. Knapp, 282 S. Mulberry st.
CINCINNATI—Sec. of Dist. Council, J. H. Meyer, 23 Mercer st.
2. " J. H. Meyer, 23 Mercer st.
209. " (Ger.) A. Weise, 969 Gest st.
327. " (Mill) H. Brinkworth, 1315 Spring st.
628. " Geo. Petri, 4131 Spring Grove ave.
664. " Stair) H. Menkhaus, 1772 Westwood ave.
667. " D. J. Jones, 2728 Kenton st., Station D.
676. " Geo. Frederick, 2608 Sanders
692. " J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
CLEVELAND—Sec. Dist. Council, A. A. Loreaux, 83 Prospect st.
11. " Jas. Rumsey, 47 Lyman st.
14. " J. A. Koehler, 188 Marcy ave.
39. " (Boh.) V. Plechaty, 45 Jewett.
393. " —(Ger.) T. Weihrich, 16 Parker
449. " (Ger.) C. Weltzien, 28 E. View ave.
61. COLUMBUS—A. C. Welch, 1127 Highland st.
494. " M. C. Martin, 250 Cherry Alley.
525. COSHOCTON—T. M. Fitzgeratd.
104. DAYTON—John Wehrick, 36 Drake ave.
346. " (Ger.) J. Wirth, 234 Hawker st.
328. E. LIVERPOOL—J. T. Michael, 328 Lincoln ave.
557. E. TOLEDO—Henry Comte, 421 Parker st.
294. E. PALESTINE—Ed. Brarner.
637. HAMILTON—Arthur Sims, 729 Buckeye st.
182. LIMA—D. E. Speer, 114 E. Second st.
703. LOCKLAND—C. E. Hertel.
353. MARIETTA—J. O. Smith, 510 Charles st.
577. NILES—Chas. Humphrey, Box 584.
401. PAINSVILLE—H. C. Collier.
650. POMEROY—E. D. Will.
437. PORTSMOUTH—C. Thoman, 110 Campbell av.
186. STEUBENVILLE—Jas. F. Beltz, 233 N. High.
243. TIFFIN—R. S. Dysinger, 205 Hedges st.
25. TOLEDO—M. Terwilliger, 550 Norwood ave.
168. " (Ger.) W. Morlock, 1203 Page st.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—L. T. Seitz, 142 Byron st.
716. ZANESVILLE—F. Kappes, Central ave., 10th Ward.

OKLAHOMA TER.

276. OKLAHOMA—C. E. Ballard, Box 131.
572. STILLWATER—D. S. Landis.

OREGON.

536. BAKER CITY—W. Bandy.
50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.

PENNSYLVANIA.

465.
211. ARDMORE—S. E. Waters, Haverford.
ALLEGHENY CITY—M. M. Wills, 1201 Drover alley.
237.
135. " —(Ger.) A. Weizman, 66 Troy Hill rd.
ALLENTOWN—N. K. Frankenfield, 420 N. 11th st.
406.
BETHLEHEM—H. S. Ehrgott, 422 E. Broad st.
124.
500. BRADFORD—W. H. McQuown, 14 Charlotte
571. BUTLER—F. E. Mitchell, 439 N. McKean st.
CARNEGIE—John G. Garbart, Elliot, P. O., Allegheny Co., Pa
207.
587. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 316 E. Fifth st.
COATESVILLE—Jno. Finnigan, 559 E. Chestnut st
321.
CONNELLSVILLE—R. L. Hannan, 223 North Pittsburg st.
239.
421. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
409. ELWOOD—M. Houk.
463. ERIE—A. C. HENTON, 460 E. 17th.
682. FRANKFORD—Geo. A Harper, 4350 Paul st.
690. FRANKLIN—F. A Nicklen.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duval.
462. GREENSBURG—J. H. B. Rowe, 236 Concord.
208. HANOVER—Charles W. Unger.
287. HARRISBURG—W. Bohner, 222 Peffer st.
129. HAZLETON—C. O. Beck, 572 N. Church st.
288. HOMESTEAD—Edwin Rowe, Jr., 110 W. Tenth ave.
545. KANE—A. B. Chatley, 319 Moffatt ave.
208. LANCASTER—J. K. Woerth.
677. LEBANON—W. H. Beckley.
556. MEADVILLE—P. P. Kelling, 687 State st.
415. MT. JEWETT—Thomas B. White.
414. NANTICOKE—A. A. Balliett.
246. NEW BRIGHTON—A. Burry, Box 611.
206. NEW CASTLE—W. E. Kramer, 118 Cleveland ave.
333. NEW KENSINGTON—J. H. Moser, Box 168 Parnassus, Pa.
PHILADELPHIA—Sec. Dist. Council, Chas. McCabe, 1824 Clementine st.
8. " —Peter McLaughlin, 2203 Vine st.
227. " —(Kensington) John Watson, 2618 Jasper st., Station K.
238. " —(Ger.) Joseph Oyen, 814 N. Fourth.
277. " —Calvin H. Bromell, 884 N. 45th st.
359. " —(Mill) Wm. Sutton, 528 So. Taney
PITTSBURG—Sec. of Dist. Council, J. G. Snyder, 412 Grant st.
142. " —H. G. Schomaker, 1302 Sherman ave. Allegheny.
164. " —(Ger.) P. Geck, 2143 Rosse st.
165. " —(E. E.) H. A. Hoeftman, 6331½ Shakespeare st.
202. " —G. W. McCausland, 6038 Hoeveler st., East End.
230. " —W. J. Richey, 114 S. 17th.
254. " —J. M. Reichard, 159 Mayflower st.
385. " —A. Patton, 254 Castor st.
402. " —(Ger.) R. Linnert, 1311½ 12th st., S. S.
401. PITTSTON—W. F. Watkins, 75 Oak st.
150. PLYMOUTH—J. H. Miller.
492. READING—A. Grove, 909 Mulberry st.
145. SAYRE—L. H. Patten.
563. SCRANTON—Geo. Phillips, 820 Cedar ave.
484. S. SCRANTON—(Gr.) E. Schmidt, 820 Meadow ave.
699. SEWICKLEY—Robert D. Reed.
37. SHAMOKIN—Joseph Erdman, 34 S. 7th st.
268. SHARON—A. D. Taylor, 28 Osmond ave.
541. WASHINGTON—J. Y. McClain, 17 N. Wade ave.
248. WEISSPORT—David Snyder.
93. WILKES-BARRE—J. B. Emery, 129 Stanton.
102. " —A. H. Ayers, 63 Penn st.
665. " —(Mill) W. Singer, 300 Bowman st.
430. WILKINSBURG—H. M. Beaty, 1032 Rebecca st., E. E.
691. WILLIAMSPORT—Wm. Irwin, 324 Locust st
WYOMING VALLEY, D. C.—A. Patterson, 272 N. Canal st., Wilkes-Barre.
191. YORK—I. I. Snydeman, 301 N. West st.

RHODE ISLAND.

176. NEWPORT—J. J. Gallagher, 495 Spring st
342. PAWTUCKET—J. B. Parquet, Box 183, Valley Falls, R. I.
94. PROVIDENCE—John P. Avery, 56 Calverly.
217. WESTERLY—F. E. Saunders, 47 Granite st

SOUTH CAROLINA.

469. AIKEN—L. E. Palmer.
52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) J. Pinckney, 36 H st.
159. " —T. G. Fields, 306 Ashley ave.
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1523 E. Taylor st.
140. " —J. P. Westbury, 1323 Lumber st.
221. FLORENCE—A. C. Washington.
376. GEORGETOWN—R. A. Sands.
697. GRANITEVILLE—(Col.) Jerry R. Knox.
372. LANGLEY—W. M. Jenkins.
689. ROCK HILL—A. A. Bradford.
452. SUMTER—J. W. David.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

197. LEAD CITY—W. E. McGimans Box 794.

TENNESSEE.

590. BRISTOL—F. J. DeWald.
259. JACKSON—J. O. K. Williamson, 155 Hatton
225. KNOXVILLE—J. W. Murphy, 1000 Hannah ave.
MEMPHIS—Dist. Council, O. W. Williams, 104 Dupree st.
152. " —(Col.) O. W. Williams, 104 Dupree st.
219. " —F. W. Kirby, 1 Poplar st.
394. " —J. E. Wright, 82 Manassas st.
350. NASHVILLE—S. C. Hayes, 236 Woodland st.

TEXAS.

300. AUSTIN—J. A. Cawfield, 95 Waller.
392. BEAUMONT—T. J. Hargraves, Box 236.
185. CLEBURNE—J. M. Rogers, 711 W. Wardville
731. CORSICANA—W. A. Loving, 1411 5th ave.
198. DALLAS—William Watkins, Box 299.
371. DENISON—W. W. Neighbour, 1315 W. Gandy.
544. EL PASO—J. T. Wilson, Box 631.
339. FORT WORTH—J. M. Kenderline, Box 79.
506. GAINESVILLE—R. H. Turnage, 812 N. Morris st.
GALVESTON—Sec. of Dis. Council, Elmer Massie, 35th and R sts.
526. " —J. E. Proctor, 2521 Ave. K.
611. " —(Ger.) John Bock, 22d and P½ sts.
663. HILLSBORO—James P. Severns.
114. HOUSTON—C. H. Hall, 315 Carolina st.
609. " (Col.) K. J. White, 1417 Bell ave.
445. MARLIN—E. Kunze.
662. MINERAL WELLS—Oscar Bish.
610. PORT ARTHUR—Hugo Schultze, Box 213.
460. SAN ANTONIO—(Ger.) Fr. Zauering, 1111 E. Commerce st.
717. " —A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
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379. TEXARKANA—H. Crabtree, Twentieth and Pine sts.
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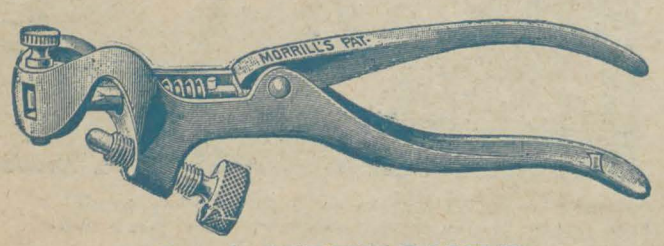

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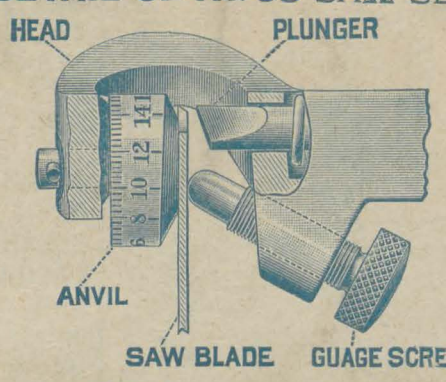

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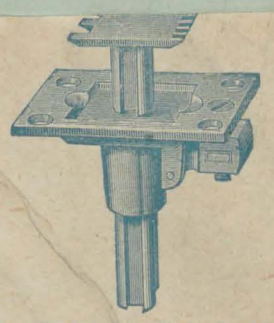

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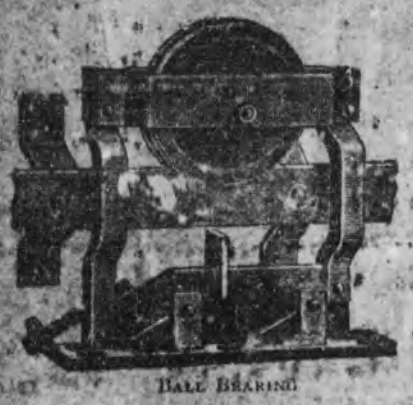

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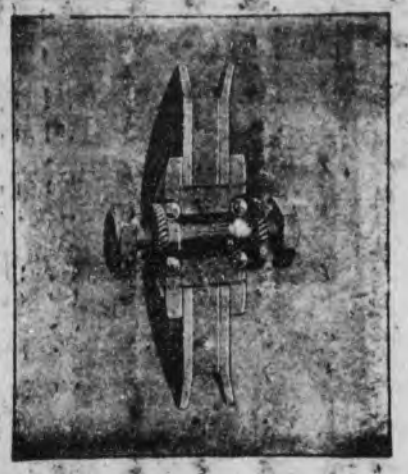

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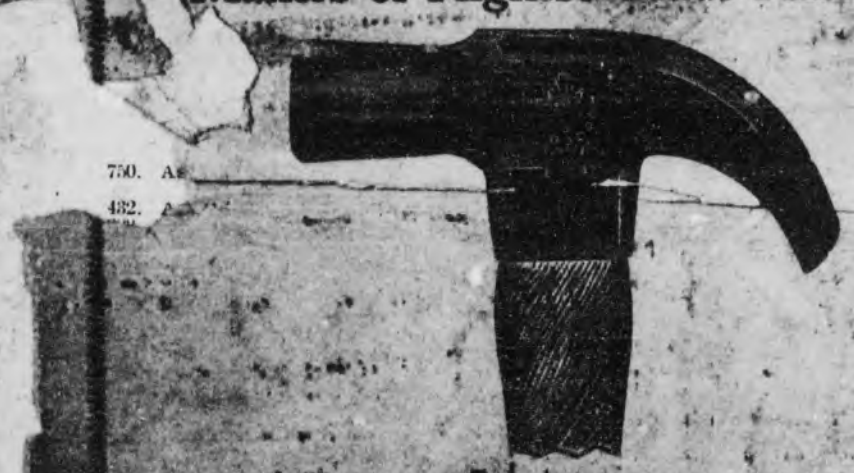

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